VOLUME L NUMBER FIVE

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER, 1926

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TO carry out the purposes for which it was founded thirty-eight years ago, the National Geographic Society publishes this Magazine. All receipts are invested in the Magazine itself or expended directly to promote geographic knowledge.

ARTICLES and photographs are desired. For material which the Magazine can use, generous remuneration is made. Contributions should be accompanied by an addressed return envelope and postage.

IMMEDIATELY after the terrific eruption of the world's largest crater, Mt. Katmai, in Alaska, a National Geographic Society expedition was sent to make observations of this remarkable phenomenon. Four expeditions have followed and the extraordinary scientific data resulting given to the world. In this vicinity an eighth wonder of the world was discovered and explored—"The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," a vast area of steaming, spouting fissures. As a result of The Society's discoveries this area has been created a National Monument by proclamation of the President of the United States.

AT an expense of over $50,000 The Society sent a notable series of expeditions into Peru to investigate the traces of the Inca race. Their discoveries form a large share of our knowledge of a civilization waning when Pizarro first set foot in Peru.

THE Society also had the honor of subscribing a substantial sum to the expedition of Admiral Peary, who discovered the North Pole.

NOT long ago The Society granted $25,000, and in addition $75,000 was given by individual members to the Government when the congressional appropriation for the purpose was insufficient, and the finest of the giant sequoia trees of California were thereby saved for the American people.

THE Society is conducting extensive explorations and excavations in northwestern New Mexico, which was one of the most densely populated areas in North America before Columbus came, a region where prehistoric peoples lived in vast communal dwellings and whose customs, ceremonies, and name have been engulfed in an oblivion.

THE Society also is maintaining expeditions in the unknown area adjacent to the San Juan River in southeastern Utah, and in Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kansu, China—all regions virgin to scientific study.

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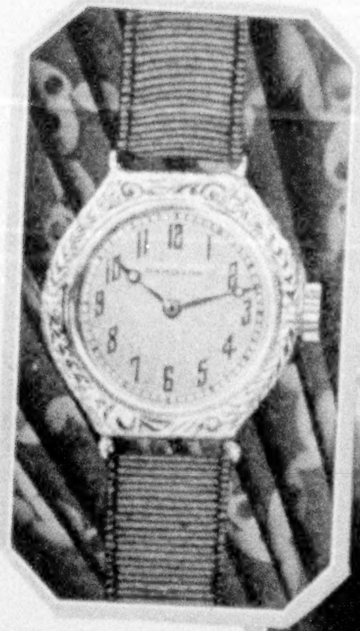

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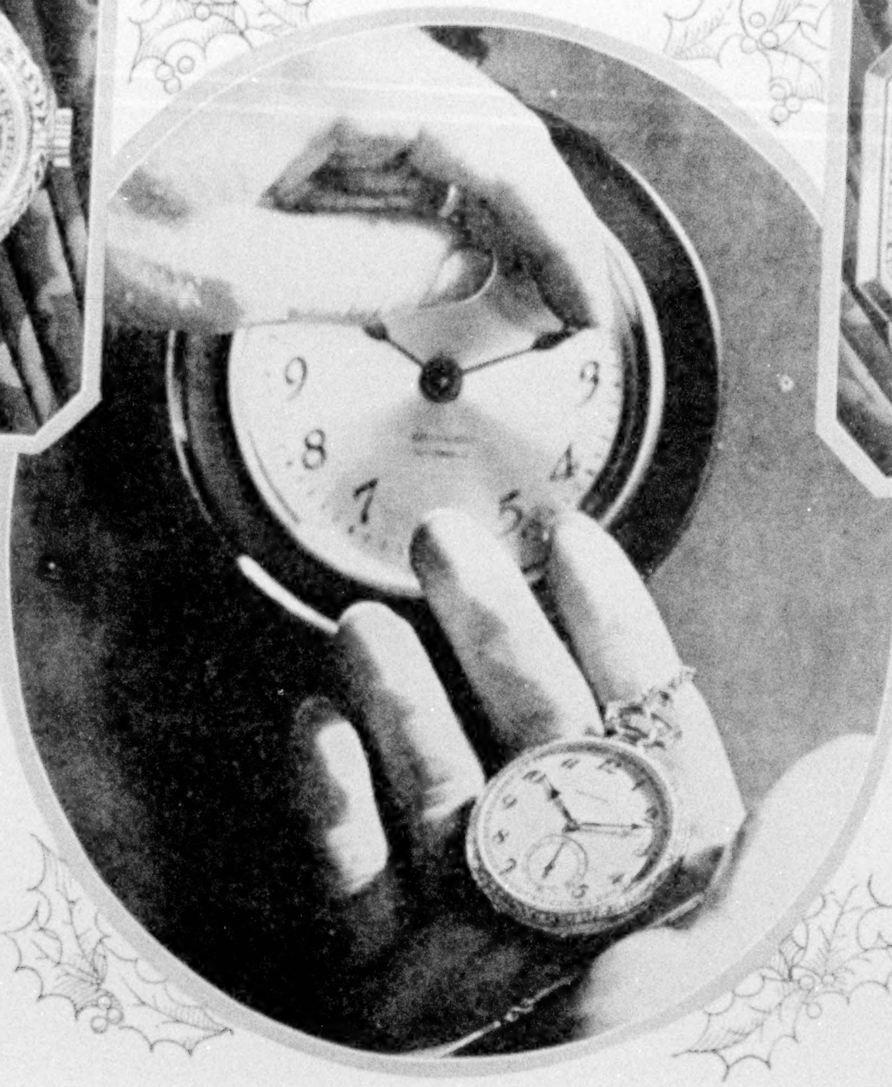

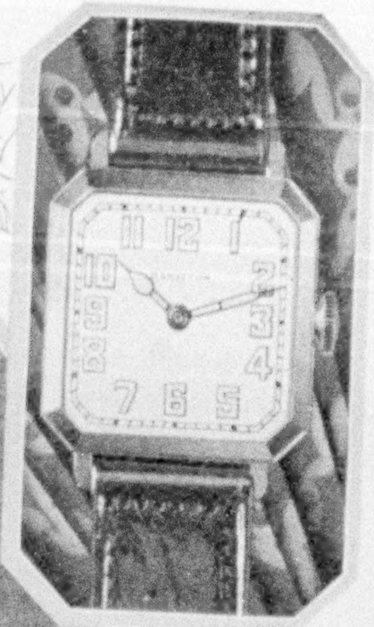

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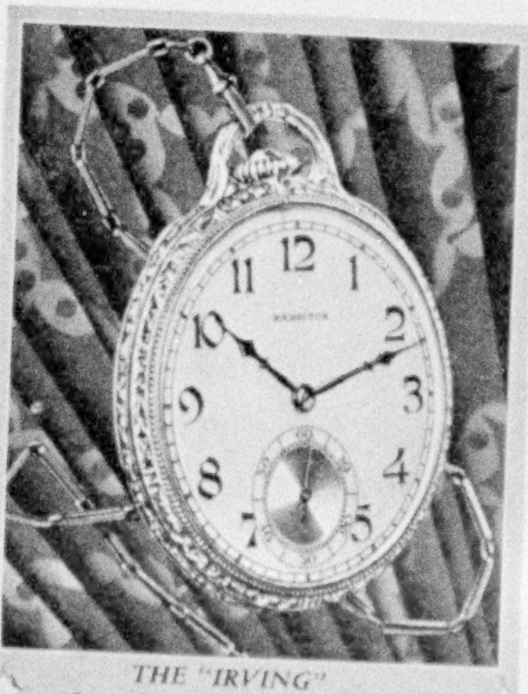

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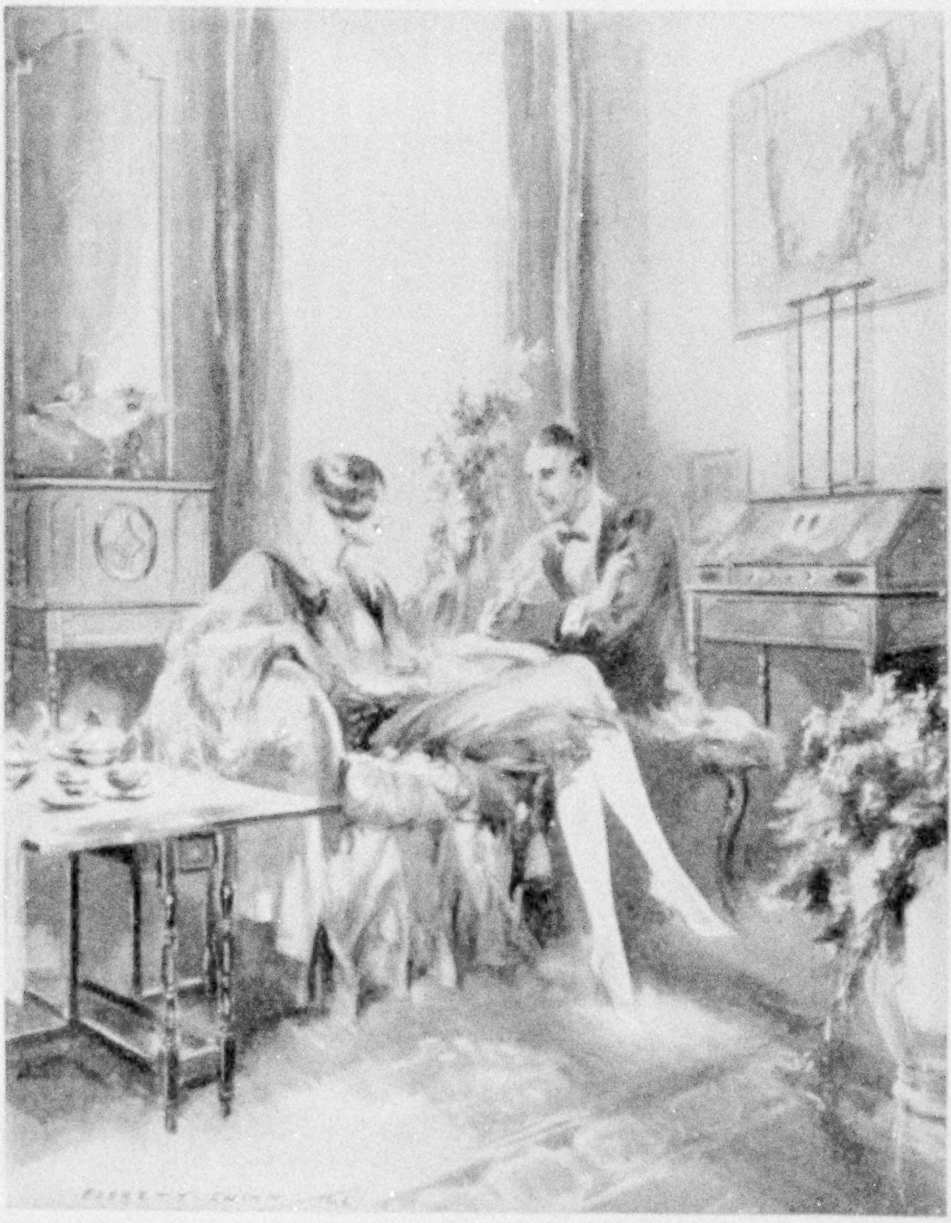

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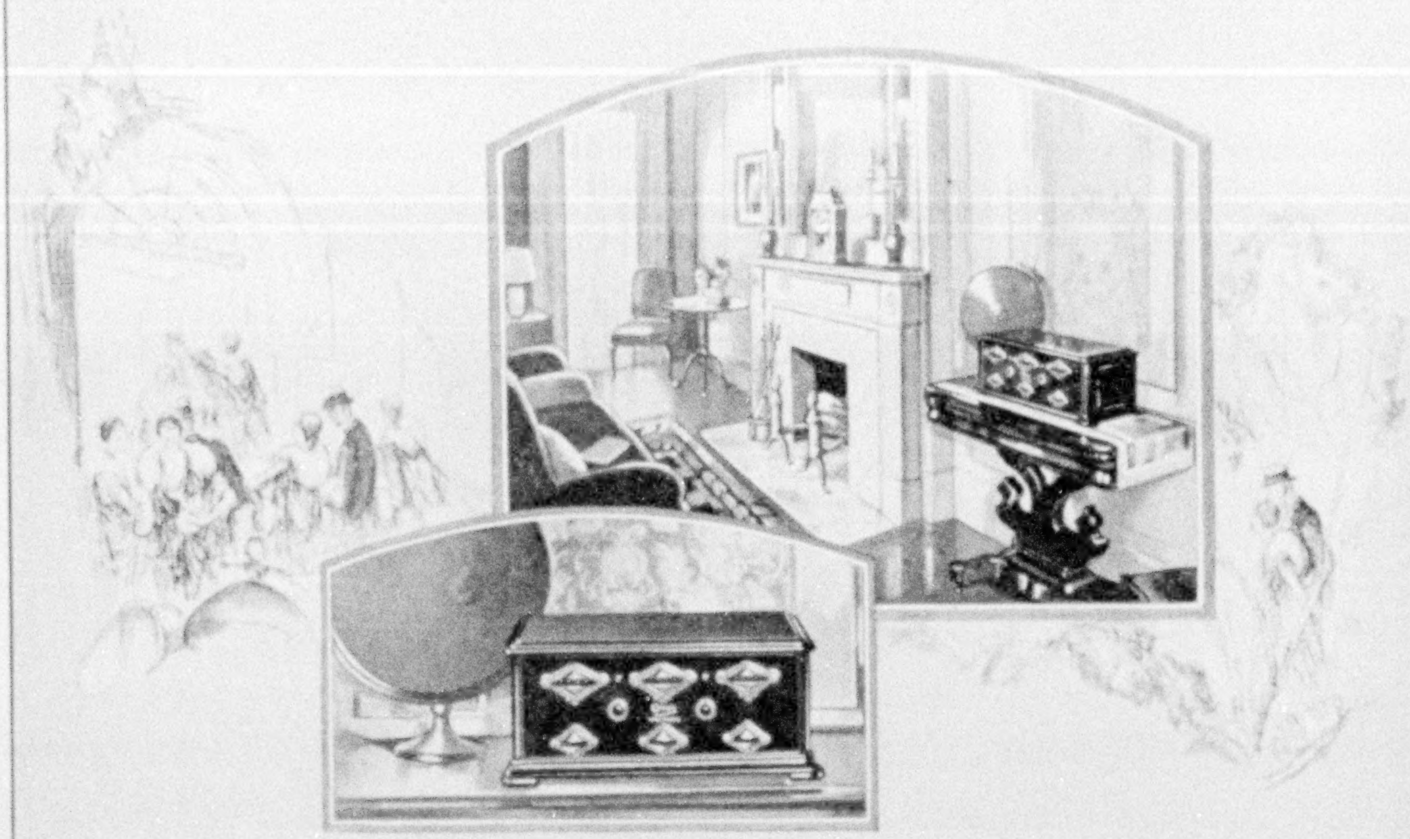

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Lao Tzu

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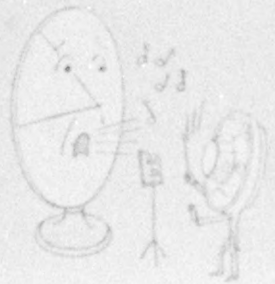
Doctor Mu



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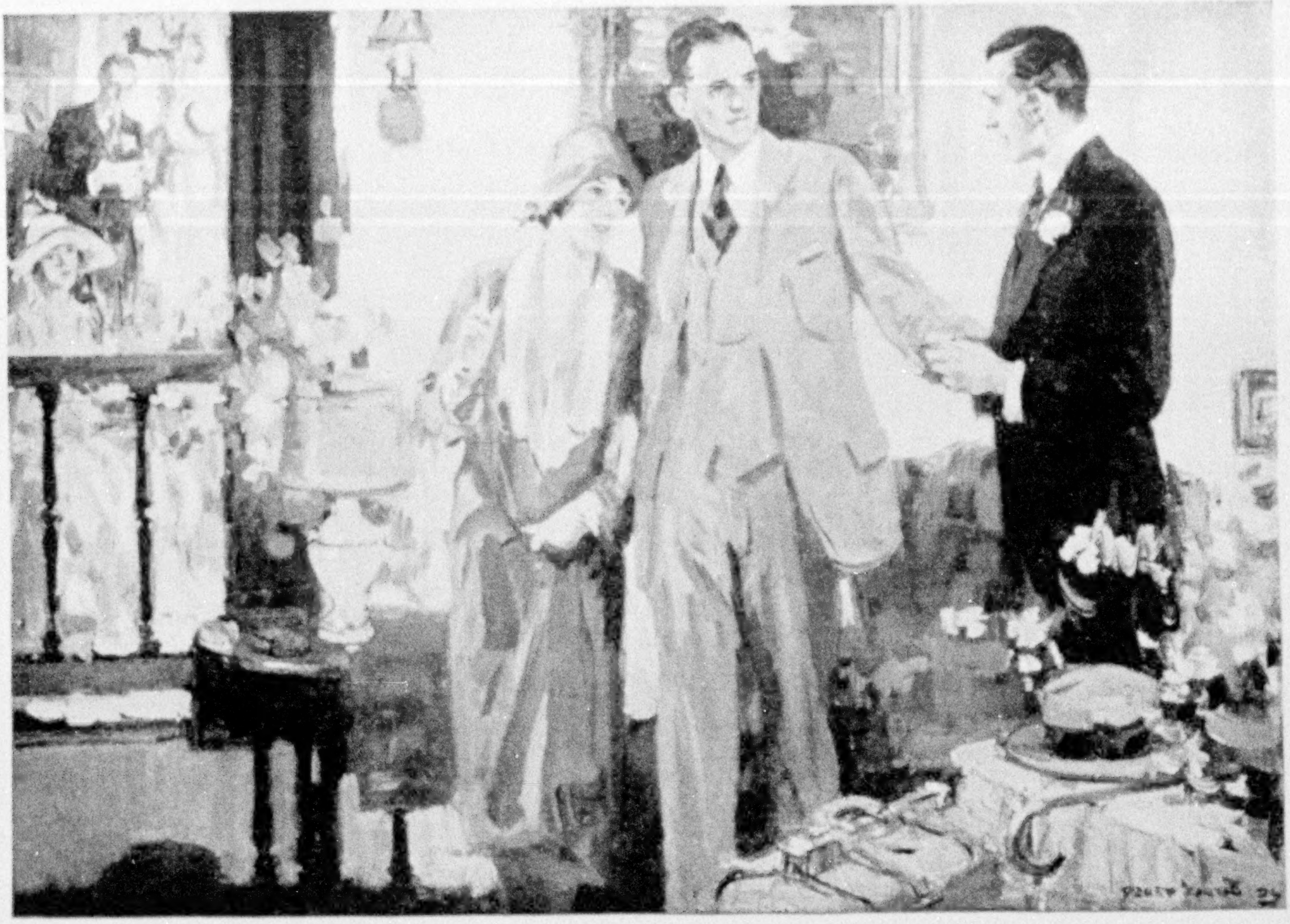

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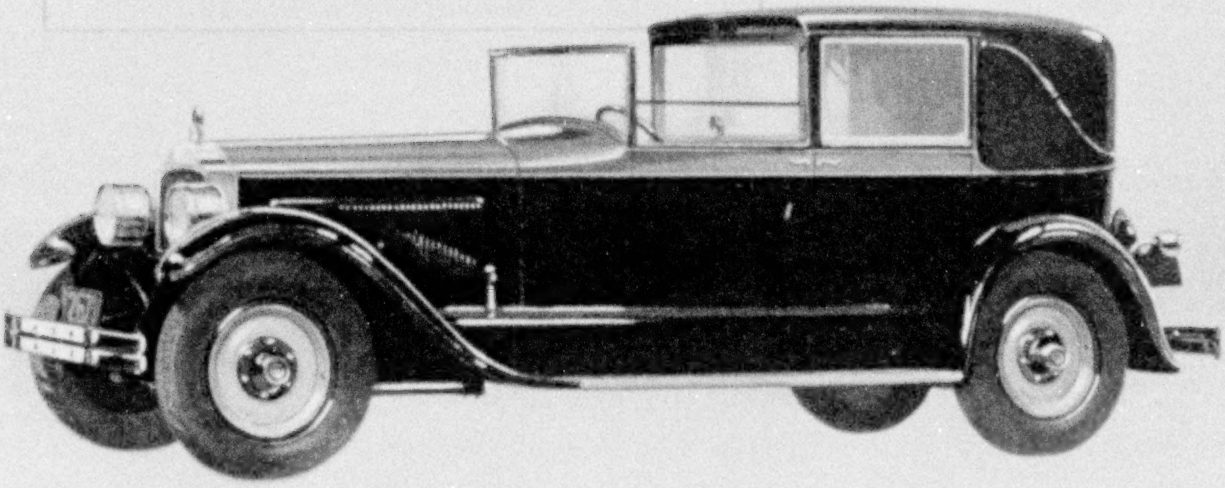

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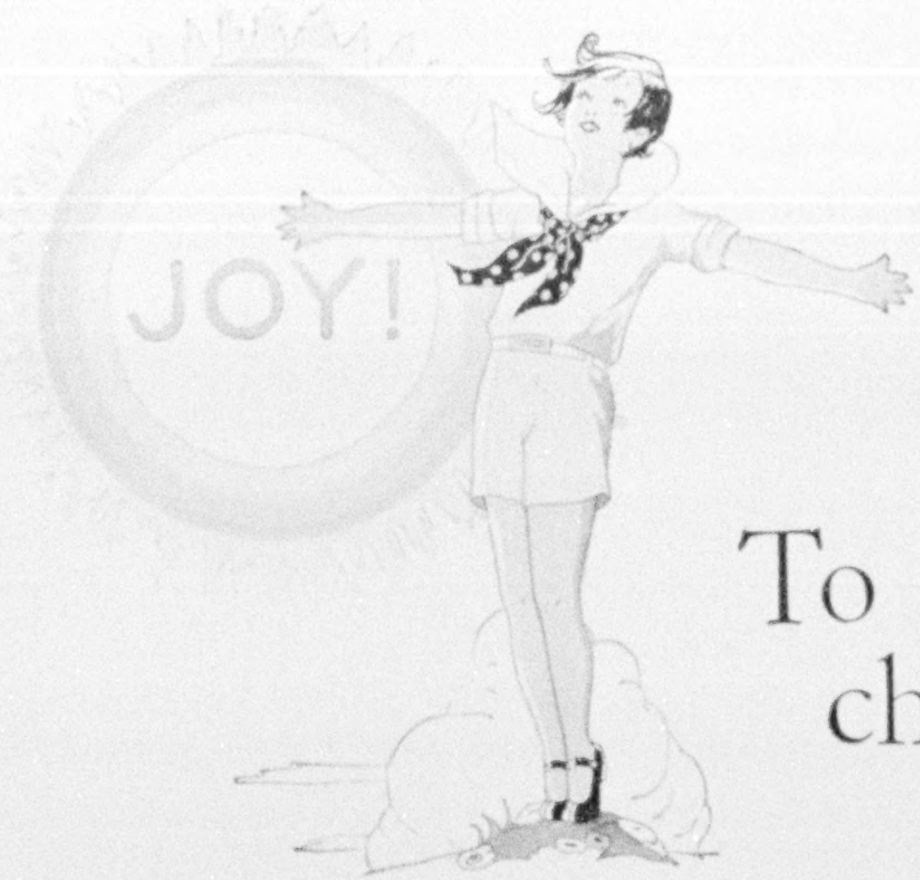

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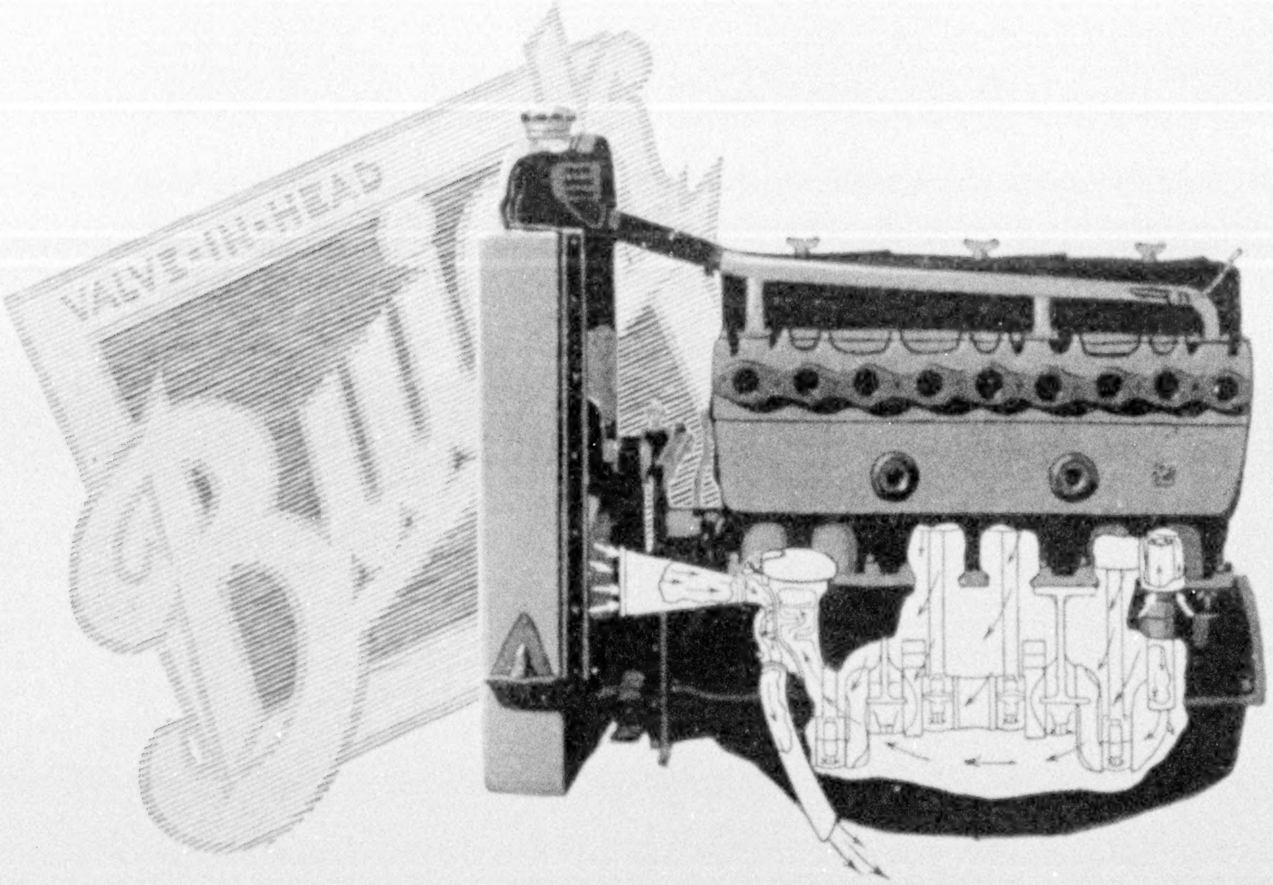
CHILD LIFE

The Children's Own Magazine

Rand McNally & Company, Publishers, *Chicago*



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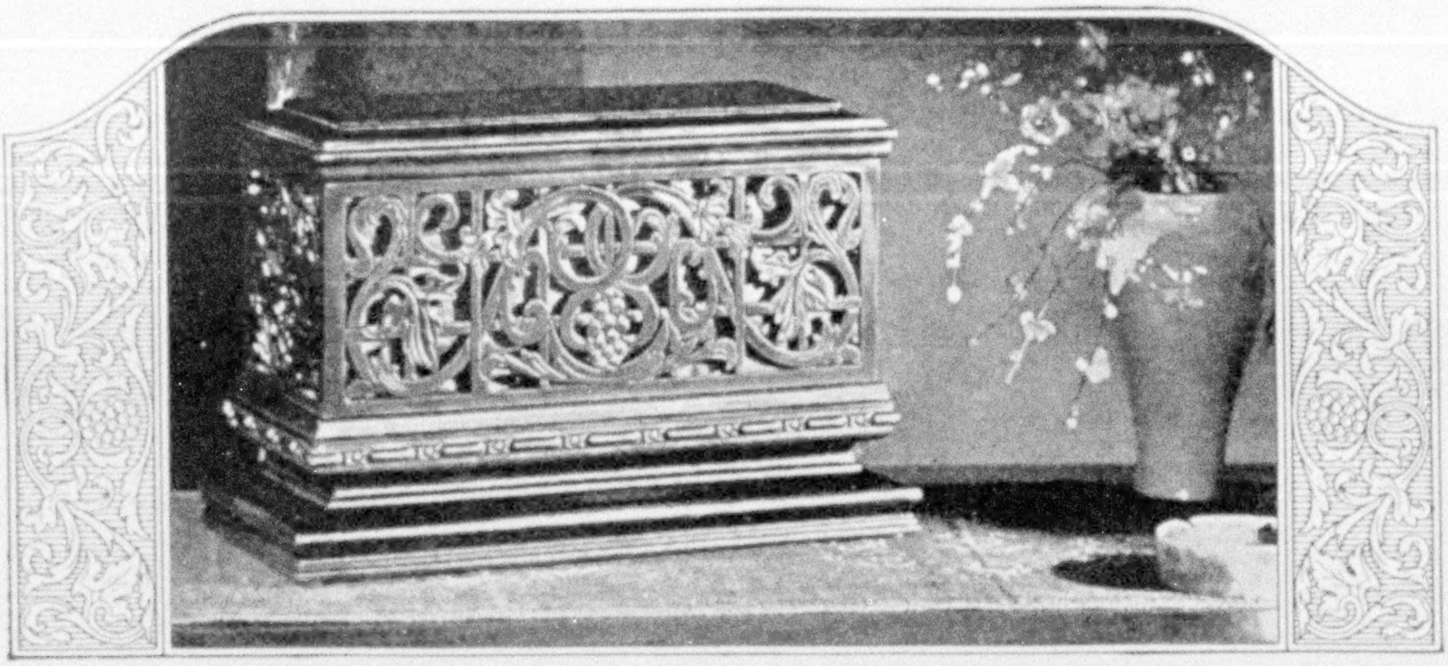

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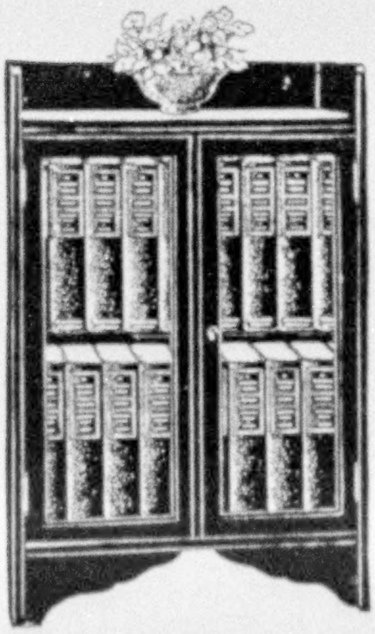

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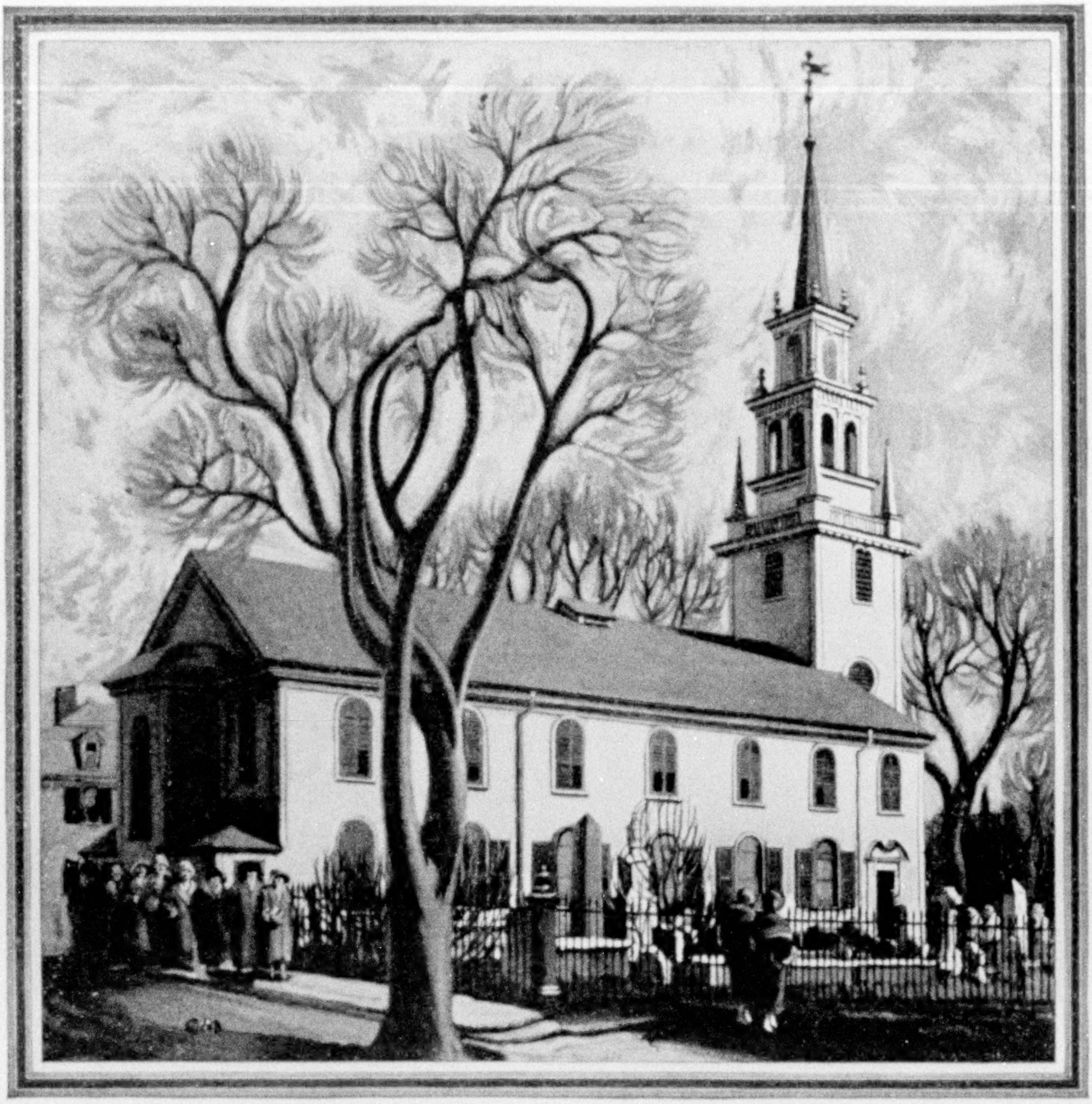

Our silent prayers at the grave of one we love have a meaning too deep for words. Only through the eternal beauty of the symbol we erect may we even hint at that which is in our heart.

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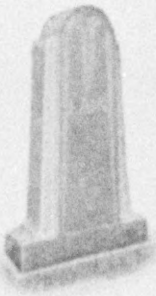

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Rock of Ages

"The Flawless Barre Granite"

ROCK OF AGES CORPORATION

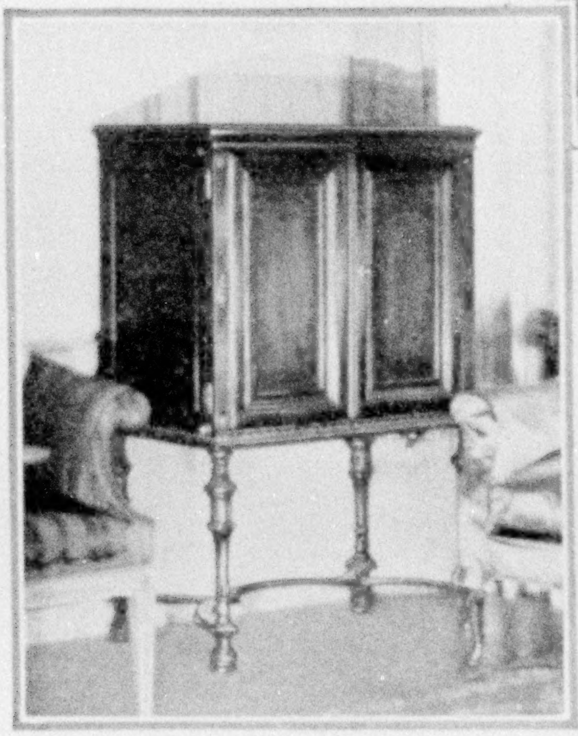
BARRE, VERMONT

Before buying any musical instrument or radio • • hear the BRUNSWICK PANATROPE

—Joint achievement of
Radio Corporation of America
General Electric Company
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company

Brunswick Records by the new "Light-Ray" electrical method (music by photography) are now on sale every Thursday.

THE Brunswick Panatrope marks an epoch in the music-life of the world. It is the FIRST purely electrical reproducing musical instrument. Electrical reproduction means music as it really is. True to life—a musical photograph!



The Brunswick Panatrope & Radiola. Model 48-C. Equipped with either 6- or 8-tube Radiola Super-heterodyne. Finished in walnut. Prices range from $350 to $1250 (slightly higher west of Rockies).

Press enthusiastic

So overwhelmingly beyond anything the world has known is the music of the Brunswick Panatrope that the first demonstration of this instrument in New York City was the news of the day in the papers the following morning. Critics and laymen agreed that here was by all odds the most remarkable reproducing musical instrument they had ever heard.

The Brunswick Panatrope brings you not only the music of the new electrical records, but of radio as well. It is obtainable either alone or combined in one beautiful cabinet with the Radiola Super-heterodyne. The Panatrope may also be used as the loud-speaker unit for your radio, with musical results equally as superior. This remarkable instrument operates entirely from the light socket; no batteries or outside wires needed.

Until you hear the Brunswick Panatrope you cannot realize the difference between its music and reproduced music as you have known it. It is good judgment to refrain from buying anything in the field of music or radio until you have heard and seen this remarkable invention. Otherwise what you buy today, no matter how wonderful it may seem, may fall obsolete tomorrow before this amazing instrument.

Another triumph

Brunswick has also developed another musical instrument, as yet unnamed,* for bringing out the music of the new records. In tone quality and its ability to reproduce the entire musical scale, we believe this instrument represents a very great advance over anything in existence, except the Panatrope. It does not utilize the electrical equipment of the Panatrope, and its prices are lower, ranging from only $115 to $300 (slightly higher west of Rockies).

Before you buy any music reproducing instrument of any kind, or radio, hear the Brunswick Panatrope, the Brunswick Panatrope & Radiola, and Brunswick's new musical instrument as yet unnamed.*

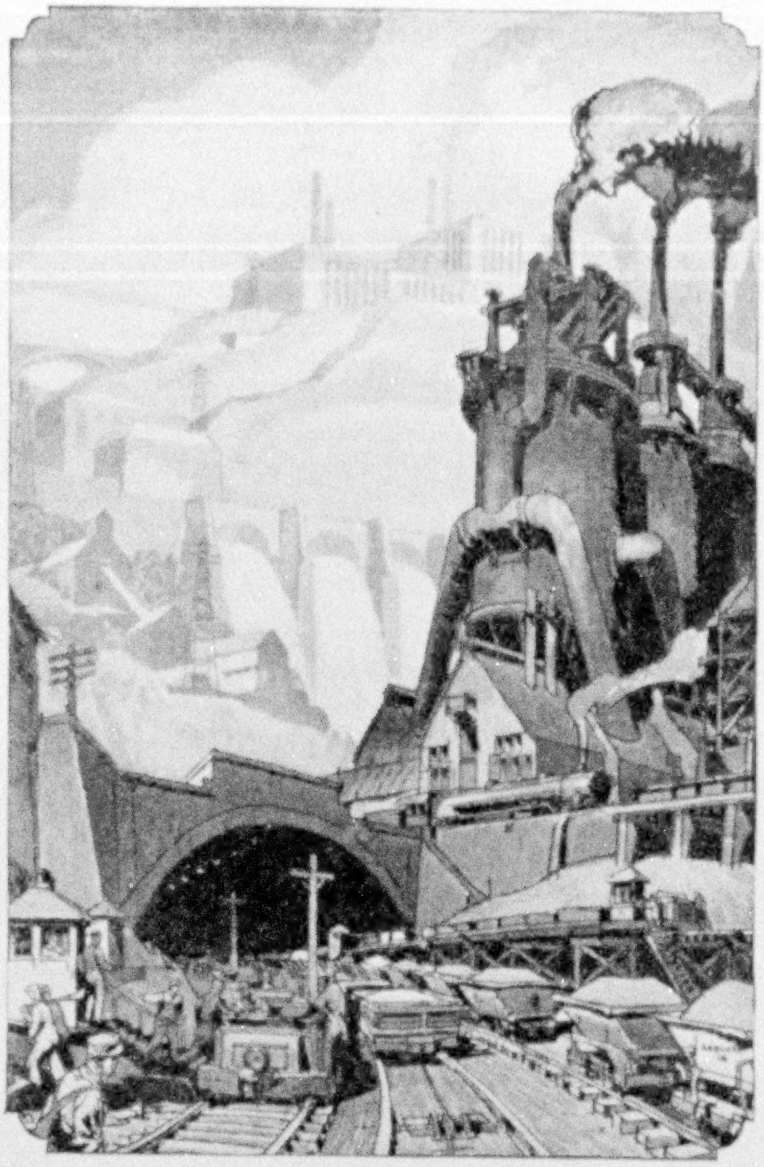
Brunswick dealers will gladly demonstrate these instruments. If there is no Brunswick store near you, write us.

**$5,000 for a name*

To find a suitable name for the new Brunswick instrument, we offer three prizes, totaling $5,000 (first prize, $3,000; second prize, $1,500; third prize, $500) for the best name submitted together with an advertising slogan or phrase not exceeding 10 words describing its music. Contest opened August 14 and closes December 15 at midnight. In event of a tie for any prize offered, a prize identical in all respects with that tied for will be awarded to each tying contestant. Free booklet gives all details. Address Dept. P-191.

Brunswick
PANATROPES RADIOLAS RECORDS

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., GENERAL OFFICES: 623 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO



Materials of Empire

◆

The Development Service of Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C., will gladly aid in securing industrial locations, farms and home sites in the South.

◆

CLIMATE and soil which yield a varied and abundant harvest—timber—rich minerals—water power—these are among the raw materials of empire in the South.

The richness and variety of nature's gifts, and the hands in which fortune has placed them, have made the growth of the South inevitable. Possessed of the best in American traditions, hard-working, homogeneous and contented, the Southern people are superimposing a new industrial empire upon a proven agricultural one, giving it rank with the most prosperous regions of the earth.

Fortunate those who share in the achievements of Southern enterprise in these eventful years.

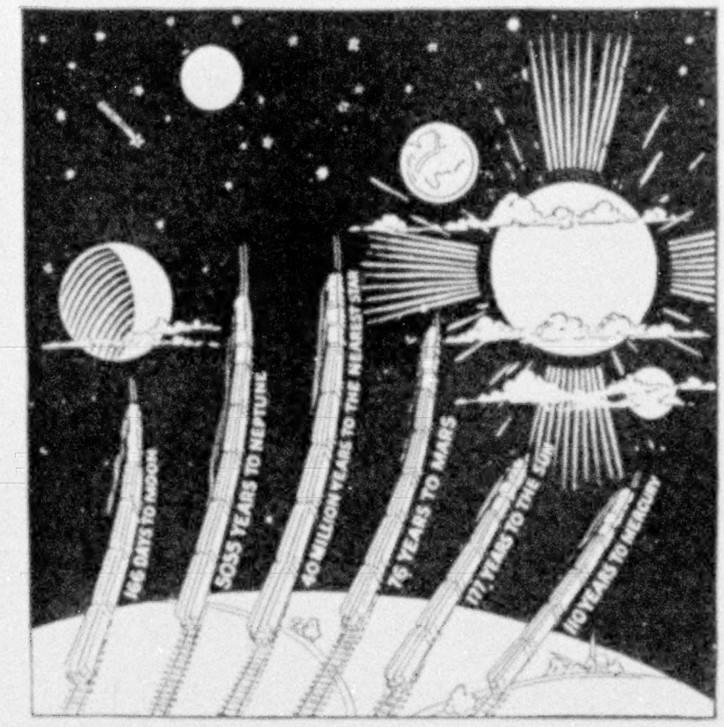
Operating economies achieved by the Southern Railway System enabled it to operate last year on freight charges that averaged 16% lower than those of 1921. These reductions applied to last year's traffic meant a saving of $27,000,000 to shippers on the Southern.

SOUTHERN
RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE SOUTHERN SERVES THE SOUTH

40 MILLION YEARS

to the nearest star!



THIS PICTURE helps us realize what our minds can hardly understand—the wonderful size of the universe. A train rushing past us a mile a minute would take 177 years to reach the sun and 40 million years to reach the nearest star. This picture is one of the 15,000 striking educational pictures in The Book of Knowledge—printed in color, in gravure and in half-tone. They attract the child's attention, entertain him and teach him, almost at a glance, the important facts of the world of knowledge. Step by step the young reader is led from the easy to the more difficult, and the lessons he learns in this delightful way will never be forgotten.

Answers Every Question a Child Can Ask

What holds the stars up?
Where do thoughts come from?
What makes the kettle boil?
Why does a stick float?
What makes us stop growing?
What are eyebrows for?

The Book of Knowledge is the simplest and most natural method of helping the child to educate himself. The fascinating story-articles are grouped in 18 departments: Familiar Things, The Earth, Plant Life, Animal Life, Our Own Life, United States, All Countries, Literature, Poetry, Fine Arts, Things to Make and Do, etc.—*all the really essential knowledge of the world, told and pictured so simply and clearly that a child can understand it, and made so interesting that the child loves to read it.* Children who have The Book of Knowledge have a wonderful advantage at school. They learn to think for themselves and can give clear and intelligent answers in class. They have made a long start in the race for knowledge.

The BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

The Children's Encyclopedia

Already in Over a Million Homes

This wonderful educational plan, which has captured the child mind, is the idea of a father who loved his child and knew its needs. He drew to his help other parents of long experience in writing for children. Together they studied the mind process of a child in his efforts to find out everything he wants to know. They played with the children, worked with them, and from the discoveries they made The Book of Knowledge grew. Children do not need to be urged to consult it. They recognize here their own book, really made for them—written in the easy words they know. They read it for hours at a time, absorbed.

MAILED FREE

32-page Illustrated Sample Section

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

Send the coupon for section containing questions, pictures and story-articles from The Book of Knowledge. Contents: Animals, Plants, Fish, Insects, Industries, etc.; How Long Do Animals Live? Where Does the Rain Go? Three Ways the Earth Moves; etc. Show it to the children. See what they think of it.

THE GROLIER SOCIETY, *Dept. 26*
2 West 45th Street, New York

Mail me the free 32-page illustrated section of questions, story-articles and 50 pictures from The Book of Knowledge, including beautiful color plate.

Name______________________________

Address____________________________

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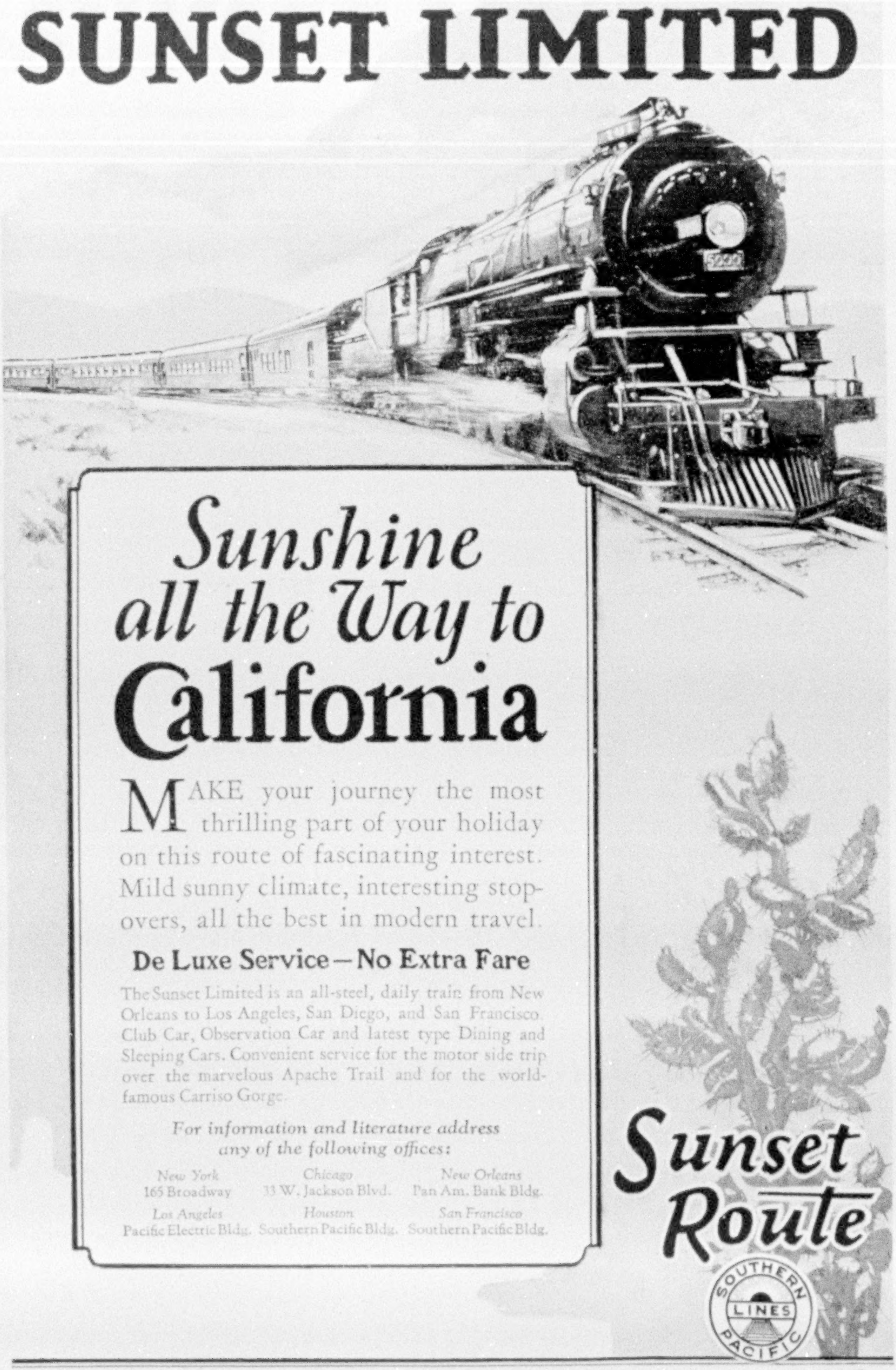

SUNSET LIMITED

Sunshine all the Way to California

MAKE your journey the most thrilling part of your holiday on this route of fascinating interest. Mild sunny climate, interesting stop-overs, all the best in modern travel.

De Luxe Service—No Extra Fare

The Sunset Limited is an all-steel, daily train from New Orleans to Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco. Club Car, Observation Car and latest type Dining and Sleeping Cars. Convenient service for the motor side trip over the marvelous Apache Trail and for the world-famous Carriso Gorge.

For information and literature address any of the following offices:

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165 Broadway

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Pan Am. Bank Bldg.

Los Angeles
Pacific Electric Bldg.

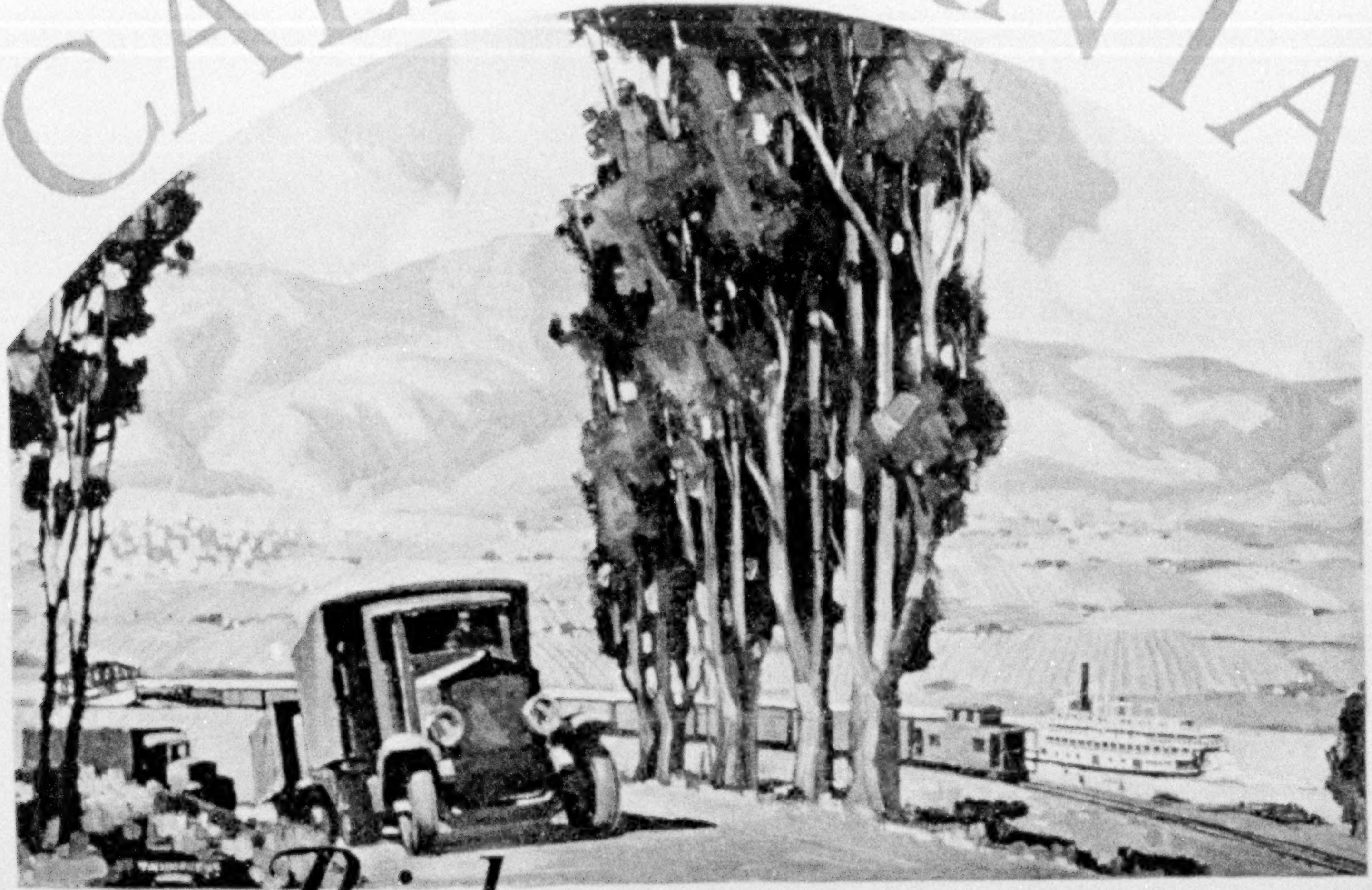
Houston
Southern Pacific Bldg.

San Francisco
Southern Pacific Bldg.

Sunset Route

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

CALIFORNIA



Rich and growing richer

Is this your opportunity for greater success?

WE WHO live in California's thriving cities and rich farming areas know how great is the opportunity for success, and why. We should like to have you come here, if you are succeeding where you are, because there is room for 20 million more people, all as successful as our present population.

New Wealth Each Year

In California, because of the new wealth produced every year, the same dollar does not wear smooth in passing from pocket to pocket. Every year Californians produce 500 million dollars worth of agricultural products—new wealth, new money, springing straight from the soil and from industry. In turn we buy what we please; of automobiles more than one to every family and more than there are per capita in any other state; of other comforts and luxuries the same way.

Californians not only are making money, they have it today! The average per capita wealth is $4,007. Of deciduous fruits alone, produced mostly in the Great Central Valley that reaches 400 miles north and south from San Francisco, 70,000 carloads go east over the mountains each year. You and your neighbors buy them. In one train these cars would reach from Chicago to Cleveland, 592 miles. Californians get the money—500 millions a year—from these and other crops.

Why Values Increase

Wealth builds wealth, and has built it for a hundred years, in California. Two billion dollars worth of new public utility development since 1912; 250 million dollars worth of building construction in San Francisco alone in the last three years—huge investments like these have established new values in homes, in industrial lands, in farms.

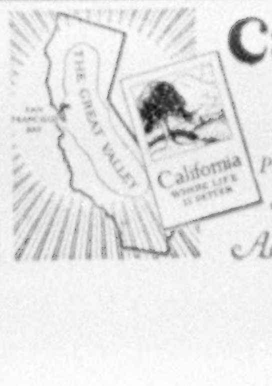
Come to San Francisco

Thousands of people are locating in San Francisco—to live near the sea, to educate their children in the excellent public schools or nearby universities, to take advantage of the many fine manufacturing opportunities or because they find contented employment, and together with their employers, are working out the destiny of this splendid city.

Write for this Booklet

In size, in wealth, in ways to get ahead, California is tremendous! Californians Inc., a NON-PROFIT organization interested solely in the sound development of the state, has prepared an illustrated booklet, "California, Where Life is Better," that tells you much about it. We will gladly send you this booklet on request. Write for it today, or just fill in and mail the coupon.

MAIL *this coupon for* FREE BOOKLET *about life in California*



131-1

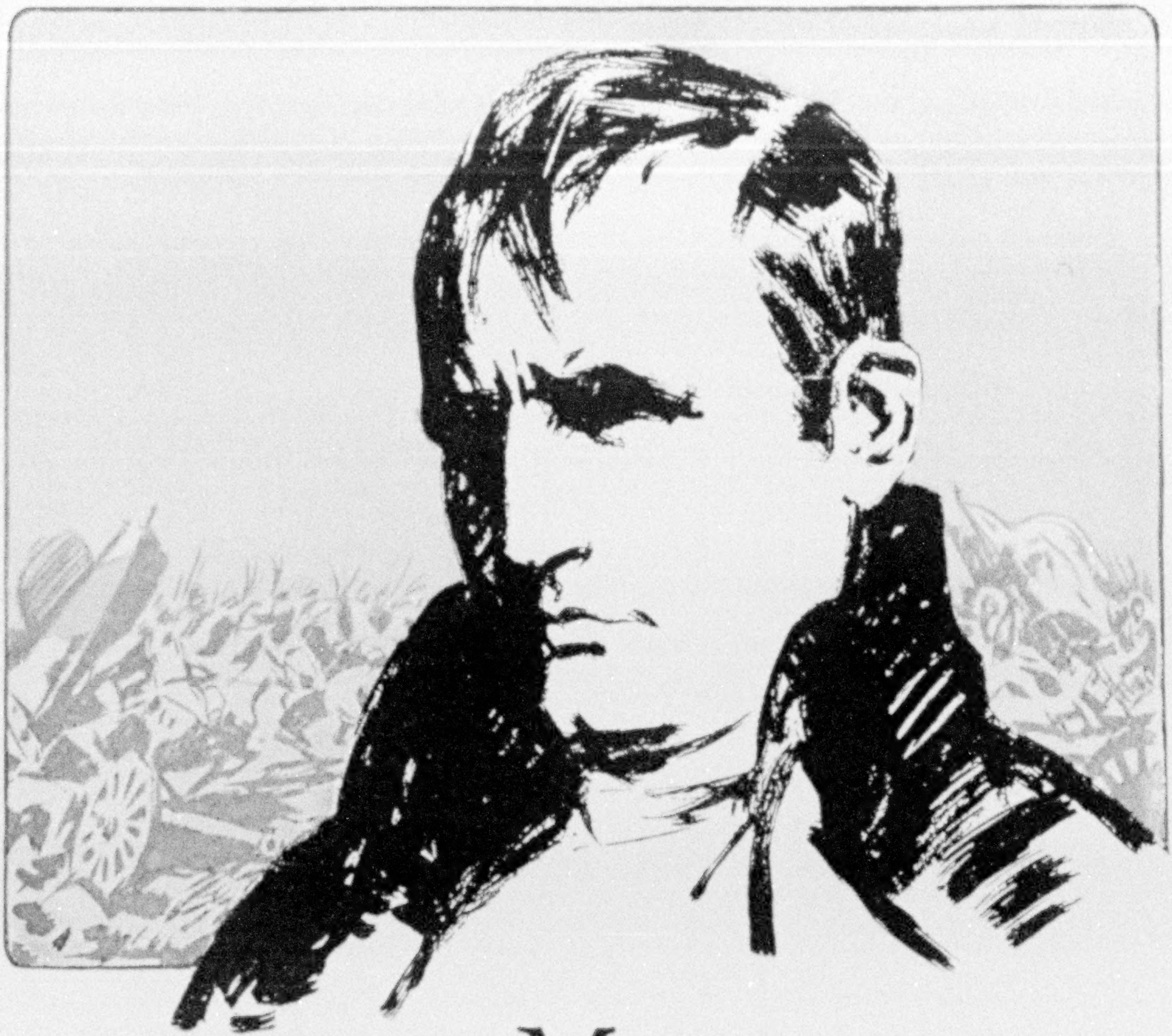
Californians Inc.

Headquarters
SAN FRANCISCO

140 MONTGOMERY STREET, ROOM 500
Please send me "California, Where Life is Better"

Name ____________________

Address ____________________



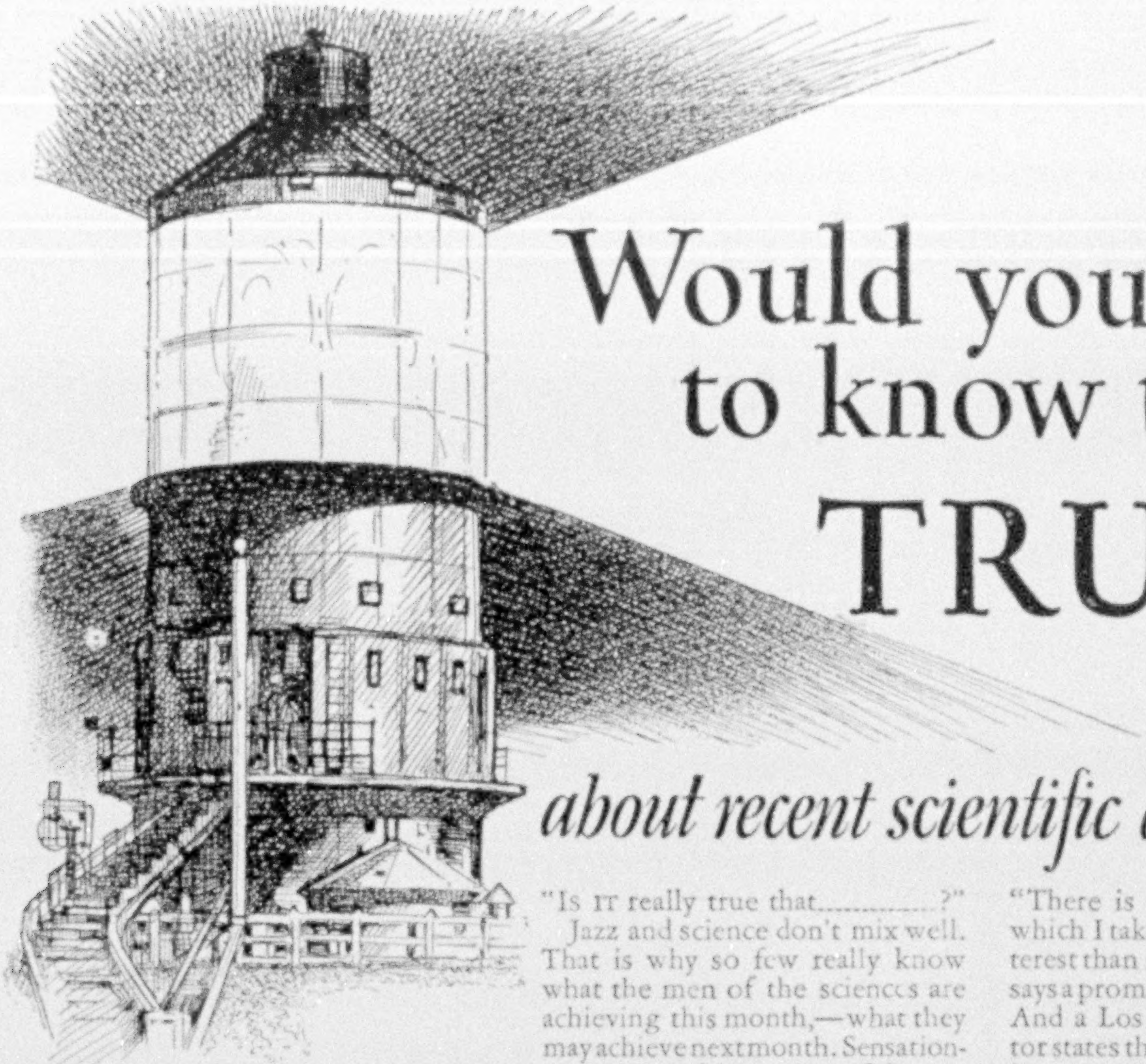
Man-power

Four millions of the best man-power of Europe perished in the Napoleonic conquests. Military conquest is non-creative, while industry is always creative.

In the last ten years one American manufacturer—the General Electric Company—has created machines having a man-power forty times as great as that of all the lives lost in the Napoleonic wars.

The laboratories and shops of industry are the sources of many of the enduring attainments of our times. In the General Electric organization is an army of 75,000 persons, co-operating to make electricity do more and better work for you.

GENERAL ELECTRIC



Would you like to know the TRUTH

about recent scientific discoveries

"Is IT really true that..............?"

Jazz and science don't mix well. That is why so few really know what the men of the sciences are achieving this month,—what they may achieve next month. Sensation-mongers garble reports of discoveries and near-discoveries. Is it any wonder that most men are continually confused?

Is cancer really curable? Can sex actually be pre-determined? Does Science really claim that we are descended from the monkey? Is it true that old men can be rejuvenated?

Among your friends are alert, forward-looking men who never seem confused. They always seem to have the true scientific facts at their fingertips. They inform themselves, each month, by reading Scientific American, the *authentic* voice of scientific progress.

This unique, up-to-the-minute magazine presents the true facts regarding scientific developments; gives the reasons, the proofs. And half an hour spent browsing over its pages proves to you that where science is concerned the truth is more enthralling than are dressed up half-truths.

"There is no other magazine in which I take a more absorbing interest than in Scientific American," says a prominent Cincinnati banker. And a Los Angelus lumber operator states that "Scientific American is one magazine I read from cover to cover." Everywhere, people who are alert to the subtler wonders of life tell us that they would not be without this enthralling magazine.

Many of the articles in Scientific American are written by foremost scientists in all parts of the world. These men,—active, vital factors in all branches of science,—relate their progress, clearly and simply, without exaggeration.

Never before have the potentialities of science been so broad, so limitless. Never before has the train of discoveries moved so rapidly. What will the coming year bring?

We invite you on a four-month adventure into the fascinating world of science. Just to start you on your way along this new avenue of enthralling reading, we offer you a special four-month subscription for $1.00. Once started, few turn back.

Use the coupon. No need to pay now. We'll send bill later.

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HOW DEATH DEALS ITS CARDS

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Describing Revolutionary Developments in this fast-moving industry

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A monthly digest of advances in medicine, by Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association

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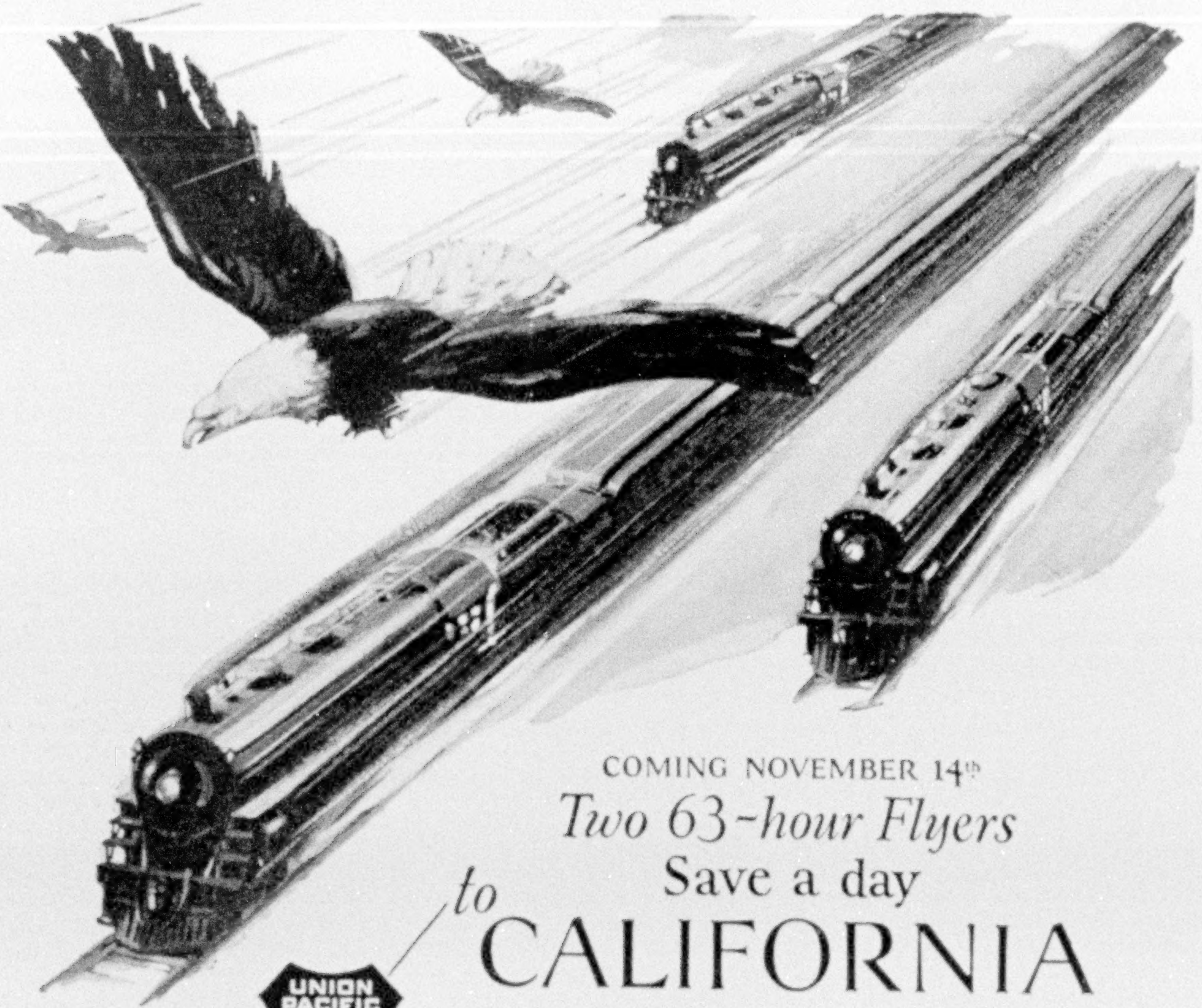

COMING NOVEMBER 14th

Two 63-hour Flyers
Save a day
to CALIFORNIA

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
THE OVERLAND ROUTE

LOS ANGELES LIMITED

Ten Dollars Extra Fare

Lv. Chicago (C. & N. W.) . . . . 8:00 p. m.
Ar. Los Angeles . . . . 3rd day 9:00 a. m.

A magnificently appointed de luxe flyer with bath, maid, manicure, barber, valet and selected train personnel.

SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND LIMITED

Ten Dollars Extra Fare

Lv. Chicago (C. & N. W.) . . . . 8:10 p. m.
Ar. San Francisco . . . . 3rd day 9:10 a. m.

Only 63-hour train to the Golden Gate

A world-famous de luxe flyer with bath, maid, manicure, barber, valet, and selected train personnel.

Also NEW GOLD COAST LIMITED

to Los Angeles—San Francisco

Lv. Chicago (C. & N. W.) . . . . 8:30 p. m.
Ar. Los Angeles . . . . 3rd day 2:30 p. m.
Ar. San Francisco . . . . 3rd day 2:30 p. m.

No Extra Fare—68 hours

All-Pullman—Bath, barber, valet, maid, manicure.

Open top observation car through the mountains and orange groves of California

The same fine service Eastbound.

5 *other fast trains*

From Chicago
(C. & N. W. Term.)

CONTINENTAL LIMITED
4 hours 15 minutes faster

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(Union Station)
PACIFIC LIMITED
3 hours 45 minutes faster

From St. Louis
(Via Wabash)

PACIFIC COAST LIMITED

ST. LOUIS COLORADO LIMITED

The Overland Route dining car service is a feature of all Union Pacific trains.

For reservations

Address nearest Union Pacific Representative, or General Passenger Agent at Omaha, Neb. : Salt Lake City, Utah : Portland, Ore. : Los Angeles, Cal.

UNION PACIFIC

The Overland Route

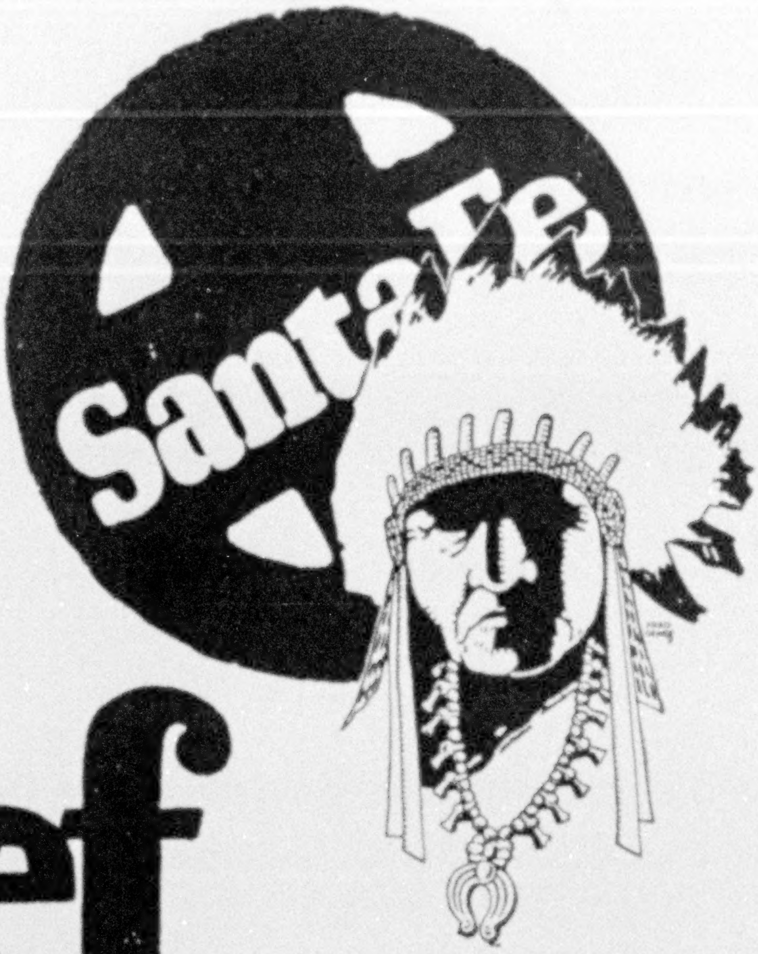
Frigidaire is the *name* *of the* Electric Refrigerator made *only* by GENERAL MOTORS

NO *other* electric refrigerator *is* a Frigidaire. None other is guaranteed by General Motors. There are *more* Frigidaires in use than *all* other electric refrigerators *combined!*

Sales Offices Everywhere

This modern "ice man" calls once—with Frigidaire—and the ice stays always

California-hours nearer



THE Chief

extra fast - extra fine - extra fare

New Santa Fe train de-Luxe between Chicago *and* California

only two business days on the way

daily beginning in November

It will cost more to ride *The Chief* because it will be finer and faster—something distinctively superior—like an exclusive hotel or club, on ribbons of steel, speeding through a scenic wonderland, in luxury, ease and supreme comfort.

The Lounge car and Dining car will have many exclusive Santa Fe features and managed by Fred Harvey, which means the best in the world of travel.

There will be an observation sun parlor, ladies' lounge, ladies' maid, barber and valet service, also bath.

Extra fare, $10 from Chicago, $8 from Kansas City—same returning.

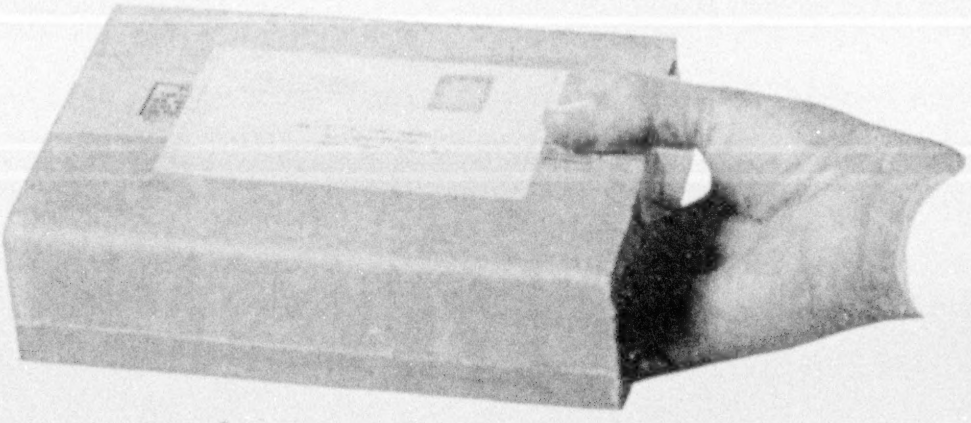
The Santa Fe operates four other through trains to California every day on which no extra fare is charged.

Remember Grand Canyon and the Indian-detour.

W. J. Black, Pass. Traf. Mgr., Santa Fe System Lines
1126 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Illinois
Send me free Santa Fe folders of trains and trip to California.

mail this

A subscription to this year-round Service would be a Christmas gift deeply appreciated by any one who enjoys good books. Send the coupon below for our Prospectus, in which it is explained how you may subscribe—either for yourself or others



Handed to you by the postman—

the outstanding book each month!

Henry Seidel Canby

Heywood Broun

Dorothy Canfield

Christopher Morley

Wm. Allen White

IF you are a bookish person, you have probably heard about the Book-of-the-Month Club. Many of the most prominent people in the country have already subscribed to its service. Wherever books are talked about, it is likely to come into the conversation. Frequently, however, the simple idea behind it seems to be misunderstood.

There are hundreds of thousands of intelligent people in this country who are really anxious to keep abreast of outstanding new books, as they appear. But the average person *fails to read* most of these important books. He misses them because he is either *too busy* or *too neglectful* to go out and buy them. How often has this happened to you? "I certainly want to read *that* book!" you say to yourself, when you see a review or hear a book praised highly, by someone whose taste you respect. But, in most cases, you never "get around to it."

It is to meet this situation, chiefly, that the Book-of-the-Month Club was organized. It takes cognizance of the procrastination that forever causes you to miss the best books; *each month, without effort on your part, you will receive the outstanding new book published that month—just as you receive a magazine—by mail!*

How is the "outstanding" book each month chosen? How may you be sure it is a book that you would care to purchase anyway? In order to obtain a completely unbiassed selection, the Book-of-the-Month Club has asked a group of well-known critics, whose judgment as to books and whose catholicity of taste have long been known to the public, to act as a Selecting Committee. They are: Henry Seidel Canby, Chairman; Heywood Broun, Dorothy Canfield, Christopher Morley and William Allen White.

These individuals have no business connection with the Book-of-the-Month Club. They were simply requested to function as judges, for the benefit of our subscribers, and they agreed to do so. Each month, the new books, *of all publishers,* are presented to them. From these, by a system of voting, they choose what they consider to be the most outstanding and readable book each month, *and that book is forthwith sent to every subscriber of the Book-of-the-Month Club.*

Tastes differ, however. You may concede that a book selected by such a committee is *likely* to be one that you would not care to miss reading. But you may disagree with their choice in any one month. If so, *you may exchange the book you receive for any one of a number of other books which the Committee simultaneously recommends.* Thus, your choice among current books is no more limited than if you browsed in a bookstore. The only result is—that you actually *do* obtain and *do* read the books you want to read. This you won't do, in most cases, if you rely upon your present haphazard methods of book-buying.

The cost of this service is—nothing. The cost of the books is, in every case, the publishers' retail price.

If you are interested in this idea, and wish to know more about it, send for our prospectus, in which the simple details of the plan are completely outlined. Your request will involve you in no obligation to subscribe. If, however, you do subscribe at this time, you will receive special privileges as a "charter subscriber," which it will not be possible to offer later.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB, INC.
218 West 40th St., Dept. 36-K
New York, N. Y.

Please send me, without cost, your Prospectus outlining the details of the Book-of-the-Month Plan of Reading. This request involves me in no obligation to subscribe to your service.

Name..

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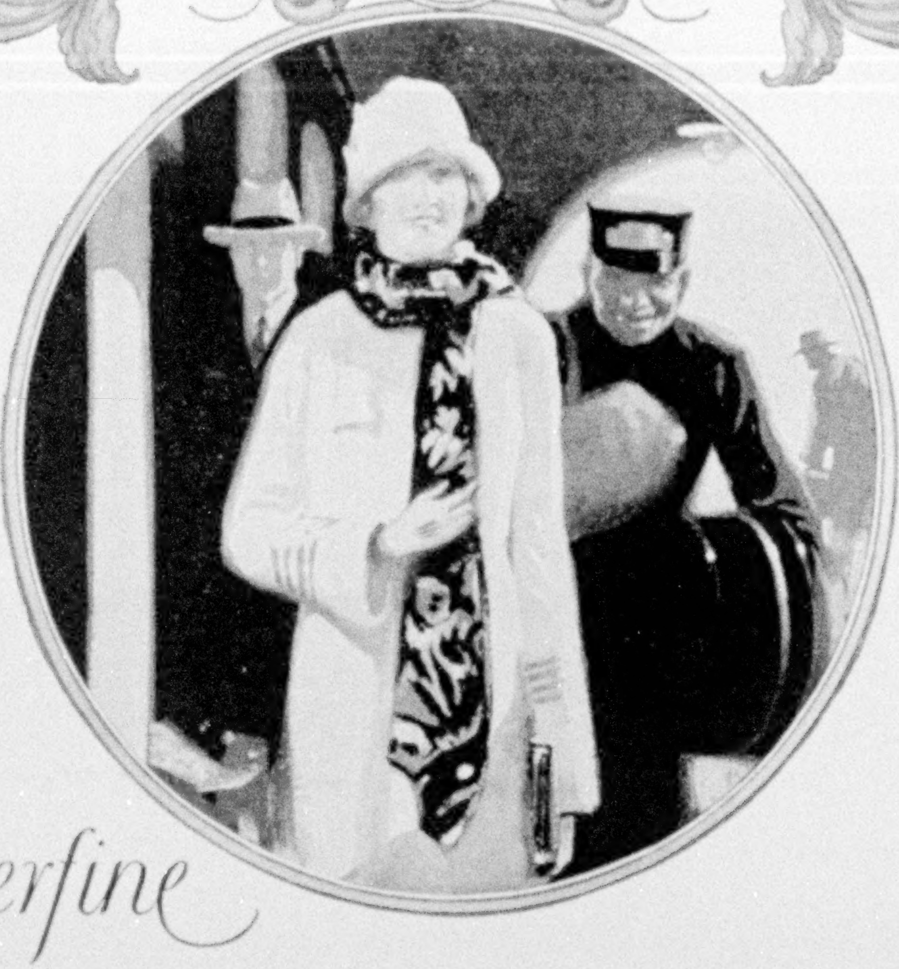
City.......................State...............

GOLDEN STATE

ROCK ISLAND

SOUTHERN PACIFIC



Superfine

Not "Purveyor to Her Majesty, the Queen," as in Victorian England, but Conveyor for Her Majesty, the American Woman. Full half the train devoted to her comfort.

Fast now. Faster after November 14—leaving Chicago, Rock Island Lines, 8:30 p.m., arriving Los Angeles, Southern Pacific Lines, 9:30 a. m.—only two days and three nights en route. Extra fare, $10.

Other high-class fast trains on convenient schedules.

Through the Apache Trail country to Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Phoenix, Arizona.

GOLDEN STATE
LIMITED TO
CALIFORNIA

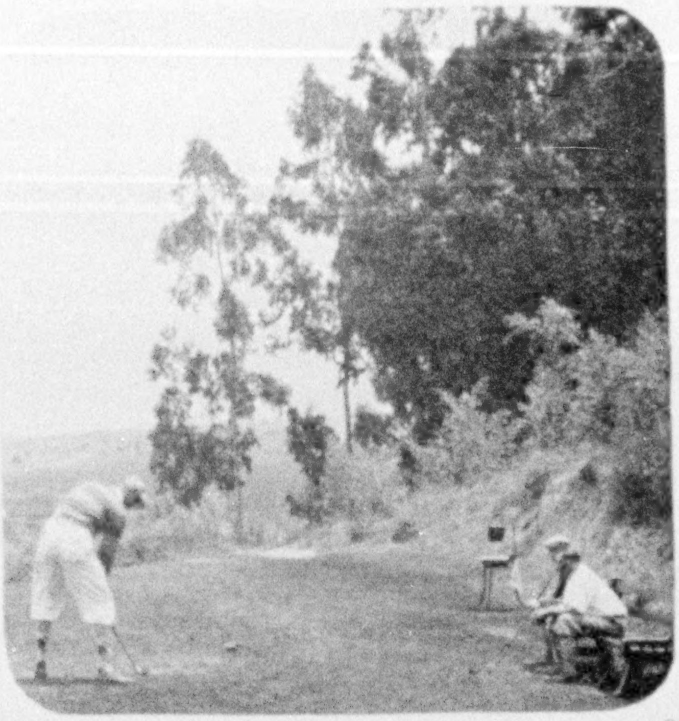
"Saves a Business Day"

Rock Island and Southern Pacific Travel Bureaus in All Principal Cities

Rock Island

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

Skiing and snow-shoeing in the San Bernardino Mountains, a few miles from metropolitan cities.



On your way to the snow, perhaps you will want to stop off for a few sporty holes where the sun is warm and the grass is green.

This—*and*—This

This Winter

And Only Nine Miles Apart

PLAY golf or tennis under a summer sun and summer sky. Or—almost magically, and according to *your whim*—change, in an hour, to *skiing and tobogganing* as if in Switzerland. Then, the next day, back again to golf or sailing, or lying on a beach in bathing togs. Mid-summer and mid-winter on the self-same day! This strange mixture is offered in only one place in the world—*Southern California, vacation land supreme!*

You see long, wide ribbons of concrete, 5,000 miles in length, built to make this wonderland accessible by motor car with speed and comfort. Or you can even go by trolley to a mountain top.

You see the blue Pacific or a tremendous desert like Sahara.

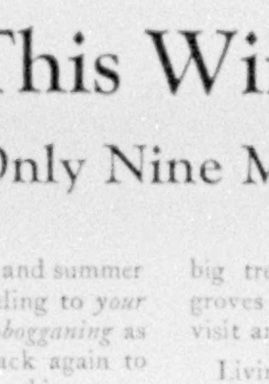
You pack into vast wilderness to camp and fish and hunt. You rest beside a mile-high lake in the quiet of big trees. Or cruise about in lovely valleys among groves of oranges and figs and palms. You stop to visit an historical Old Mission.

Living costs, rents and hotel or boarding rates are unusually low.

Come via Los Angeles and San Diego and return through Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, seeing the entire great Pacific Coast —Hawaii, too—at very little extra cost over a direct round trip.

And very soon, new 63-hour trains will make your trip here five hours shorter.

Decide now that you will come. We have issued probably the most complete book on vacations ever put in print. 47 pages, illustrated. Mail coupon for a copy free.



Southern California

All-Year Vacation Land Supreme

The city of Los Angeles, with a population of well over a million, is the largest city on the Pacific Coast and is the hub of one of the country's richest agricultural communities.

The growth, wealth and marvelous resources of Southern California are indicated by the following facts and figures pertaining to the County of Los Angeles alone:

Value of Agricultural and Live Stock Products (1925), $85,912,744; Value of Citrus Products (1925), $23,241,503; Oil Production (1925), 140,000,000 bbls.; Harbor Imports (1925), 4,156,177 tons; Harbor Exports (1925), 16,154,566 tons; Total Harbor Tonnage, 20,310,743.

A producing season of 365 days a year permitting year 'round crops.

ALL-YEAR CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Dept. 11-D, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Please send me your free booklet about Southern California vacations. Also booklets telling especially of the attractions and opportunities in the counties which I have checked.

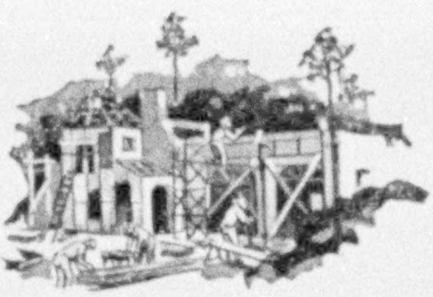
☐ *Los Angeles*
☐ *San Bernardino*
☐ *Orange*
☐ *Santa Barbara*
☐ *San Diego*
☐ *Riverside*
☐ *Ventura*

NAME ______

STREET ______

CITY ______ STATE ______

Build A Home on the GULF COAST



Live in it all year 'round or just during the cold months of winter. There is no more attractive country in all the world; historically interesting and scenically beautiful, where mild climate, glorious sunshine, outdoor sports and moderate cost of living combine to make a charming and healthful place of temporary or permanent residence.

There are many splendid hotels along the Gulf Coast, and more and more families from colder climates are spending their entire winters here; putting their children into the splendid schools, and enjoying long rests from the cold blasts of the North, without interfering with the education of their children. Hundreds of beautiful home sites—building costs, moderate. The Gulf Coast is reached—from the North by

The Pan-American

ALL-PULLMAN

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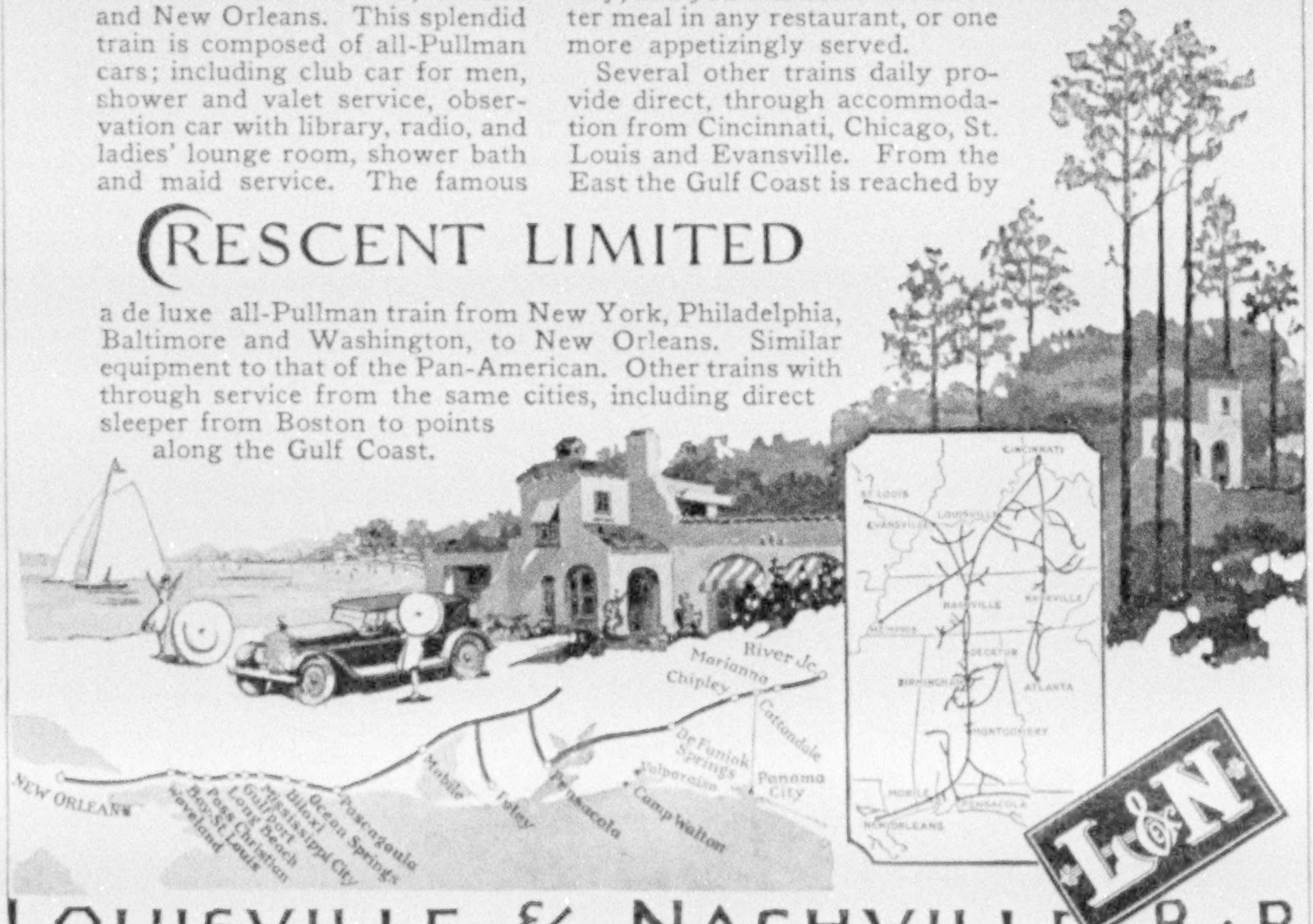
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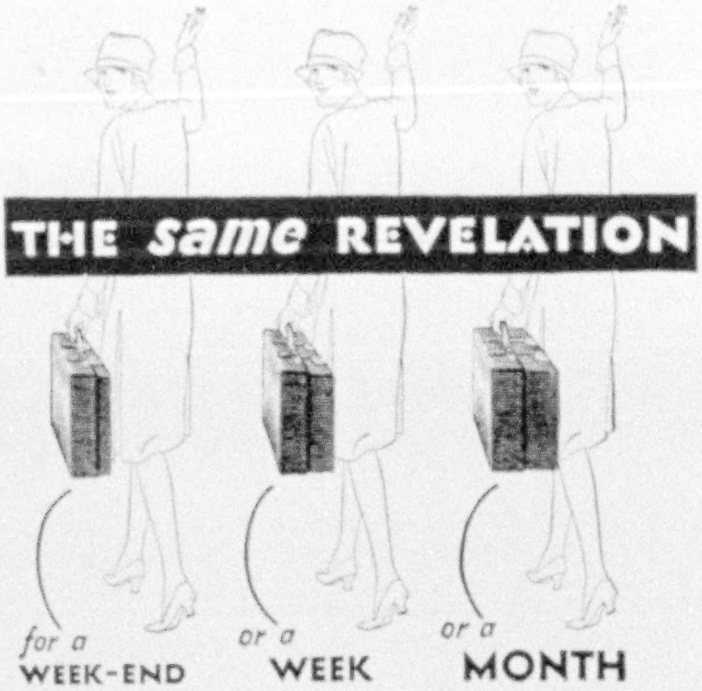

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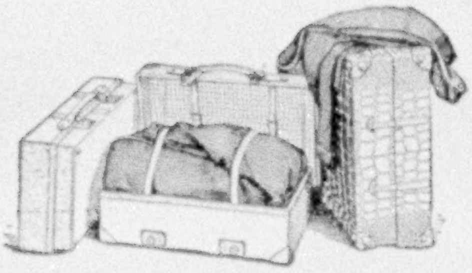

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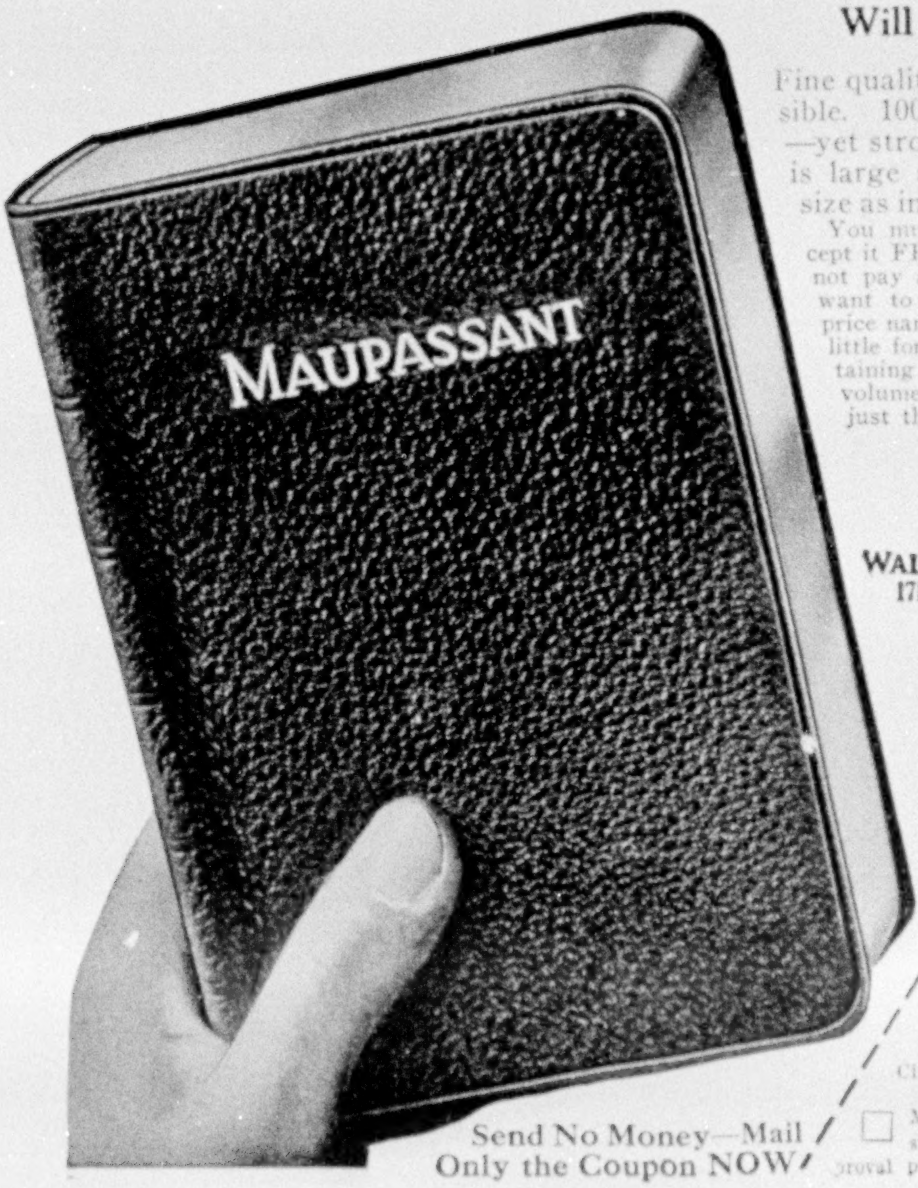

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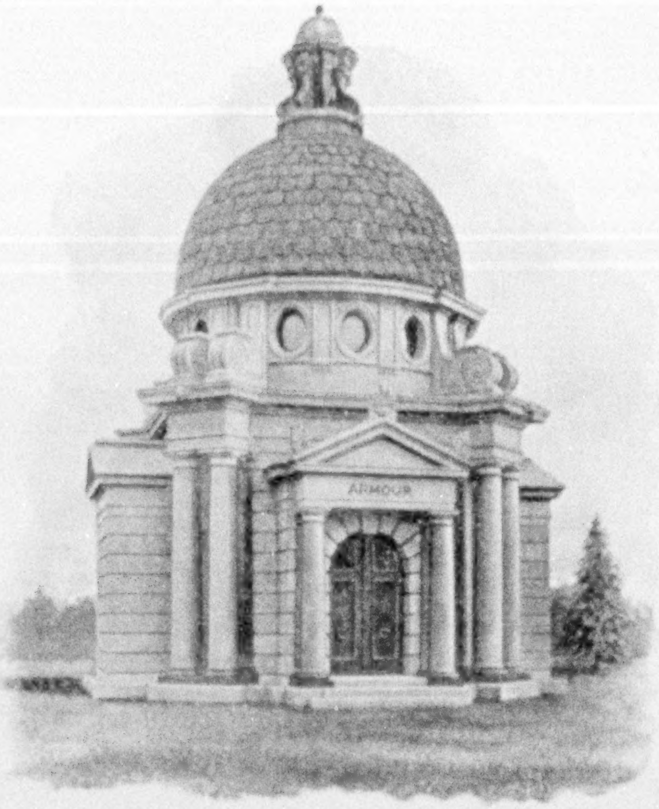

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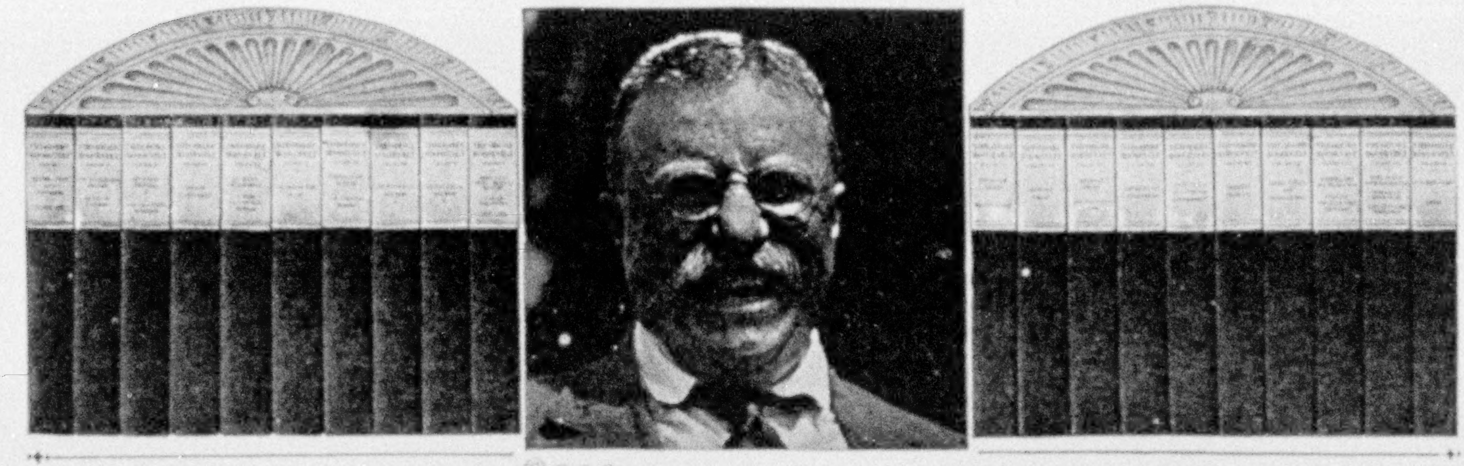

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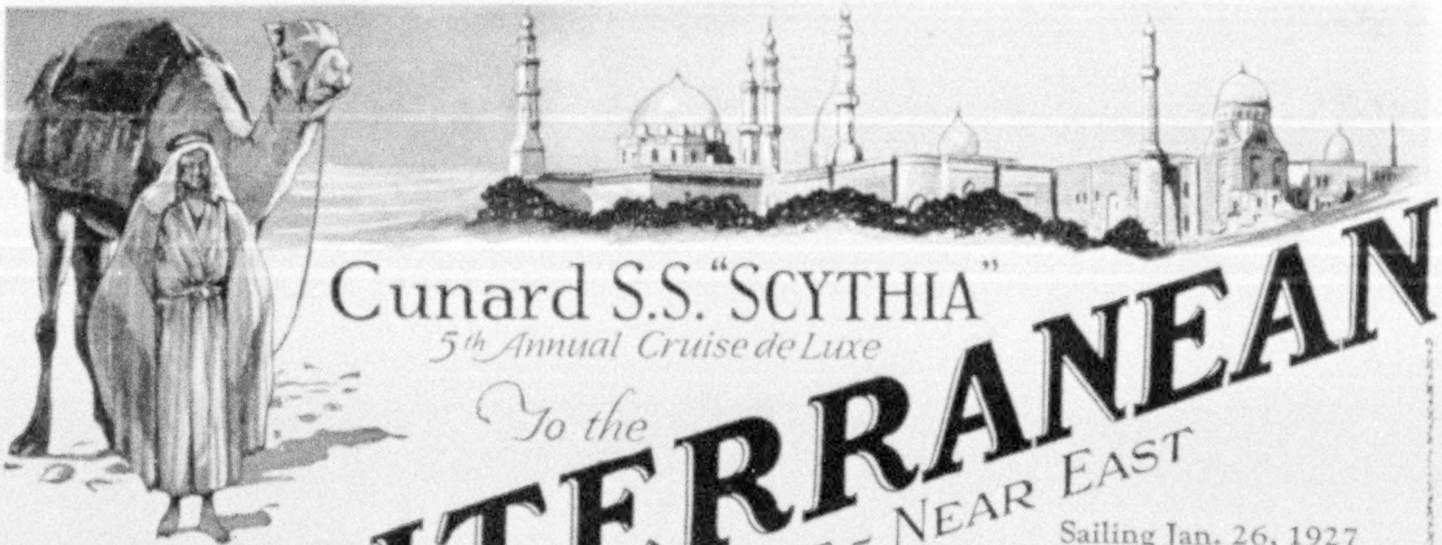

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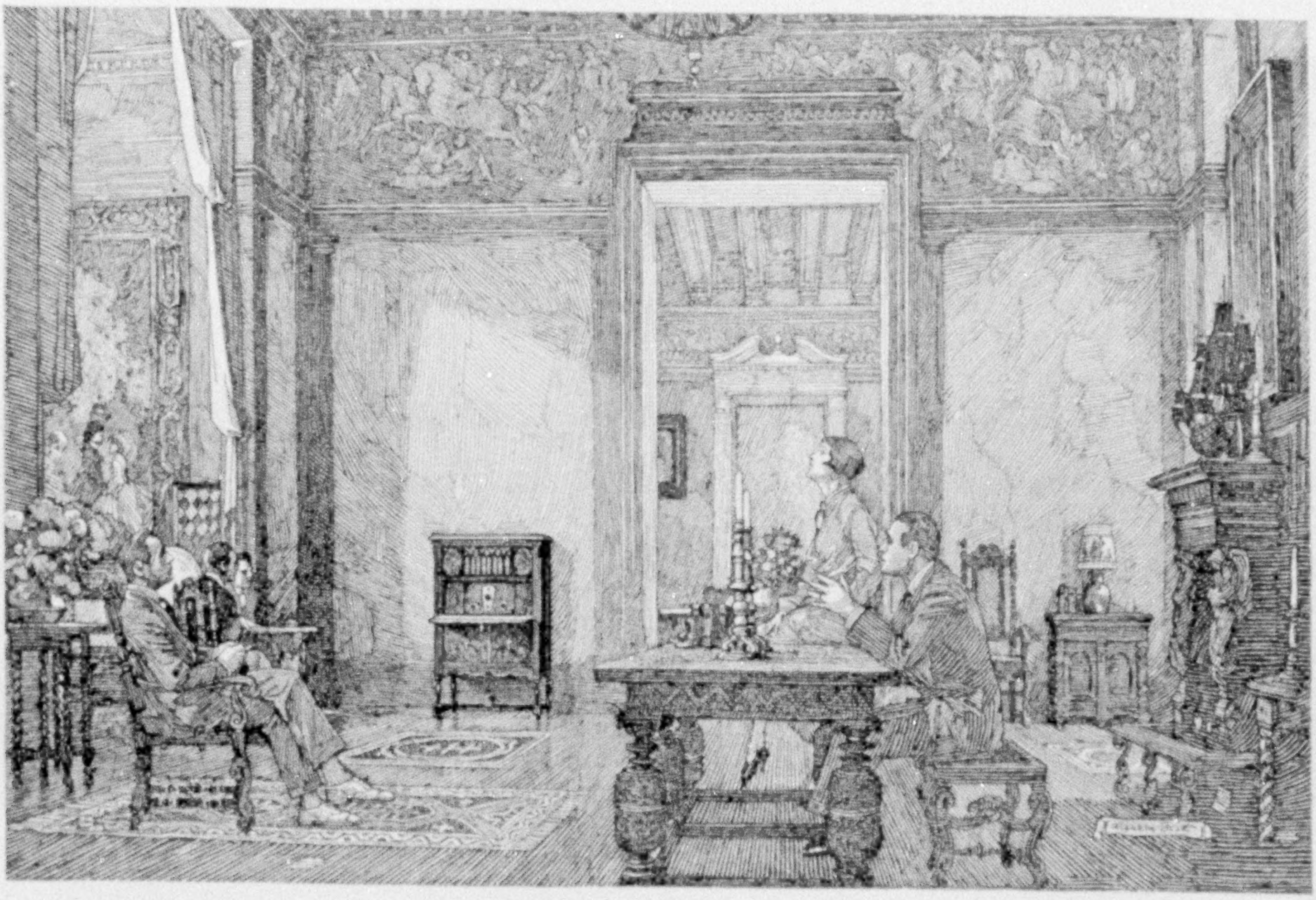

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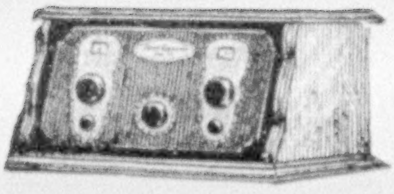

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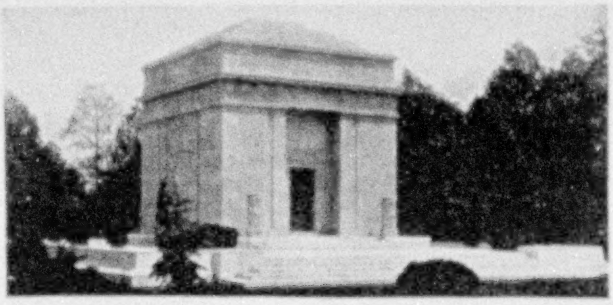

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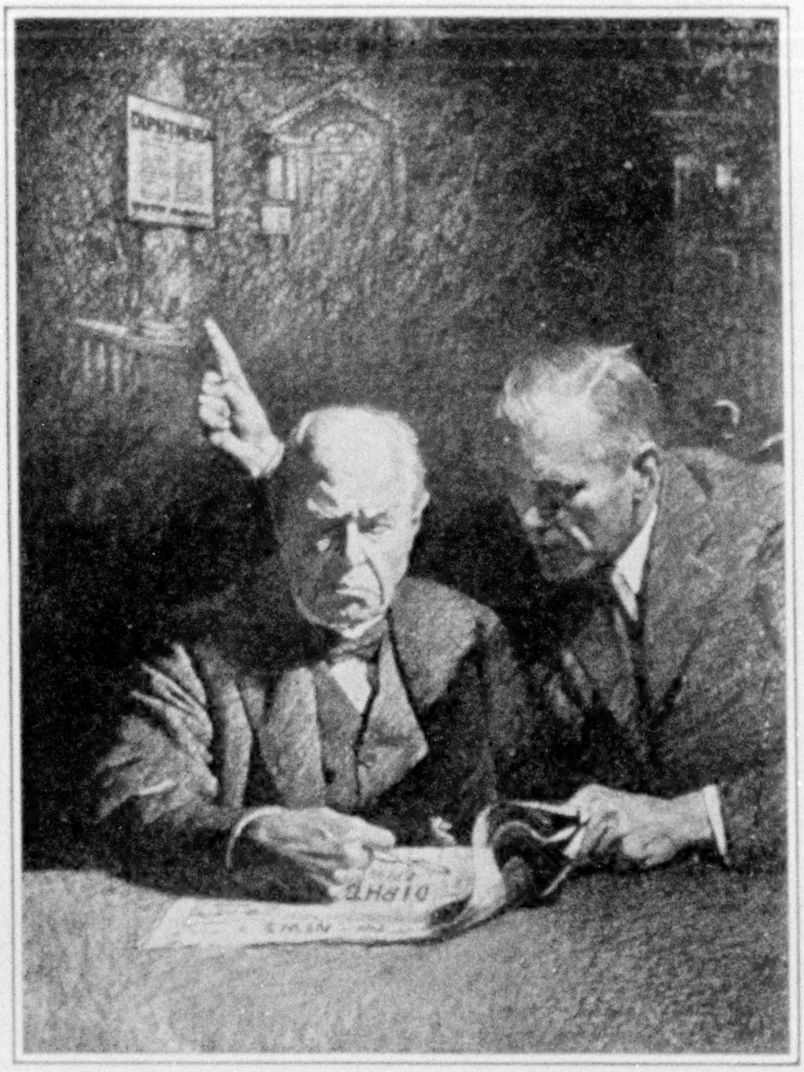

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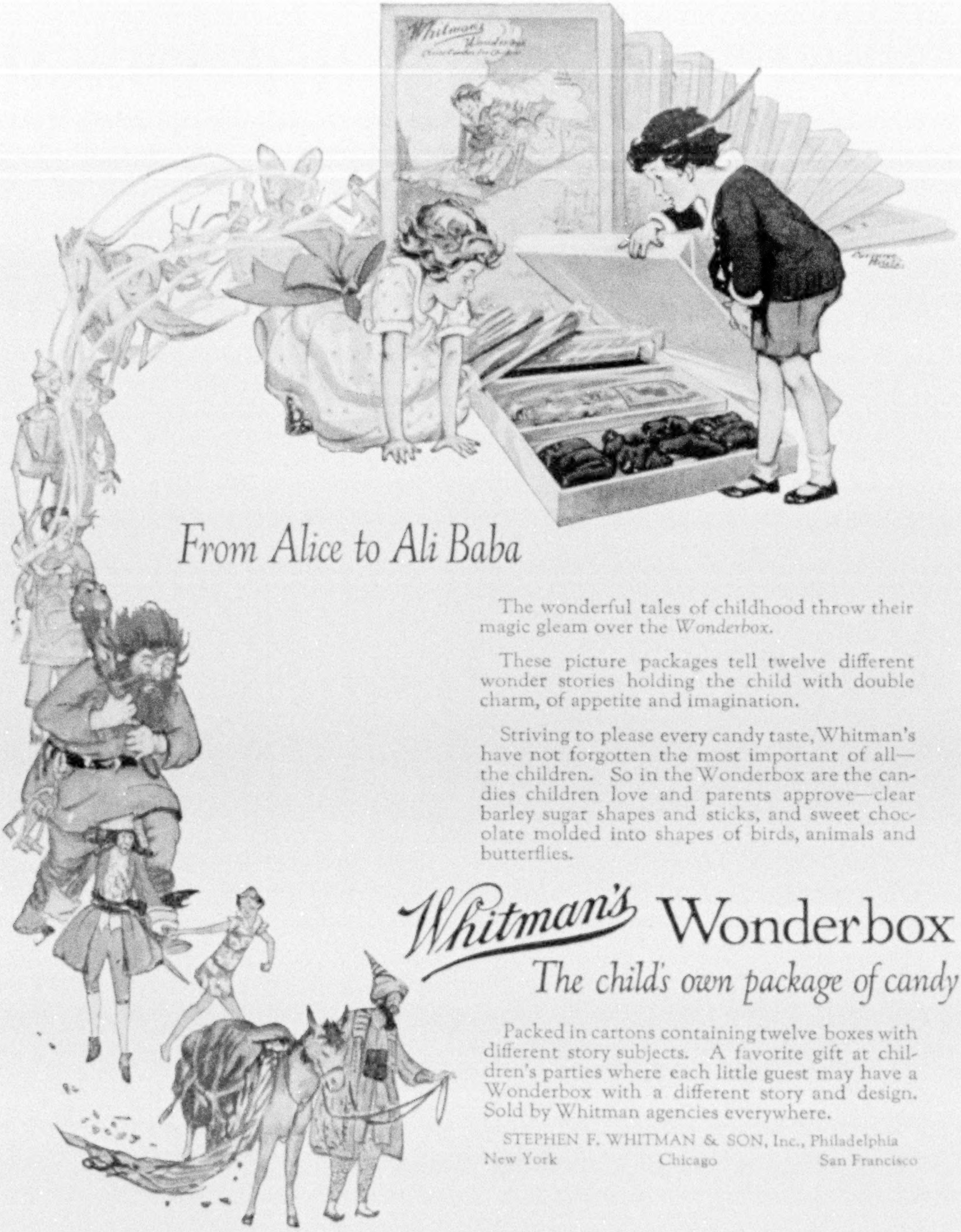

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RUSSIA OF THE HOUR

Giant Battle Ground for Theories of Economy, Society, and Politics, as Observed by an Unbiased Correspondent

By Junius B. Wood

Author of "The Far Eastern Republic," "Seeing America from the 'Shenandoah'," "A Visit to Three Arab Kingdoms," etc., in the National Geographic Magazine

"OUR Union covers one-seventh of the earth's surface" is an expression coined by some forgotten Soviet orator. Others have passed it along until it has become a stock argument to show the position which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should occupy in world affairs. The measurement (8,200,000 square miles) is true if four oceans and a dozen seas are not counted, and the argument is sound if affairs of nations, men, or families were dominated by size alone.

RUSSIA IS CONDUCTING A GREAT EXPERIMENT

Russia is the testing ground for what had been only a theory of economy, society, and politics. The old order, the old life, institutions, leaders, were put aside. Four years of revolution were necessary. Then rebuilding started, machinery of state and industry moved again, and the theories were applied to a mass at home whose past had been submission and ignorance, with little interference and no assistance from without.

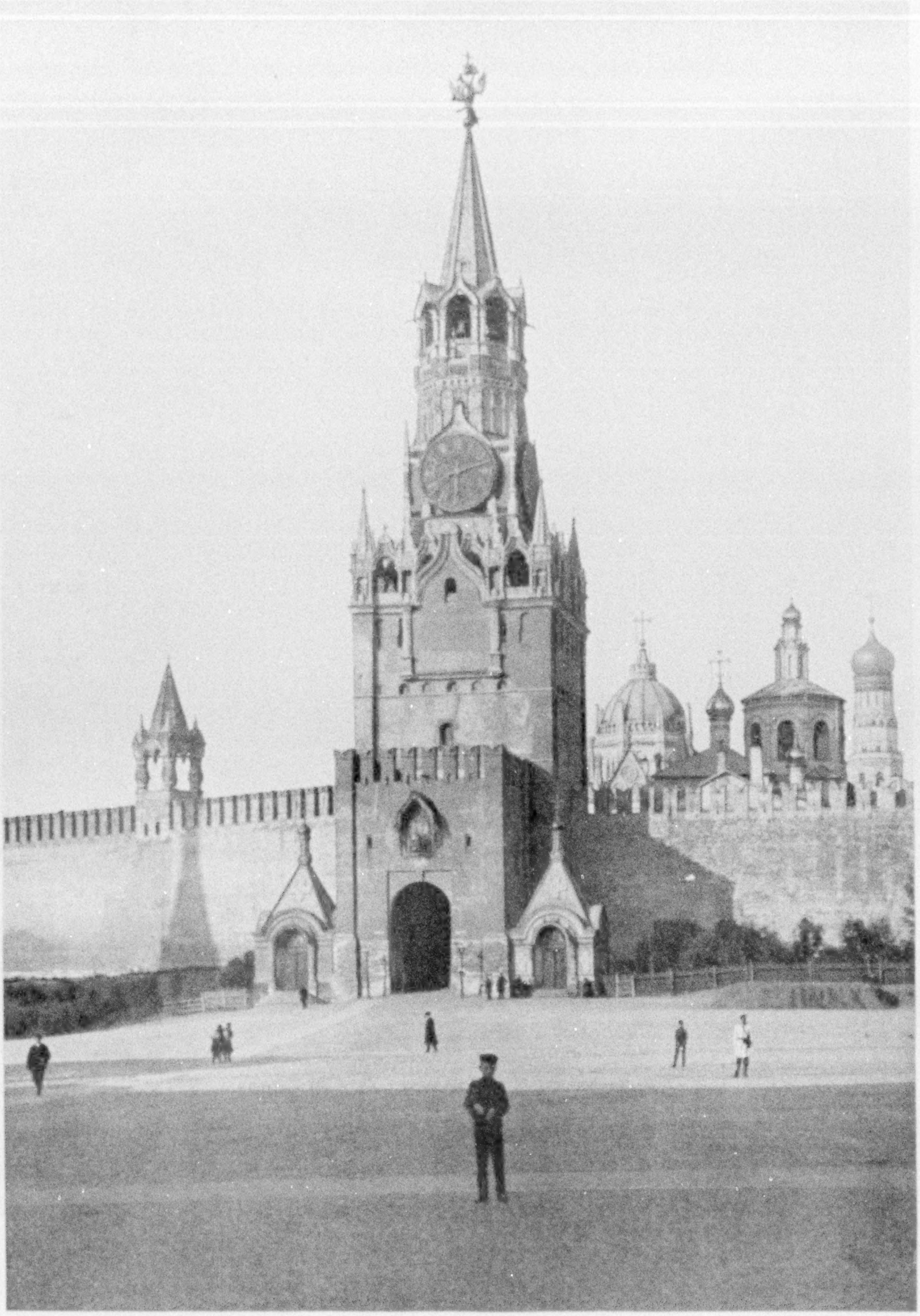
The clamor of theory and proclamations has so filled the ears of the world through these years that little has been noticed of the real test which is going on inside Soviet Russia, as theories meet individualism which is so universal in humanity, unwritten rules of life and trade which have developed through the ages, and world laws which centuries have formulated for nations.

Russia is the world's largest country, stretching across two continents, and when theory and practice reach a balance, the test of a new system of government will have world-wide effect.

Soviet Russia has a radio station 650 miles north of the Arctic Circle. Its southernmost frontiers are on a parallel with San Francisco and Norfolk. Between them are as many changes of climate as between Spitsbergen and Cairo.

Ships from its western ports sail into the Atlantic, and its eastern coast is buffeted by the Pacific, just the reverse of the United States, while the distance across the Soviet Union (5,796 miles) is almost twice as far and the train ride three times as long. Russia is the baby giant among nations, full grown but not grown up.

In the north the Samoyed straddles a reindeer and trots across the perpetual snow during the few months that he can travel at all. The new airplanes, which link together the cities of the south, see



Photograph from Gilbert Grosvenor

THE FORMER STATE ENTRANCE TO THE KREMLIN

From 1647 to 1917 no man passed with covered head through the beautiful Spasskiya, or Redeemer, Gate, built the year before Columbus discovered America. It was used by religious processions entering and leaving the fortress, and by the Tsars for their ceremonial entry at the time of their coronation. The clock tower, 205 feet high (see text, page 529), was constructed by a Scot, member of a race which has played an important rôle in the history of Russia.

other Russians cross-legged on the plodding camels of long caravans, similar to those which traverse the burning deserts of Arabia and Africa.

A Russian ship called at one of the islands off Siberia, the first time in ten years, and the inhabitants inquired about the health of the Tsar. Each year, as the scientific expeditions return from their summer wanderings, they tell of discovering traces of prehistoric ages or forgotten centuries, and at the same time report on vast stretches of country penetrated and explored for the first time. Russia is a land of many modes, the last undeveloped storehouse of the Temperate Zone.

Politically, it is divided into six constituent republics; they in turn comprise 33 autonomous units, each differing ethnologically and culturally. Most of them have their own language, their own customs and costumes, and the babel of tongues becomes even greater from the tribes who are as yet too backward for self-government.

Cities and villages string along the railroads and rivers over all that vast territory. As one rides over the Siberian steppes, a moving speck in the void, the plains seem unending. Then a peasant's cart is seen in the distance, the invariable dog trotting behind. Soon appear other carts, all going in the same direction.

RUSSIAN VILLAGES ALL OF A KIND

Then a village of log houses, with perhaps a public building and a departed aristocrat's brick house, always painted white, and the ever-present church, with its five Turkish-shaped towers, the large one in the center for Christ and the smaller ones on the corners for the four Gospels. The train vanishes again over the unending plains, varied only by stretches of forest or hills, which seem to come and go as suddenly as the villages.

It is always the same. Women and children at the station selling food, a couple of good-natured policemen, the crowd of loafers of all ages and garbs, railroad officials bustling with the excitement of the one event of the day.

The station master strides impressively from his office and rings the bell between the waiting-room doors. He returns to his sanctum for another cigarette and a bit of gossip before he repeats the performance and gives two rings. Another wait, more questions of late arrivals to answer, and he stalks out, sounds three strokes, and this time waits for the train to leave.

Everybody has been gossiping Russian style, waiting for the last bell. Hands full of apples, roast chicken, newspapers, teakettles, dogs and babies, they rush for the train.

MOSCOW STILL A LARGE VILLAGE

Moscow, metropolis and capital of Russia, is the largest village in the world. Moscow has its trolley cars, electric lights, tall buildings, theaters, stores, motor busses, and other outward metropolitan manifestations, but at heart it is a village. Leningrad, Odessa, and even some of the cities of the interior have an appearance and an atmosphere of western Europe; Moscow is the heart of Russia and it changes slowly.

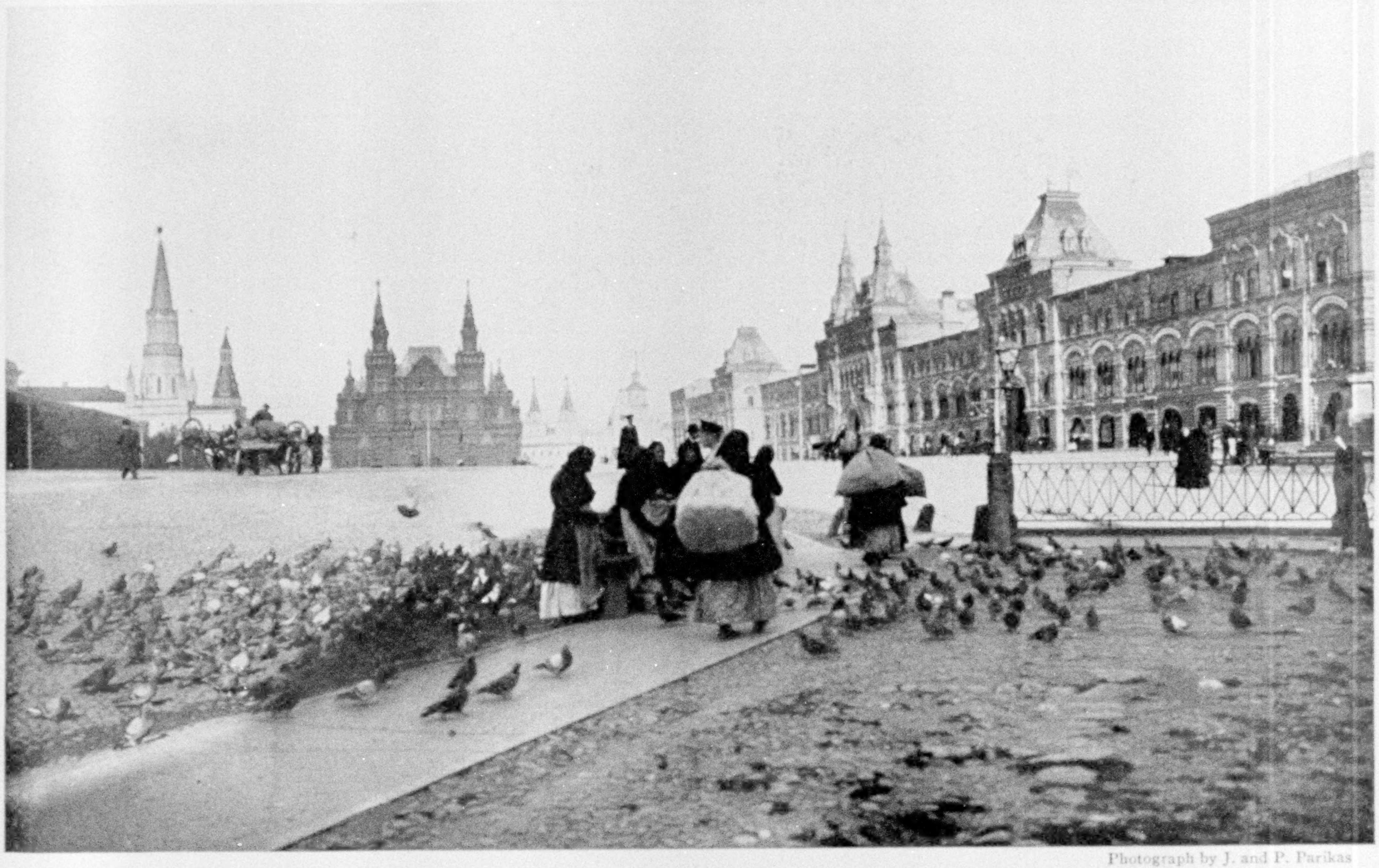
Its brick and stone are a mosaic of the Russian spirit—stolid, unsmiling, unpolished, and slow to change. Even the unpainted log houses of the peasant villages seem to reflect age and durability.

Moscow is sprinkled with what is new, but everywhere it speaks of age, from the weather-beaten walls of the Inner City to battlemented monasteries on the outskirts. Broad thoroughfares radiate from its center, but around each corner the streets are narrow, with sidewalks no wider than footpaths.

Fires have wiped it away, invaders, from Tatars to Napoleon, have devastated it, governments have come and gone, but Moscow, stubborn and dull, has persisted. It symbolizes Russia.

It is only a step from Moscow, overcrowded and teeming with its peoples of many races, with rules for every movement and police to enforce them, into the wild, wide open spaces. Wolves and bears still roam in the Moscow district, and when the dull winter dusk comes at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the country is under its white mantle of snow, hunger drives them to prey on mankind.

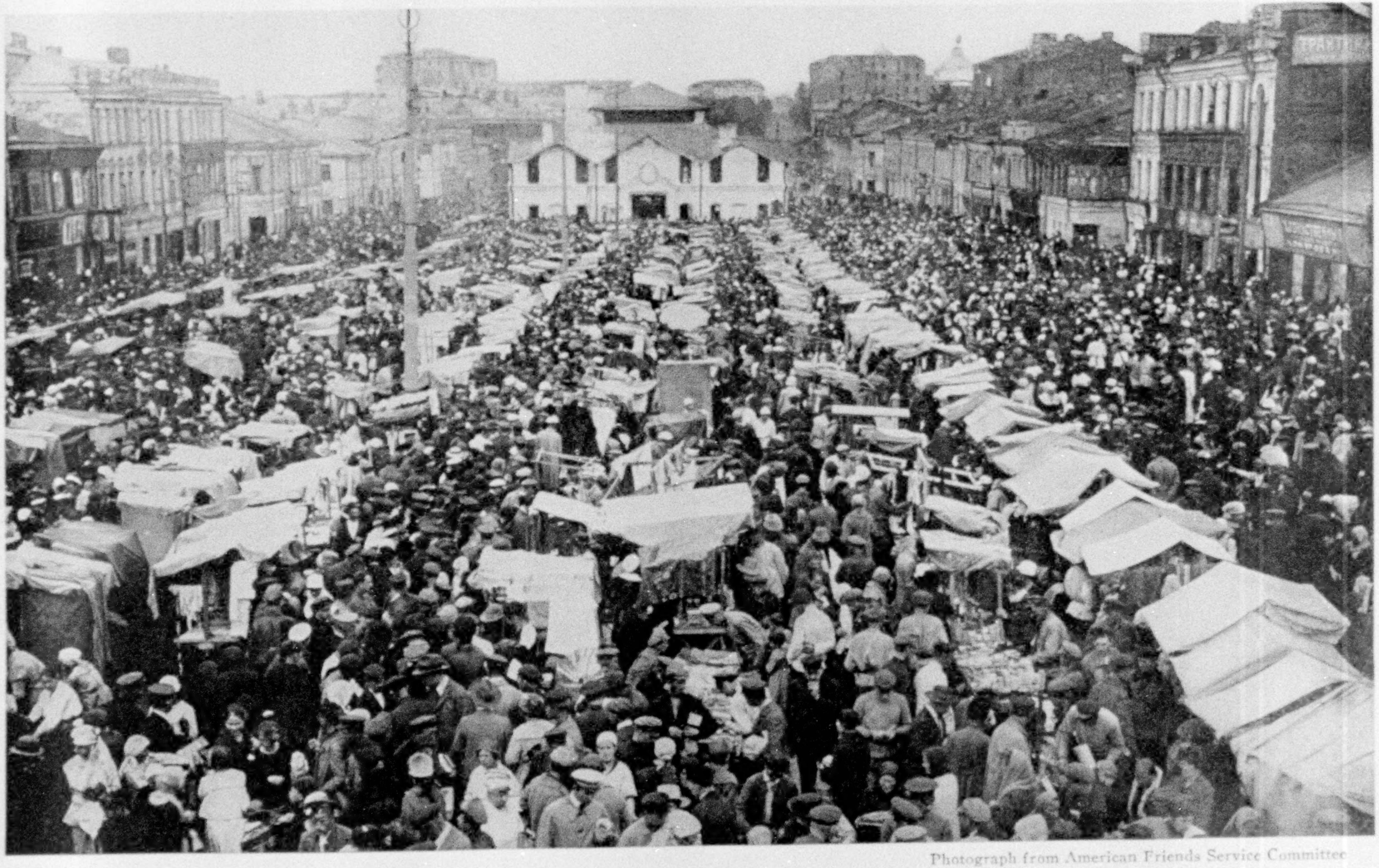
They boldly attack villages and, this year, even assailed a railroad train of cattle. No peasant ventures alone far



Photograph by J. and P. Parikas

RED SQUARE HAS VIEWED THE PAGEANT OF RUSSIAN HISTORY

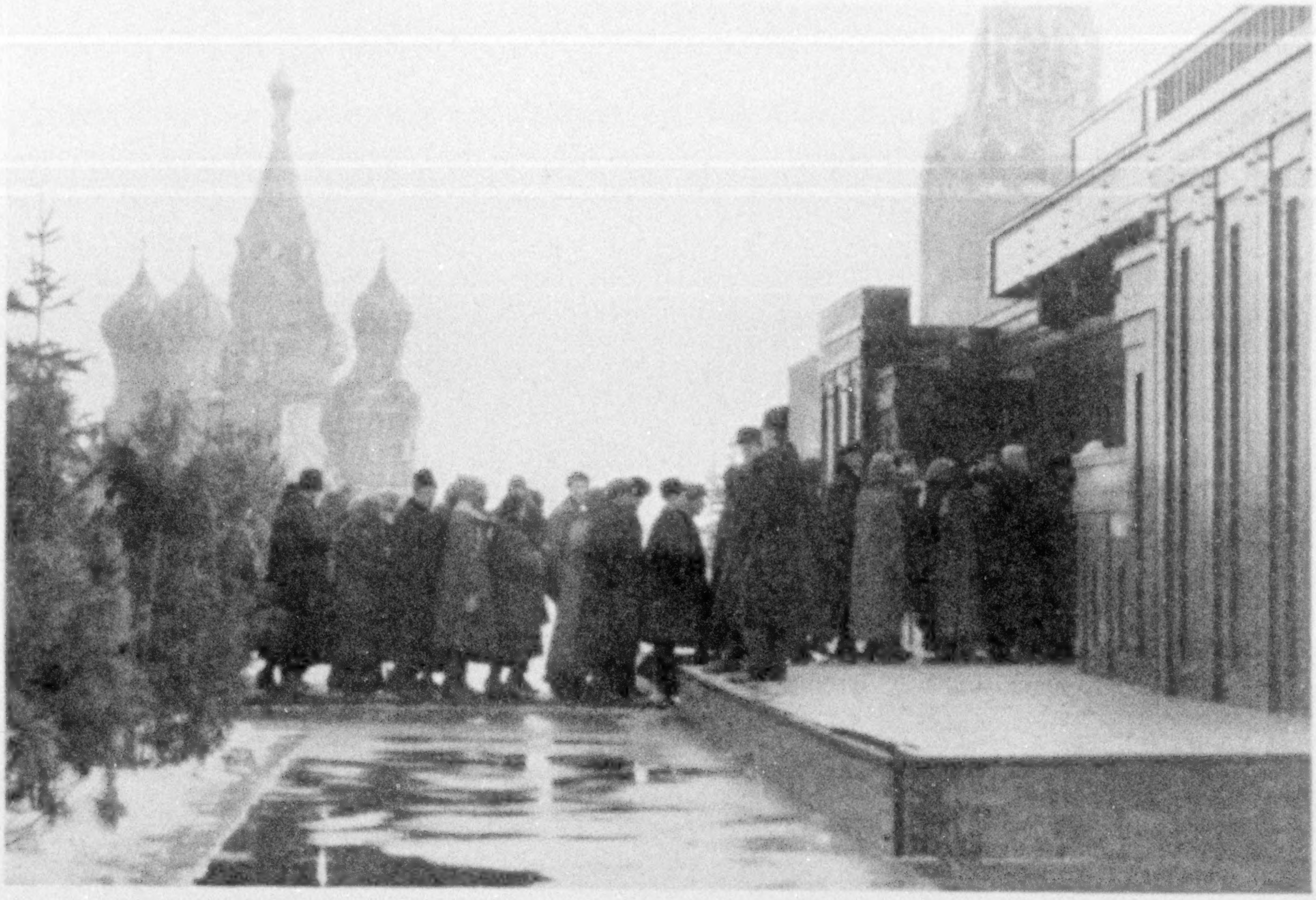
Much of the drama of Russia's grandeur and tragedy has unfolded in this beautiful open space in Moscow. Formerly the scene of public executions, hangings, and floggings when the Tsars ruled from this city; of imperial proclamations and glittering martial parades, and of the terror of bloody revolution, the square's cobblestones now echo to the tramp of Red army and Soviet workers. It lies between the Historical Museum (left center), the Trading Rows (right), and the Kremlin (left).



Photograph from American Friends Service Committee

TRADE IS BRISK IN THE MOSCOW MARKETS

The Communist régime at one time prohibited private trading, but under the new economic laws established by Lenin markets were reopened. At these great open-air bazaars everything from red herrings to samovars, furniture, clothing, or hardware can be purchased. Typical crowds of the capital gather here, the peasants offering country produce, the members of the old aristocracy and middle class, in threadbare garments, selling off odds and ends of articles which once belonged to a life of leisure and comfort.



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

THE WORLD SHRINE OF COMMUNISM

The squat cube of the temporary wooden mausoleum of Lenin is on the north side of Red Square (see illustration, page 522). This leader of commanding personality died in 1924, but his teachings still live (see text, page 528). His complete works—books, articles, speeches, and some letters—were published in Moscow shortly after his death.

outside his village, and one group of twenty men, fancying safety in numbers, was attacked by a wolf pack. Several were killed and all seriously torn.

The loss in live stock and from other depredations by wolves in the Moscow district is figured by the tireless Soviet statisticians at $1.45 a year per peasant family.

RED THE RUSSIAN'S FAVORITE COLOR

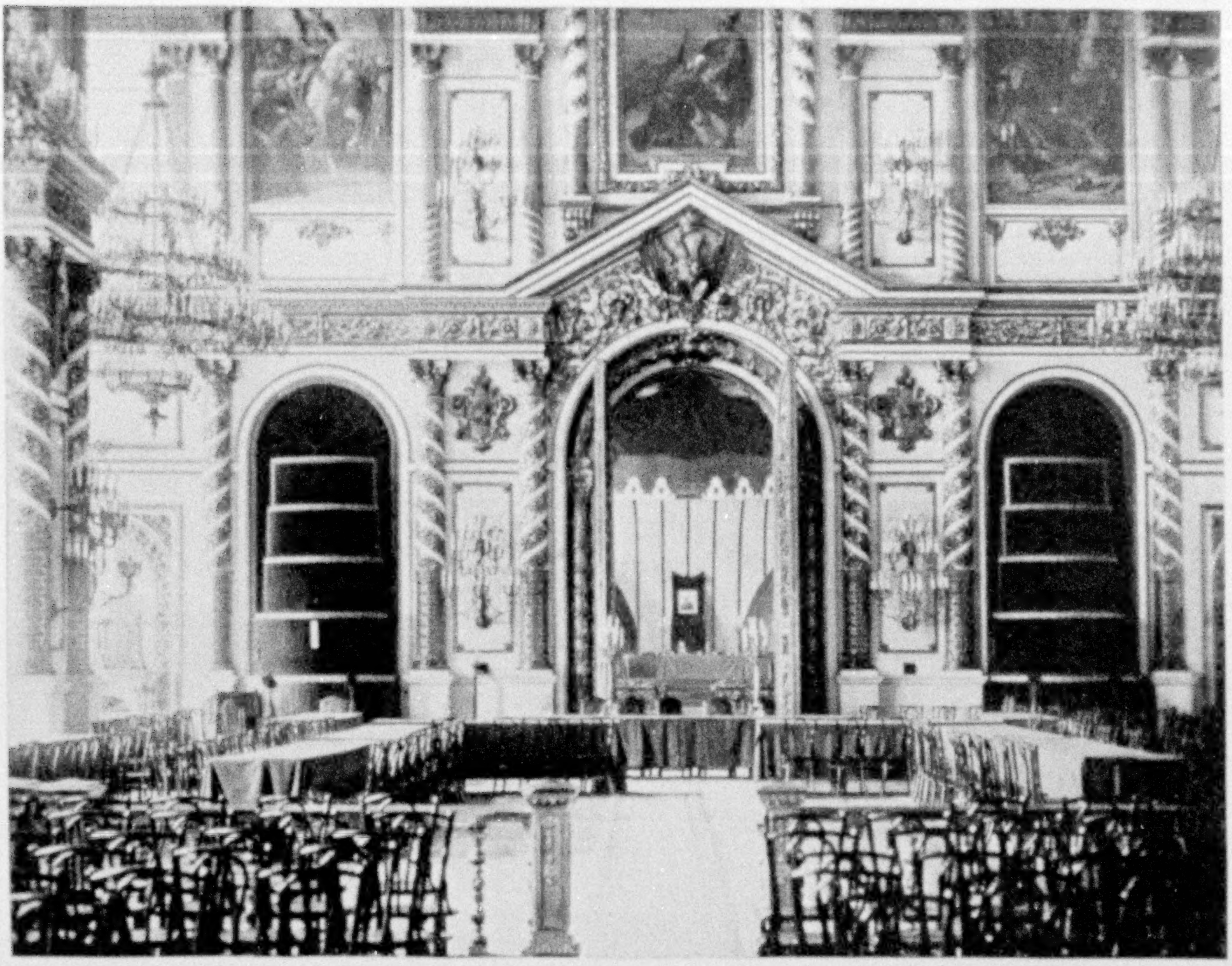
A late winter sun was casting its long shadows across Moscow's Red Square, early one evening, as I started for the opening meeting of the Tz. I. K. (Central Executive Committee) in the Great Palace of the Kremlin. Red was the favorite color of Tsar and muzhik, and the Red Square was the Red Square centuries before Bolshevism or Communism adopted the color as its battle flag.

In daylight hours a constant human stream jostles through the towered Iberian Gate in the wall between the Red Square and the Place of the Revolution outside the Kitai Gorod (Fortified City). Men in sheepskin coats, the greasy leather outside and the fur inside; clerks in glossy leather jackets; officials with beaver collars, briefcases under their arms; women in felt boots; girls in slippers, with bundles, babies, and carts, were tramping through the slush, for this was a winter evening.

Between the gates in the center of the road is a shrine and inside the wall a church. The faithful pause and make the sign of the cross as they pass. Others enter. Patriarchal, bearded beggars, hands outstretched, stand at the doors.

Begging is a lucrative profession in Moscow except for the few days of sporadic police round-ups. Beggars are of all types and both sexes, from infants who toddle underfoot while an older head directs them from the sidelines, to husky rascals faithful to a vow of "I won't work."

One day I asked a familiar member of the profession, daughter of a former Russian nobleman ambassador, why she did not take a few language pupils, especially in English, which now is the popular ac-



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

ALEXANDER HALL, IN THE GREAT KREMLIN PALACE

This room, named in honor of the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, founded in 1725 by Catherine I, adjoins St. Andrew's Hall, the former throne room of the Tsars of all the Russias. The walls are richly adorned in pink and gold and the floor is made up of many varieties of wood.

complishment. She replied that she liked the outdoor work, and that begging was much easier and also profitable, averaging $4 or $5 a day, more than a commissar's salary.

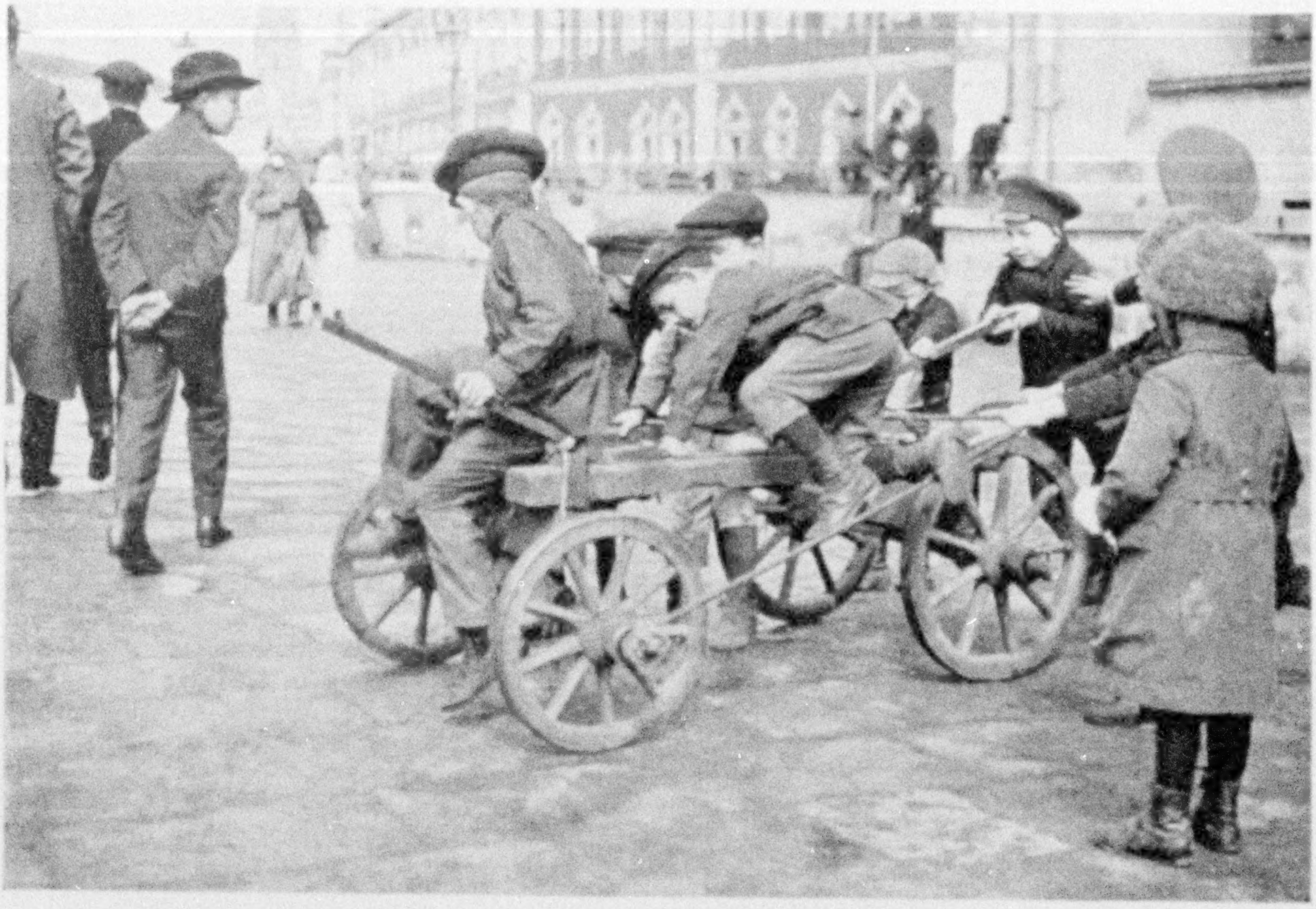
VAGABOND CHILDREN CONSTITUTE A MENACE

Differing from the whining beggars are the 200,000 to 300,000 homeless children, pariahs of the social order, ragged, sooty-faced from sleeping in the embers of street repair gangs' furnaces, dirty, diseased, dope-poisoned, and desperate. They run in packs (see page 598).

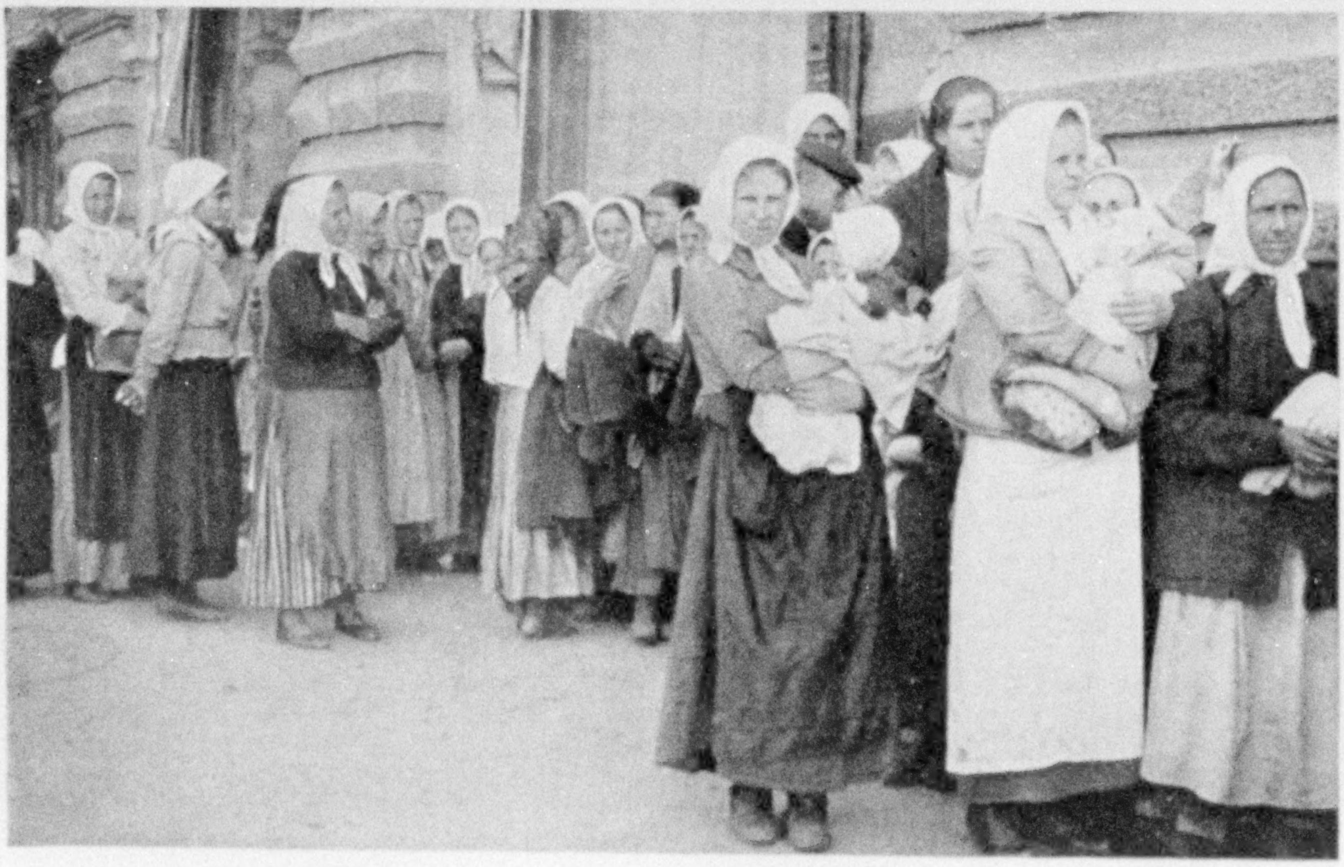
A gang straggles through the gate, hugging the curb, eyes alert, the world a potential enemy, its plan of action decided. The leader grabs a woman's handbag, a man's fur cap, and overturns an unwary peddler's basket of apples. The basket is picked clean, and with wild screams the gang is gone, scattering through the streets, policemen and pedestrians in vain pursuit.

In several cities I have seen the homes which the government maintains for these young vagabonds—heritage of war and revolution, but augmented every month by wanderlust—with baths, clean cots, clothes, food, and a caretaker to give them instruction and advice. Personal liberty goes amiss with this social group, too young to appreciate civic responsibility even if they had been taught it.

Police and social workers periodically round up the wild, untamed children and put them in the homes. Without restraint, there is no more hope of keeping them there than if a dog-catcher should turn his day's collection loose in a public park at evening and expect to find it there the next morning. Disease, accidents as they steal rides across the country, hardships,



RUSSIAN BOYS AT PLAY IN THE KREMLIN: MOSCOW



Photographs by Graham Romeyn Taylor

STANDING IN LINE TO BUY CLOTH, AT ONE SIDE OF MOSCOW'S RED SQUARE

This line, even in winter, often formed as early as 8 o'clock in the evening for the sale of the following day. At one time not more than 84 inches could be purchased by any individual. A baby gives a woman a preferred place in the queue (see text, page 575).

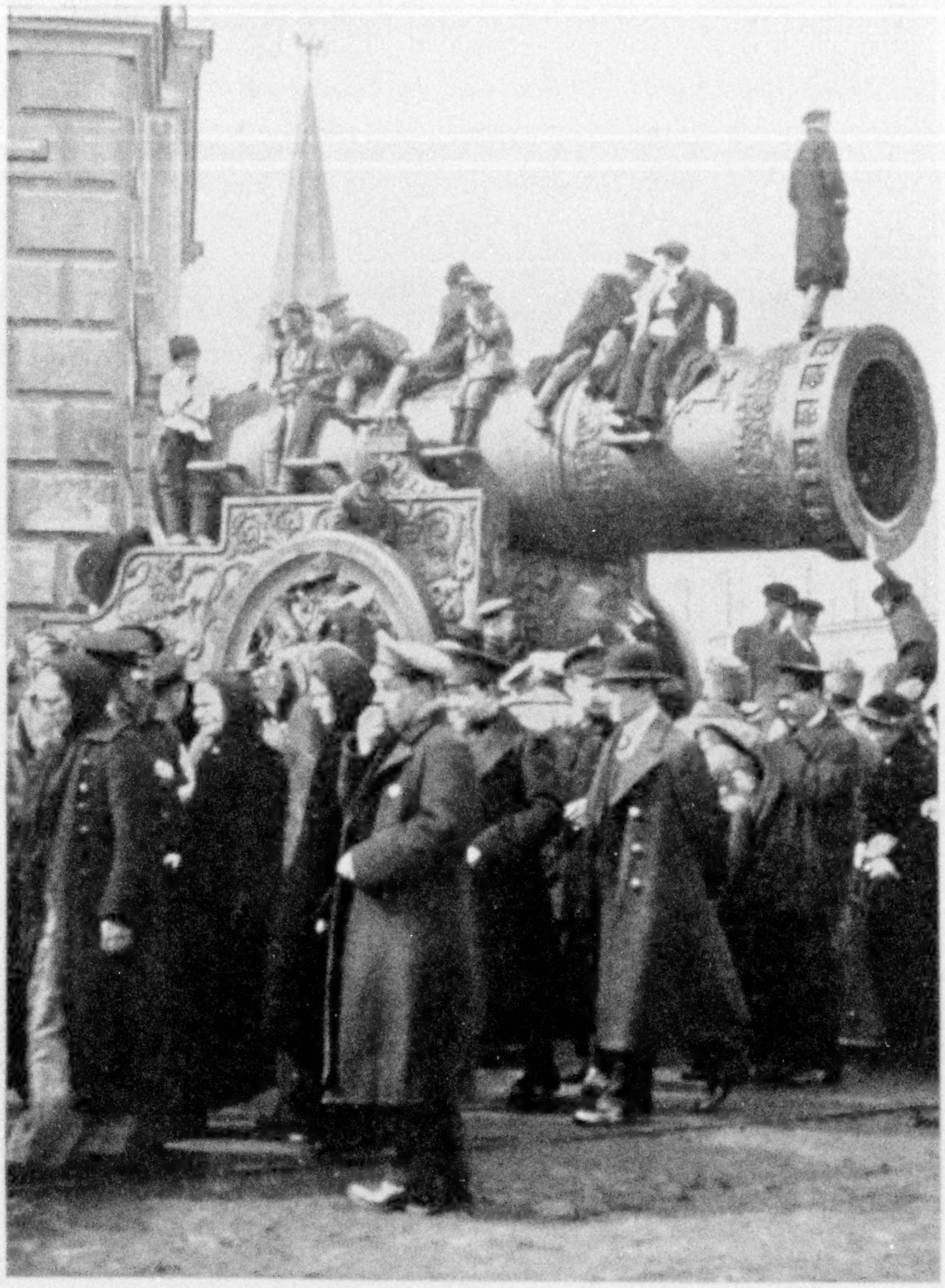
Photograph by Junius B. Wood

WORKERS AT A SUMMER RESTHOUSE, MAINTAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

RUSSIAN FACTORY SCHOOL CLASS IN NATURAL SCIENCE

The Soviet Government is making an effort to extend educational facilities to those members of the working classes capable of receiving benefit therefrom. The factory school is one of the means used to do this. Here young workers divide the day into equal periods of work and study.



Photograph by Graham Romeyn Taylor

THE FAMOUS TSAR CANNON IN THE KREMLIN: MOSCOW

Cast by Tchokhov in 1586, the bore is 40 inches. This photograph was taken on Easter Sunday, 1917, the first Easter after the Revolution. The people thronged the Kremlin to celebrate and many took advantage of their unaccustomed freedom to climb up on the great cannon.

and other natural causes may solve the problem before these young social outlaws become fully grown.

STREET MERCHANTS ARE NUMEROUS

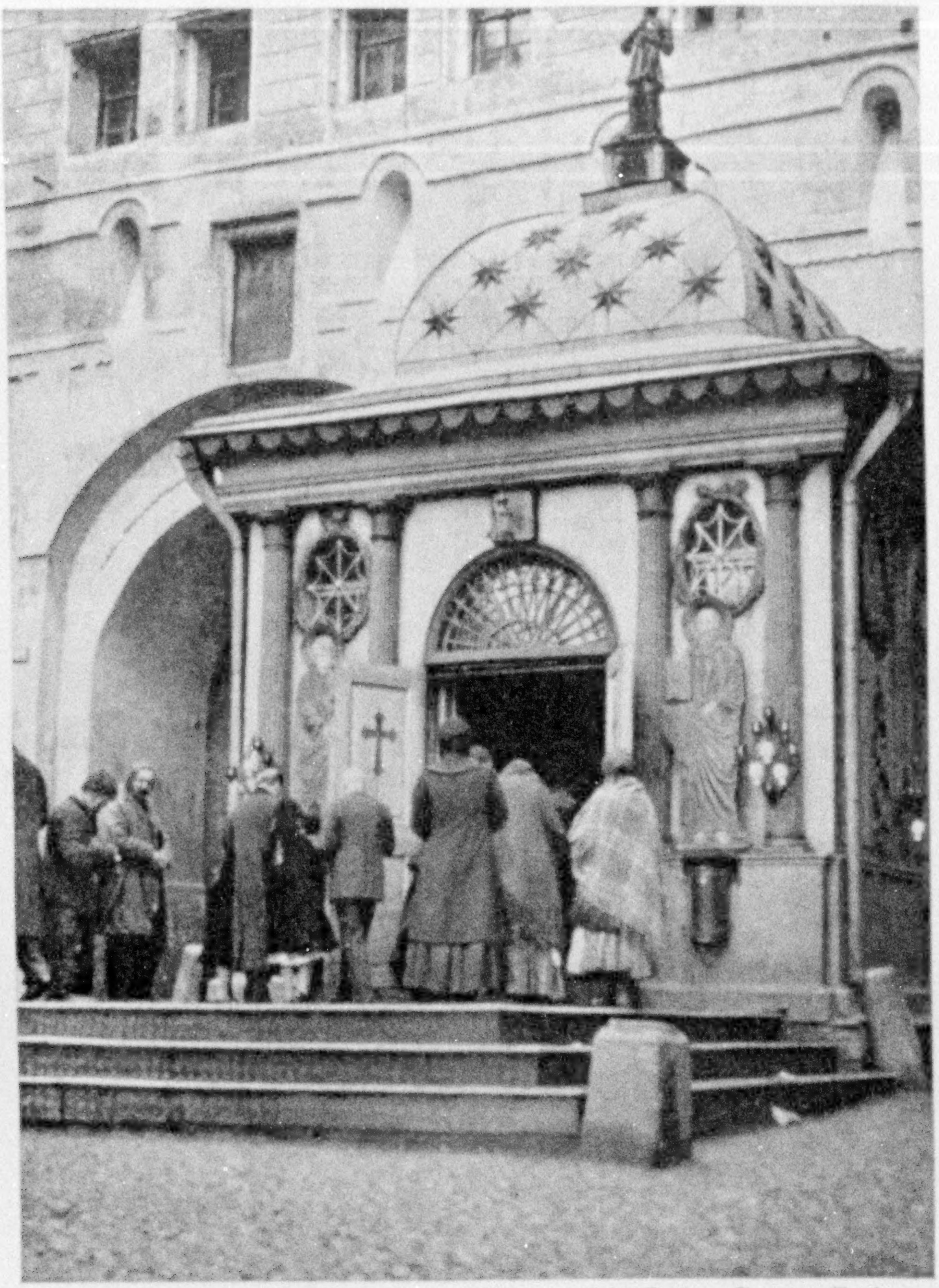
The crowds elbow through the white-painted brick gates, in and out of the Red Square, between a gantlet of venders. Baskets and clumsy little wagons are on the curb; also flabby, brown, frozen apples for a cent and fat ones, carefully sheltered under blankets, for 40 cents; stands of cigarettes, each with one and a quarter inches of tobacco and three inches of paper mouthpiece; oranges for 70 cents; cheeses, cut and weighed while you wait; candies collecting dust; dried sunflower seeds, two cents the glassful.

Along the faces of the buildings are the venders of notions; a display of steel engravings and colored lithographs on the sidewalk; women coyly dangling handfuls of homemade brassières, as numerous in Moscow as milking machines at a country fair; tables of books, Soviet in paper covers, and other languages in faded leather.

There are also cobblers with second-hand shoes and rubber heels cut from automobile tires; talkative youths shaking sticks strung with women's garters of gaudy colors and flimsy buckles; displays of socks, stockings, and handkerchiefs; leather and woolen gloves, tin and wooden toys, rubber penny squeakers, shoestrings — a sidewalk department store.

The delegates to the Tz. I. K., alone or in twos and threes, made their way through the crowd. Puddles of water with the first spider webs of the nightly frost alternated with dirty patches of winter ice on the Red Square. Along the terrace where the grave of John Reed, American, has a place in the slowly growing line of departed Soviet leaders, outside the mile-and-a-quarter, 65-foot wall which surrounds the Kremlin, snow showed white beneath the winter grime.

Lenin's temporary wooden mausoleum, a squat cube on the north side of the square, dwarfed by the towering wall be-



Photograph by Graham Romeyn Taylor

THE CHAPEL OF THE IBERIAN VIRGIN: MOSCOW

The shrine, with its dome of blue studded with gold stars, stands at one of the main entrances to the Red Square. The picture of the wonder-working Iberian Virgin, in its small sanctuary, is the most famous sacred picture in Moscow. It was sometimes taken to the side of a sick bed, and on these occasions was placed in a carriage drawn by six horses. At all hours of the day and night devout Russians, from prince to peasant, were to be seen crossing themselves at the door of the chapel.

hind, is a world shrine of Communism. Sentries on guard and a double line of visitors waits to enter for a glimpse of the leader whose teachings still live. His body lies under glass. The dozen domes in spirals, facets and diamonds of yellow, blue, and green, shaped like inverted turnips, of St. Basil's Cathedral glistened in the setting sun (see page 555).

Legend says that after Ivan IV, better known as the Terrible, started this barbaric gem, he had the Italian architect blinded so that it never could be duplicated. However, the first architects were Russian, though they did not survive the necessary 125 years to see the completion of their dream. The cathedral in which Napoleon stabled his horses is now a museum, and anybody, for ten cents, can lose himself in its eleven dark, little chapels and maze of narrow, winding tunnels.

Through the centuries those bulbous, gaudy domes have looked down on the Red Square, watching Russian history, just as they still rise serene as the square echoes to the tramp of Red army and Soviet workers and the blare of electric amplifiers as party orators hold forth on the platform of Lenin's tomb.

From the stone rostrum in front of the cathedral the ukases of the Tsars were read. Before its doors Peter the Great executed several hundred of the Streltzi, the old Muscovite militia. Here Tsars were proclaimed and pretenders were killed. Across that square each proud emperor led the patriarch of the church on a donkey into the Kremlin, through the Spasskiya (Redeemer) Gate, which no man entered from 1647 to 1917 without baring his head (see page 520).

The clock in the Spasskiya tower, 205 feet high and tallest of the nineteen green-tiled towers of assorted shapes around the Kremlin walls, was marking 7 o'clock this springlike evening. Black imperial crests of other days, topping

Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

THE RUSSIAN WORKMAN LIKES HIS MUSIC

The accordion plays an important part in this factory workers' orchestra. The instrument is popular with people of this class.

every tower, stood clear against the blue, unclouded Russian sky.

The delegates were straggling into the Kremlin through the Nikolskiya Gate. It was the shortest path to the Great Palace and their thoughts were on the history which they hoped to write, not on memories of the past.

Two narrow sidewalks separate inside the Nikolskiya Gate. One goes straight ahead along a low terrace outside the arsenal, on which are piled in pyramids the 875 cannons, French, Austrian, Prussian, Italian, captured when Napoleon wrote his epilogue in Moscow, in 1812. The other branches off to the left, on the opposite side of an open court, past the big white building, once the Palace of Justice and now the headquarters of the Tz. I. K., the seat of the government.

A CANNON-FRINGED WAY

It is a long walk, leading past ancient churches and palaces. The stacks of old muzzle-loading French cannon extend for a block, and then come the barracks, with

SWING HIGH, SWING LOW

These Ukrainian youngsters display the happy temperament characteristic of the people of Little Russia, now one of the six constituent States of the Soviet Union.

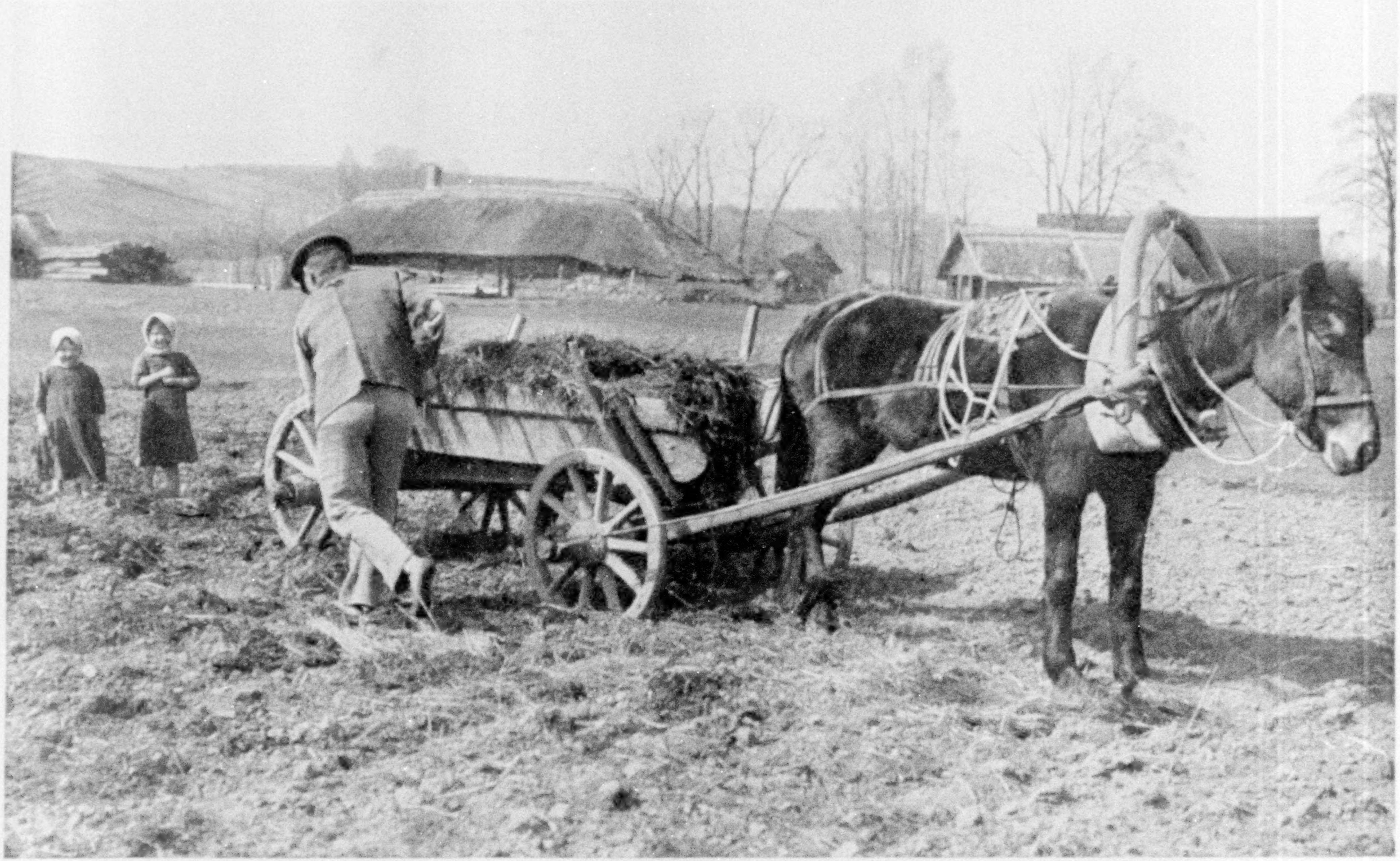
a fringe of cannon of the museum vintage.

On the corner is the famous Tsar, 38½-ton cannon, cast in 1586, mounted on fat, ornamented, cast-bronze wheels, with a 17½-foot barrel, covered with embossed figures, and a 40-inch bore, into which a slender man could crawl. Like a large family of aunts, uncles, and children, twenty other weird-shaped cannons, each a souvenir of some Tsar and all equally useless, radiate from it.

As the members of the committee trudged through the melting winter slush this early spring evening, few gave a glance at the mementos of departed pomp. They turned the corner of the barracks, with its strange fringe of artillery, and passed another open square parked with modern 75's and with soldiers on guard.

That was worth a look, for these might be useful, and the official of any government is interested in the forces which make his seat secure.

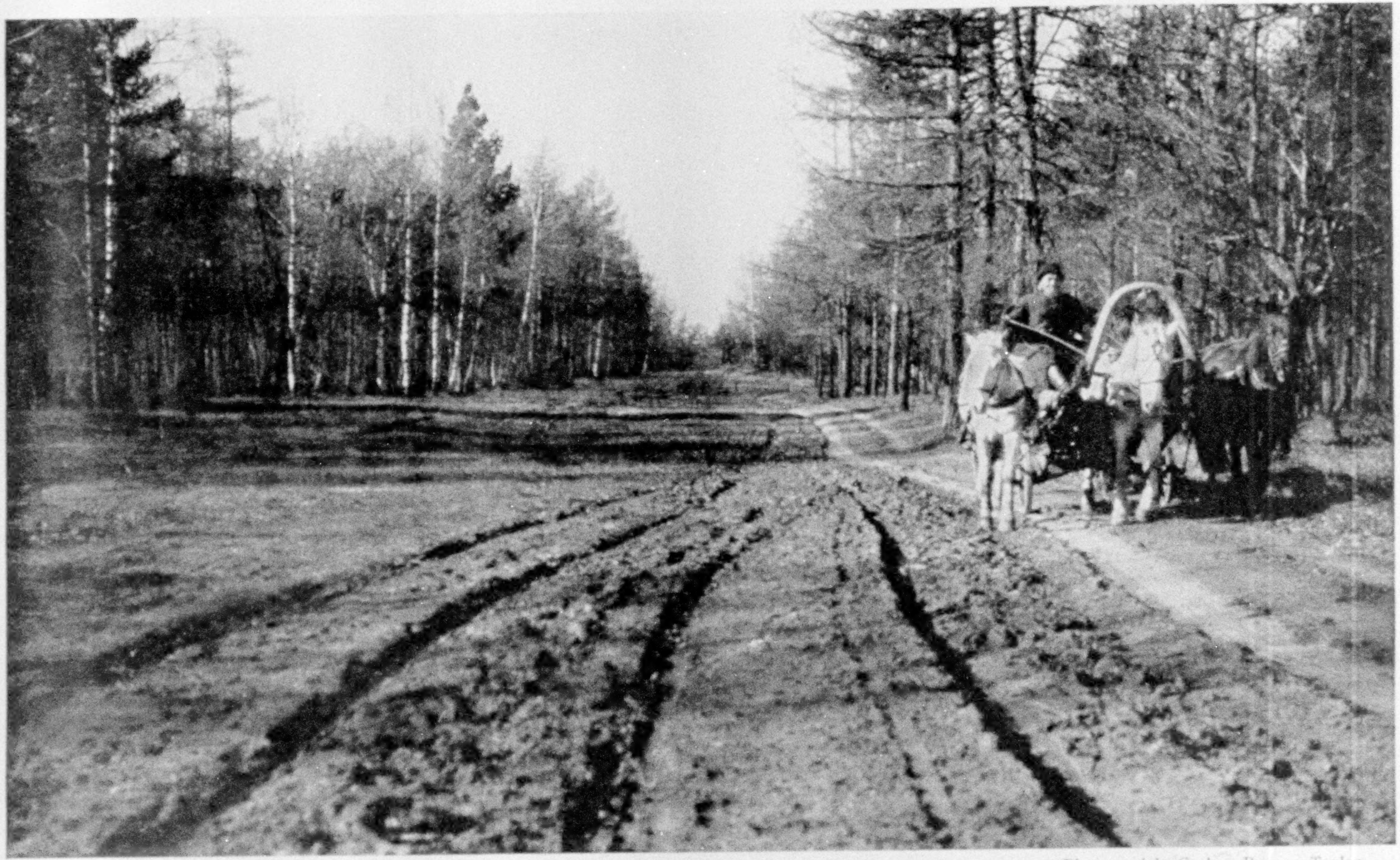
Where the sidewalk skirts a corner of the old palace and comes out above the high wall overlooking the river, stands the great Tsar Bell. Why it happens to



Photograph from Keystone View Company

ON A UKRAINIAN FARM

A principal factor in the Russian Revolution, as in the French holocaust of 1789, was the land hunger of the peasantry. The war-ravaged land is once more assuming something of its peace-time aspect, but the old military uniform worn by this farmer is a reminder of the nearness of the bloody years just past.



Photograph by Graham Romeyn Taylor

A HIGHWAY THROUGH THE PINE FORESTS OF THE URALS

In the *troika*, a vehicle with three horses hitched abreast, the middle animal runs between shafts under a wooden arch or hoop, while his side partners are loosely harnessed, with their heads checked up to turn outward.

be put there, hiding behind the corner, history does not explain. It has been there for 90 years and probably will remain for several more. Tsarina Anna had it cast in 1735, and 101 years passed before it got out of the foundry which burned around it (see page 535).

A 200-ton bell, 66 feet in circumference and 26 feet high, is not to be handled lightly. It has been raised on a stone foundation as high as a man's shoulders, and the broken-out chunk sits on the ground in front as if waiting for somebody to lift it back into place.

When Ivan III, styled "The Uniter of Russia," selected for his home the little hill 130 feet above the river which is now the Kremlin, he picked a site which had the river for protection and was safe from the spring floods. Moscow at that time had been a log city since 1147. A moat was built around the other side, which served the double purpose of defense from attack and protection from the annual fire which destroyed the wooden city outside.

The river was roaring below, this evening, outside of its stone parapet, lapping the Kremlin walls on one side and spreading through the city on the other. Boats were moving in the streets of the temporary Venice.

Each Tsar added a church or another building which was called a palace or tacked on an addition to an old one, as pleased his fancy. Fires were frequent, which made more building, but there never was a complete plan for the interior of the big triangle.

Structures are of all styles, sizes, and ages, and the Bolsheviks have not changed them. Those that were dilapidated have been repaired, walls repainted, interiors cleaned and made habitable.

Most of the officials and party leaders live in the Kremlin. Its historical associations, museums, and art galleries survive; merely the tenants have changed.

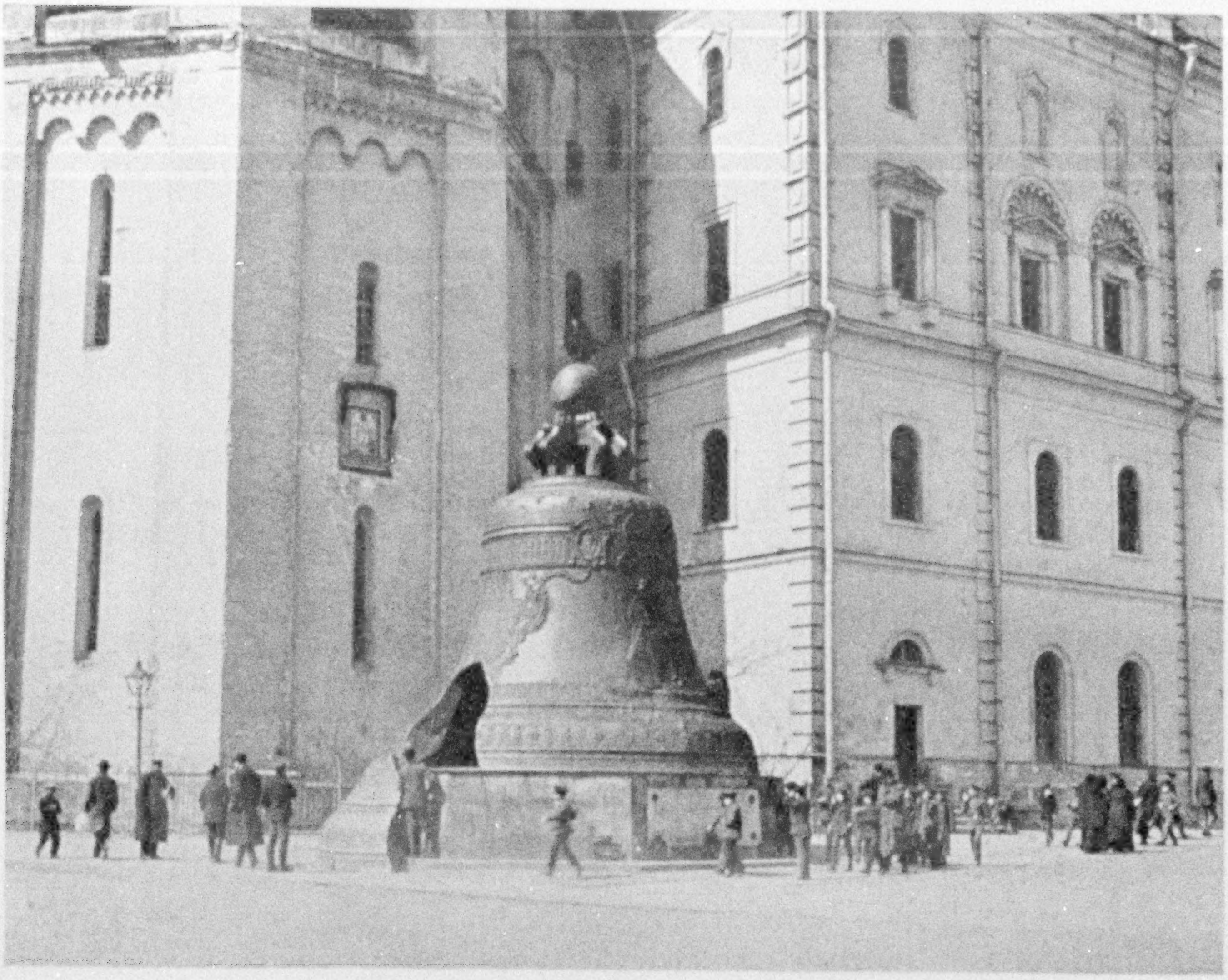
The committee meets in what is known as the Great Palace. Its plain white sandstone front is chipped and stained like an old-time warehouse. Soldiers off duty, some with their wives or sweethearts and children, loaf along the sidewalk on top of the wall or sit on the window sills of the palace.

Two at the door ask each person who

Photograph by John E. Wilson

POVERTY'S HANDMAID

This Karelian woman beggar has aged rapidly from hard manual labor and an arduous life. The people of her race live west of the White Sea, on the Finnish border.



Photograph by H. T. Kelsh

THE LARGEST BELL IN THE WORLD

The quantities of water used in 1737 to put out a fire which caught the scaffolding holding the huge Tsar Bell in the Kremlin caused it to crack badly, letting a large piece fall out (see, also, text, page 531). Back of it is the bell tower of Ivan Veliki, which was completed by Boris Gudunov to provide work for a famine-stricken people (see, also, illustration, page 554).

steps up to show a ticket, passing him with the familiar *Pazhaluista* (Please), a polite way of saying "Go ahead" in Russian.

Inside, the narrow entrance is finished in coffee-colored marble, and is neither as large nor as impressive as many hotels or railroad stations in the United States. A wooden stall covered with red bunting was on one side, from which supplies were distributed to each member, several volumes of bulky reports, a lead pencil, and pad of paper, not as generous as the "boodle bags" of American legislatures, which in years gone by contained everything from a hairbrush and fountain pen to an annual railroad pass.

The main stairway which guests of royalty once eagerly mounted is narrow as palace steps go and has the same plain marble balustrade. It is covered with a red carpet, probably the one which the last Nicholas trod.

At the top a narrow passageway on the right goes nowhere, and a broader one on the left leads into the former throne room, where the sessions are held. On the wall of the narrow passageway hangs Yvon's immense oil painting of the Battle of Kulikovo between the Russians and Tatars. It can be seen in its entirety only from the opposite side of the stairway.

PALACE WINDOWS LOOK OUT ON ANCIENT CHURCH

On the left the windows look out into a courtyard divided between rows of winter cordwood and the Church of the Redeemer in the Wood, the oldest structure in the Kremlin, said to have been built when the hill was a forest.

Straight ahead is a large reception hall. On its far side, breaking into view as one comes up the stairs, is Ryepin's gorgeous oil painting of Alexander III, that giant

Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

"IVAN IVANOVITCH," WHICH IS RUSSIAN FOR "JOHN DOE," HAS A PALACE OF HIS OWN

One of the great palaces of Moscow has been converted by the Soviet Government into a clubhouse for the thousands of peasants who visit the city. A staff of lawyers and other experts is maintained here at the State's expense to give free advice to the users of the club.

Tsar whose kindly father and weakling son were both assassinated, receiving a group of peasants. Black letters on the gold panel beneath are a quotation from him as he tells them not to believe any of the "foolishness" about land being given to them, but to return to their villages and go to work (see, also, page 548).

On two sides of the reception room were racks of paper-covered books. If Alexander could have visioned that booted peasants tramping up those stairs to make laws for his empire would revile him for that picture of which he was so proud, or that his palace would be a bookstore for revolutionary literature, possibly the history of Russia would have been different.

All around the walls and down the corridors were colored charts, graphs of economic progress, agriculture, health, schools, and other government activities.

To the right of the small reception room is the lofty St. George Room, largest in the palace, 200 x 70 feet and 60 feet high, a vast room without a column to break its expanse of white marble. A regiment could stand in that room and airplanes fly overhead. Chiseled and painted in gold on each of the small panels of marble, and stretching back for generations, are hundreds of citations of regiments and individuals decorated for heroism with the Cross of St. George.

When the Tz. I. K. meets, St. George Room is the stenographers' work room. Half of it was fenced off, with the Russian for "No Admittance" on the gate. Down one side were long wooden tables on sawhorse legs, where bobbed-haired secretaries wrote and smoked. On the other side were separate tables for members' conferences. Smaller tables were in the windowseats in the open half of the hall. Those wearied with the session could loaf, smoke, drink tea, or play chess.

Down a few steps from this room toward the old wing of the palace is the St. Vladimir Room and the Red Staircase, the latter used only by royalties. The former was a restaurant this evening.

Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

ELECTION OF A RURAL COUNCIL SOVIET

Elections have recently been completed all over Soviet Russia, and about 60,000 women have been elected to the various village soviets, which correspond to our aldermanic councils. Women are showing an increasing interest in political affairs (see, also, text, page 541).

Possibly in the departed days well-trained butlers served collations here.

ROYAL LINEN PLENTIFUL IN MOSCOW

The royal family table linen—there must have been several warehouses full of it, judging by the assortment which can be bought in Moscow stores—was on the long tables, but the silver and chinaware were such only in name. Girls in white dresses with red kerchiefs around their heads fed the hungry members.

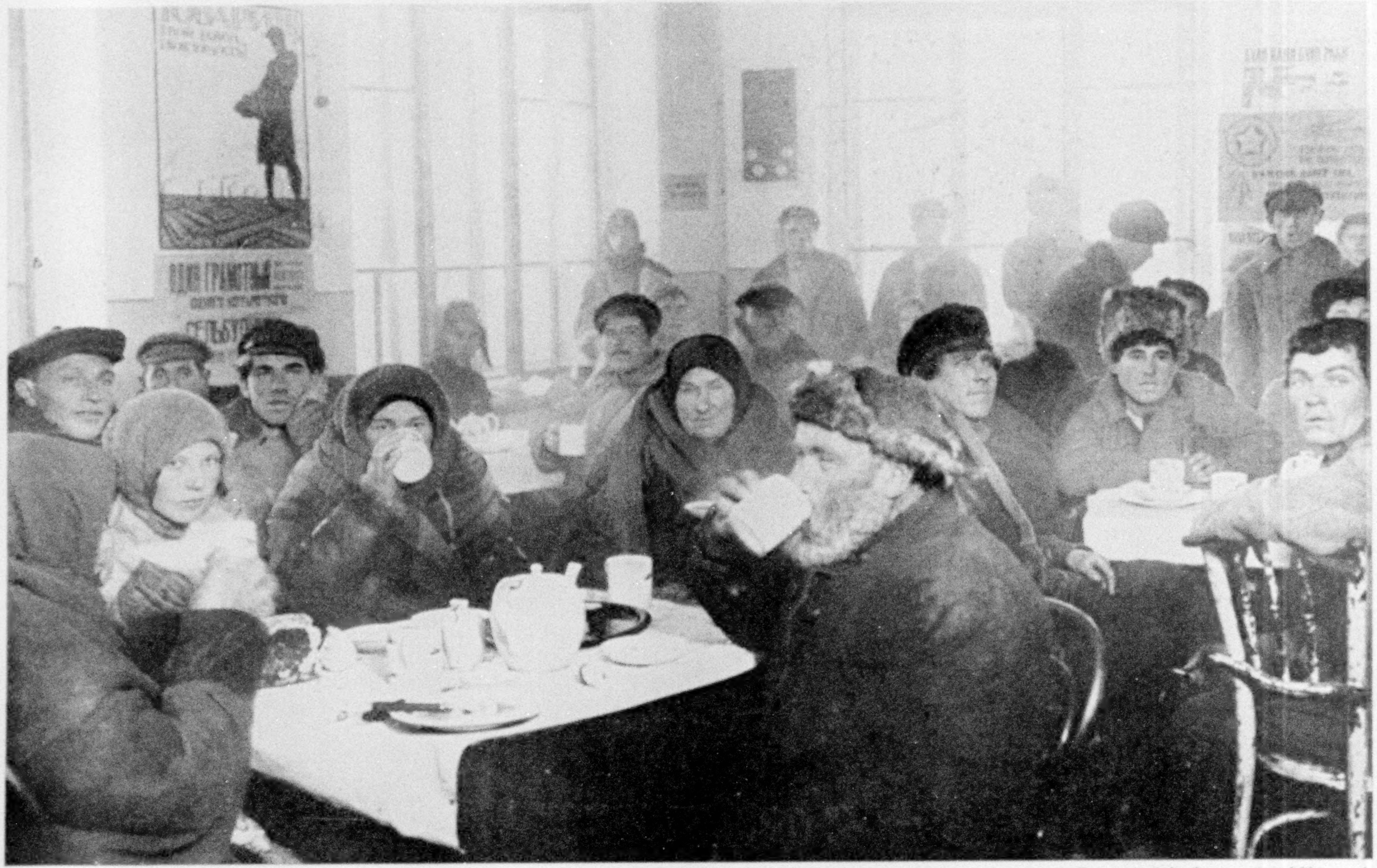
St. Andrew's Hall, a long, narrow, vaulted, overdecorated room, 160 x 70 feet and 60 feet high, is the legislative seat of the Soviet Government. Once it was the throne room, where the Tsars of all Russia, after Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg, came for their second coronation, carrying out the tradition that a Muscovite ruler must be crowned in Moscow. In those days a throne stood in the farther end of the hall.

For previous sessions of the Tz. I. K. a curtain was dropped in front of the throne. This meeting had more appearance of permanency, though the hall is far from ideal as an auditorium or for purposes of assembly. Special furniture in dark, stained wood had been installed.

A solid partition ran to the lofty ceiling in front of the throne. In its center, the Soviet seal of sickle and hammer in red and gold faced the members. In front of it was a high rostrum, like a judicial bench, for the officers of the meeting and the six presidents of the Tz. I. K., representing each of the six constituent republics. Below that was a speaker's rostrum with microphones to broadcast the proceedings.

IMPERIAL CREST REMAINS IN THRONE ROOM

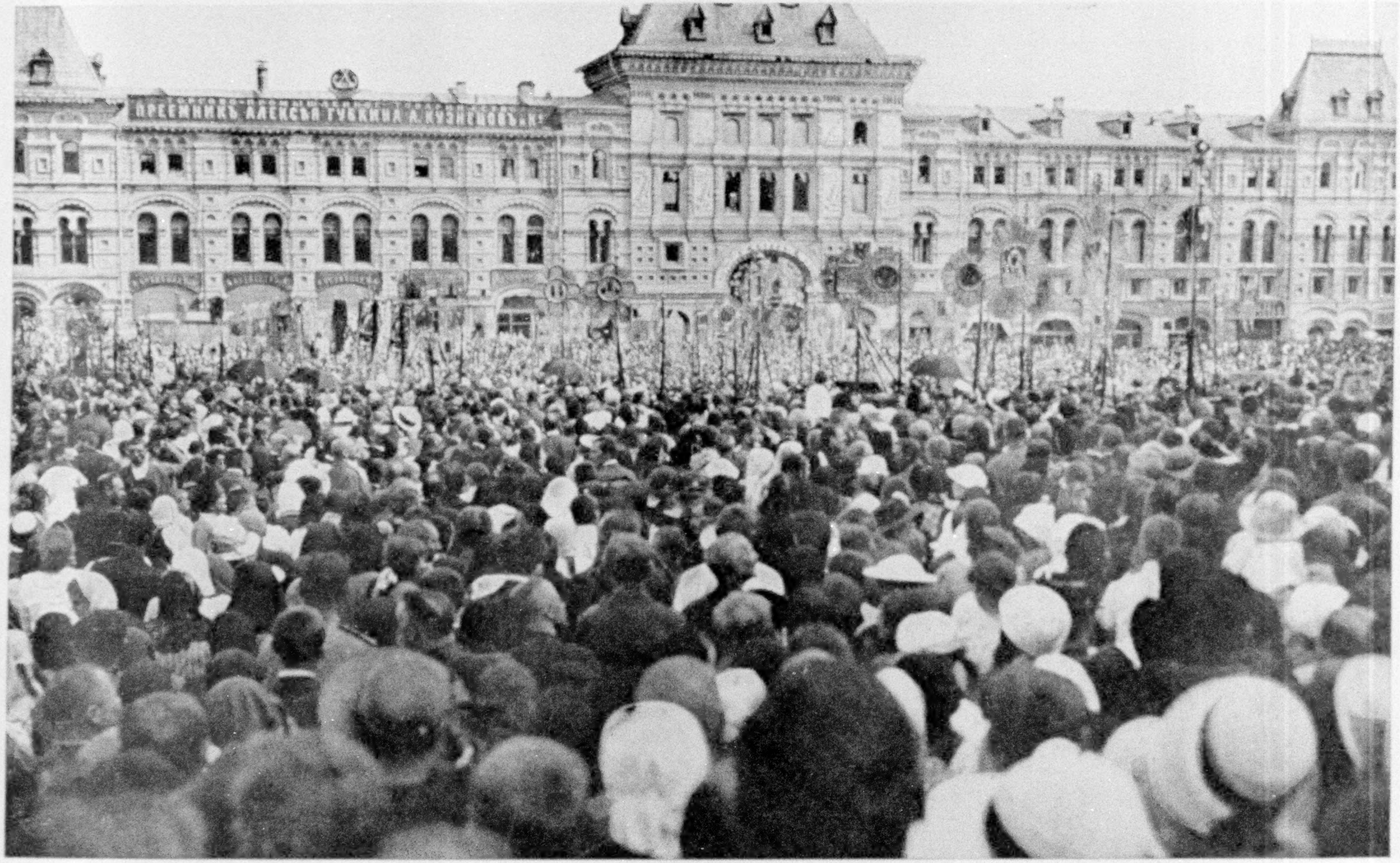
The chairs of previous sessions had been replaced by banks of portable seats and desks. A low railing surrounded them; separate coops along the side were for the diplomatic corps, foreign newspaper correspondents, Russian correspondents, and favored visitors; while the general public was far in the rear.



Photograph by International Newsreel

A TEA ROOM À LA SOVIET

This government-operated tea room in Kharkov is filled with Ukrainian peasants, who appear to be enjoying their tea despite the "daintiness" of the mugs.


ПРЕЕМНИКЪ АЛЕКСѢЯ ГУБКИНА А. КУЗНЕЦОВЪ И К°

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

SELF-EXPRESSION EN MASSE

This is only one of the countless processions that have flowed back and forth through the streets of Moscow since the overthrow of the Tsar. For other articles on Russia published in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, see "Young Russia, the Land of Unlimited Possibilities," by Gilbert Grosvenor, November, 1914; "Russia from Within," by Stanley Washburn, August, 1917; "The Rebirth of Religion in Russia," by Thomas Whittemore, November, 1918; "The Ukraine, Past and Present," by Nevin C. Winter, August, 1918.

Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

CAMPING OUT

There are no Boy or Girl Scouts in Soviet Russia, but the Communist Party has organized the "Pioneers" for children of both sexes. This organization teaches them woodcraft and endeavors to inculcate the principles of Communism.

Over their heads, around the capitals of the square, gold-wrapped Corinthian columns, the imperial crest—gold crown and cross and the black two-headed eagle, one claw holding the ball of empire and the other the scepter—looked down on this strange assembly just as it did in royal days. Crests of princes and royal orders were on the marbled walls, more imperial crests on chandeliers, reflected by 3,500 electric bulbs in a thousand mirrored squares.

The tenants were changed, a rostrum and microphone replaced the throne, but it remained the throne room, a monument of Russia, the seat of power.

Where once stood princes and ambassadors the many types of Russia now were sitting. There were peasants and workmen in belted smocks, others in white collars, high boots, and low shoes; conventional-appearing professional men; a Mohammedan wearing a black astrakhan fez; Mongols in flowing coats and fur caps with plush crowns; Caucasians with little embroidered skullcaps; women, bareheaded, and with kerchiefs tightly wrapped around their heads. Somewhat different from previous years, only one was red.

The Tz. I. K. is a tabloid of the political organization of Soviet Russia, next to the peak of its pyramidal system of government. The peak itself, elected by the Tz. I. K., is the Presidium of twenty-seven members, which includes the six presidents, and is the legislative, executive, and judicial authority, except during the few days of each year that the Tz. I. K. is in session.

The Tz. I. K. has 581 members, divided into the upper house, or Council of the Union, of 450 members chosen according to population, and the lower house, or Council of Nationalities, of 131 members, five from each of the constituent republics and one from each of the autonomous republics or nationalities.

Theoretically, the Tz. I. K. should meet three times a year, rotating in the capitals of the Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkoman, and Uzbek republics. The Tz. I. K. also chooses the

Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

"UNCLE PETROVSKY"

G. I. Petrovsky, President of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, is fond of children. He is surrounded here by a group of Pioneers (see illustration, opposite page), to whom he is affectionately known as "Uncle Petrovsky."

Council of People's Commissars, corresponding to a cabinet in other countries. The identical structural organization follows in each of the republics in the Union.

The base of the All-Union pyramid, itself resting on other pyramids descending from the higher soviets of the republics to the voters themselves, is the All-Union Congress of Soviets, a cumbersome body of more than 2,000 members, which is supposed to meet annually in Moscow. Its last meeting was in May, 1925.

It elects the Tz. I. K., which is not so unwieldy. Its members are elected by town, township (volost), and provincial (gubernia) soviets. The gubernia soviets also are elected by the volost soviets. Members of the latter, in turn, are elected by the village and city soviets, and these by the voters themselves.

RUSSIAN VOTERS ARE APATHETIC

Every person 18 years old, doing brain or manual labor, except proprietors, is qualified to vote. Propaganda to get out the voter, especially the women and younger people, is persistent, but the percentage responding is about the same as in the United States. The voter casts his ballot as a member of some group, either in his union, factory, village, or city district.

Voting is on the town meeting order. The nominating committee receives the names of the candidates. It prepares a list. The first name is presented to the meeting. Speeches follow. Hands are raised for and against.

The advantages of heading the list are even greater than on an Australian ballot. Usually all the allotted places are filled before the end of the list is reached.

The All-Union Communist party, according to the figures of the January session of its Central Committee, numbered 643,412, about one out of every 233 persons in a population of 140,000,000. Russians constituted 61 per cent of this total. With candidates the party strength was 1,088,037, about one in 140. Figures on the elections now being held show that

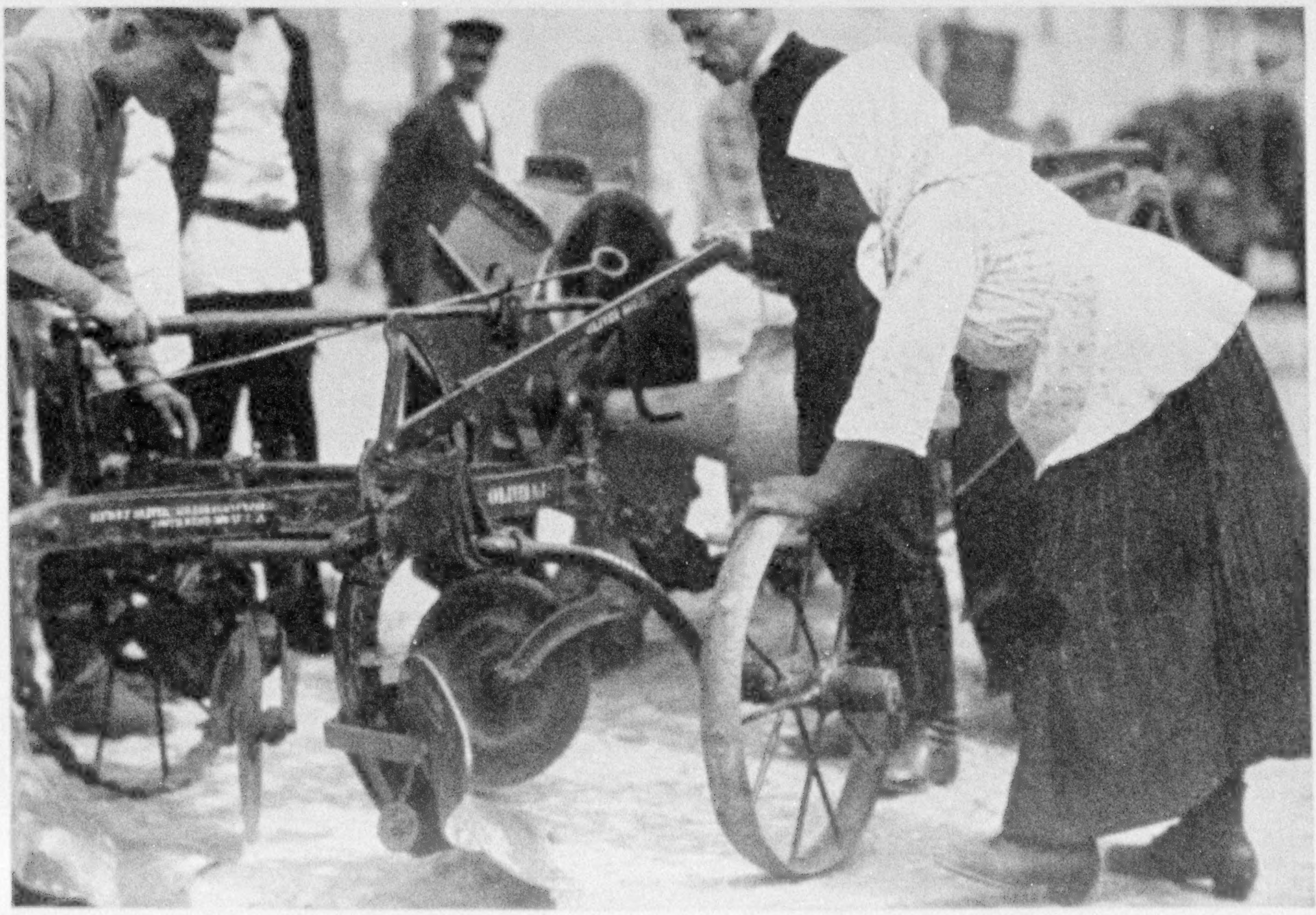
VOLGA BOATMEN

Photographs by "Russ-Photo"

WOMEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE CLUB PARADING IN THE RED SQUARE

Games and sports are in vogue in Russia at present among both men and women.

PEASANT TYPES OF OLD NORTH RUSSIAN STOCK



Photographs by "Russ-Photo"

A PEASANT WOMAN EXAMINING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

More than 20,000 of a well-known American-made tractor are now in operation in Russia.

ОПЛАЧИВАЮТСЯ
284

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

TRAM RIDING IN MOSCOW RESEMBLES A NEW YORK SUBWAY AT RUSH HOUR

Despite its medieval background, present-day Moscow has a well-organized street-car service which carries throngs of passengers (see text, page 575).

though only about 10 per cent of the members of the lower Soviets are party members, the party strength increases to between 80 and 90 per cent in the higher Soviets.

By organization and methods which are common to most parties in power, especially if they are minorities, the Communist party controls the government. Communism has ceased to be an obligatory rule of conduct for the country, but there is no reason to anticipate that it will not be the party in control for a long time to come. Like any minority party, the political police are important factors. At present the G. P. U. (gap-pay-oo) (see text, page 566) is a system with which Russia has been acquainted under varying names for generations.

Communism and the Soviet Government are synonymous. It is just as if the officials of any government were also members of a disciplined private organization, and government policies were determined and carried out according to the decisions of the organization of which the officials in control were members.

Consequently, the private session of the Central Committee of the party in January of this year decided the general lines of policy, both domestic and international, for the government. In the same way it decided the policies of the III'd, or Communist, Internationale, the Russian membership being the predominating strength in that organization.

The party's destinies are guided by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, appointed by the Central Committee—Stalin, Tomsky, Rykov, Bukharin, Rudzutak, Trotsky, Kalinin, Voroshilov, and Molotov. It is the supreme *de facto* power in Soviet Russia.

By similar overwhelming control the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, Russia proper, embracing 93 per cent of the area and 70 per cent of the population, dominates the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

THE TZ. I. K. WIELDS A MIGHTY POWER

A meeting of the Tz. I. K. brings out all those individuals whose statements occupy more space in the newspapers and

Photograph by Dr. Vera Danchakoff

CUCUMBER MERCHANTS DO A THRIVING BUSINESS

These vegetables are considered an essential of the Russian's dietary (see, also, text, page 528).

who are seen less in public than any other officials in the world. Center of interest when he emerges in the corridors is Joseph Djugashvili Stalin—"stalin," meaning steel, having been conferred on him by Lenin when they were exiles together. He would be called director or political boss in any other country.

Russia's strong man and virtual ruler is a Georgian. Tall, slender, with jet-black hair and mustache, stern-faced, sparing of words, but direct and emphatic, Stalin controls the party organization which he has perfected.

Kalinin, "Uncle Mikhail Ivanovitch," as the peasants call him, son of the field and factory, is a contrast, smiling through his close-cropped beard, eyes twinkling behind his spectacles, shaking hands, greeting friends right and left. Peasants have been known to walk 1,000 miles—an old-time peasant must go afoot on an important mission—to tell their troubles to him. Kalinin is the genial president, Stalin the silent political boss.

A HARD STRUGGLE AHEAD

The goal which Soviet Russia has set is to industrialize the country until it can supply its domestic needs. It will then be independent of the outside world. The United States is taken as a model, not the countries of Europe, which have developed industry by colonies and foreign trade. Until that goal is reached, or abandoned, no wars of Russia's making need be anticipated.

With less than 5 per cent of the population industrial, with far too few factories to supply the needs, and with most of their equipment antiquated and worn, a long struggle is ahead. Getting loans from abroad, or long-term credits for machinery and supplies, will only partially relieve the situation. The greatest task is to build up the personnel of skilled workers to run the additional machinery, something which requires years.

Russia has made great strides in education. It plans to have enough schools next year for all who want to attend the lower grades and enough by 1934 to enforce compulsory education. However,

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

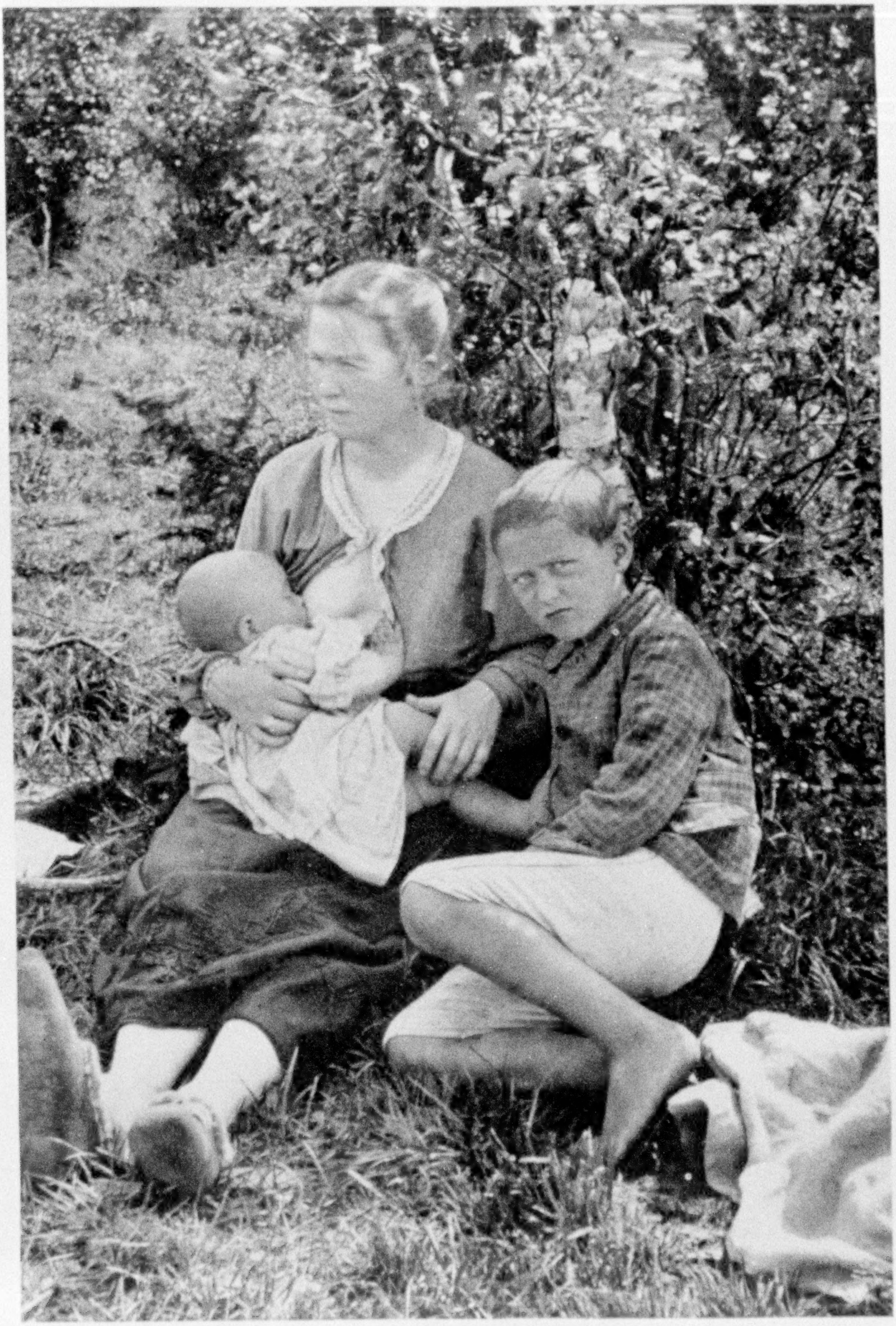
ANANUR, ON THE GEORGIAN MILITARY ROAD

The fortress contains two old Georgian churches, the remains of a viceregal residence, and a watchtower. It stands at the junction of two valleys, 46 miles north of Tiflis.

Photograph by Graham Romeyn Taylor

THE GOOSE STEP IN THE CAUCASUS

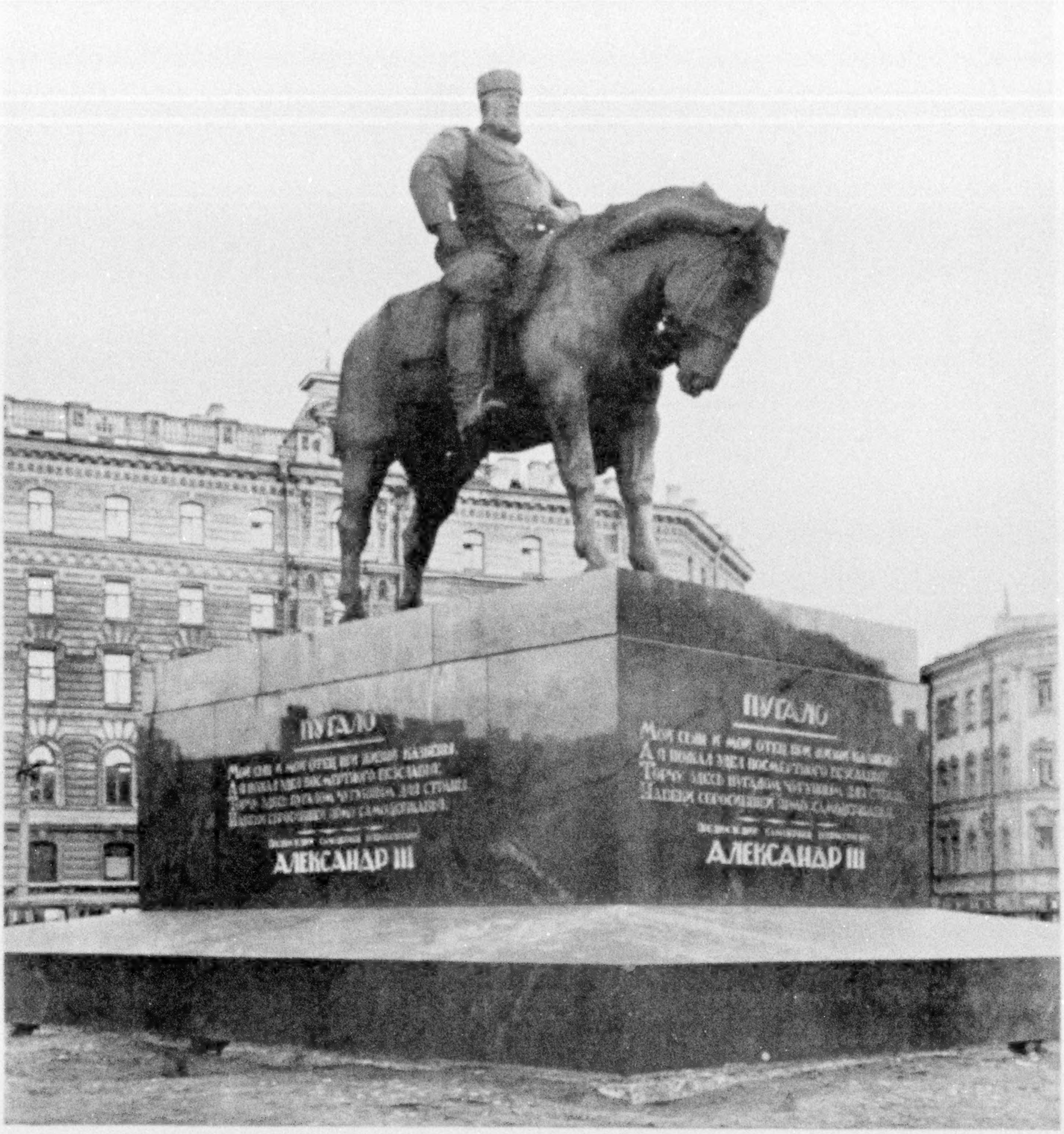
The Georgian Military Road, a mountain highway of matchless views, connects Tiflis, capital of the Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic, with Vladikavkaz, capital of the Mountain Autonomous Republic.



Photograph by John E. Wilson

DRAWING RUSSIAN RATIONS

The drawing of rations in Russia by soldiers and civilians was so common that when a soldier saw this picture he suggested the above title.



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

MONUMENT OF TSAR ALEXANDER III IN THE SQUARE OF THE REVOLUTION, LENINGRAD

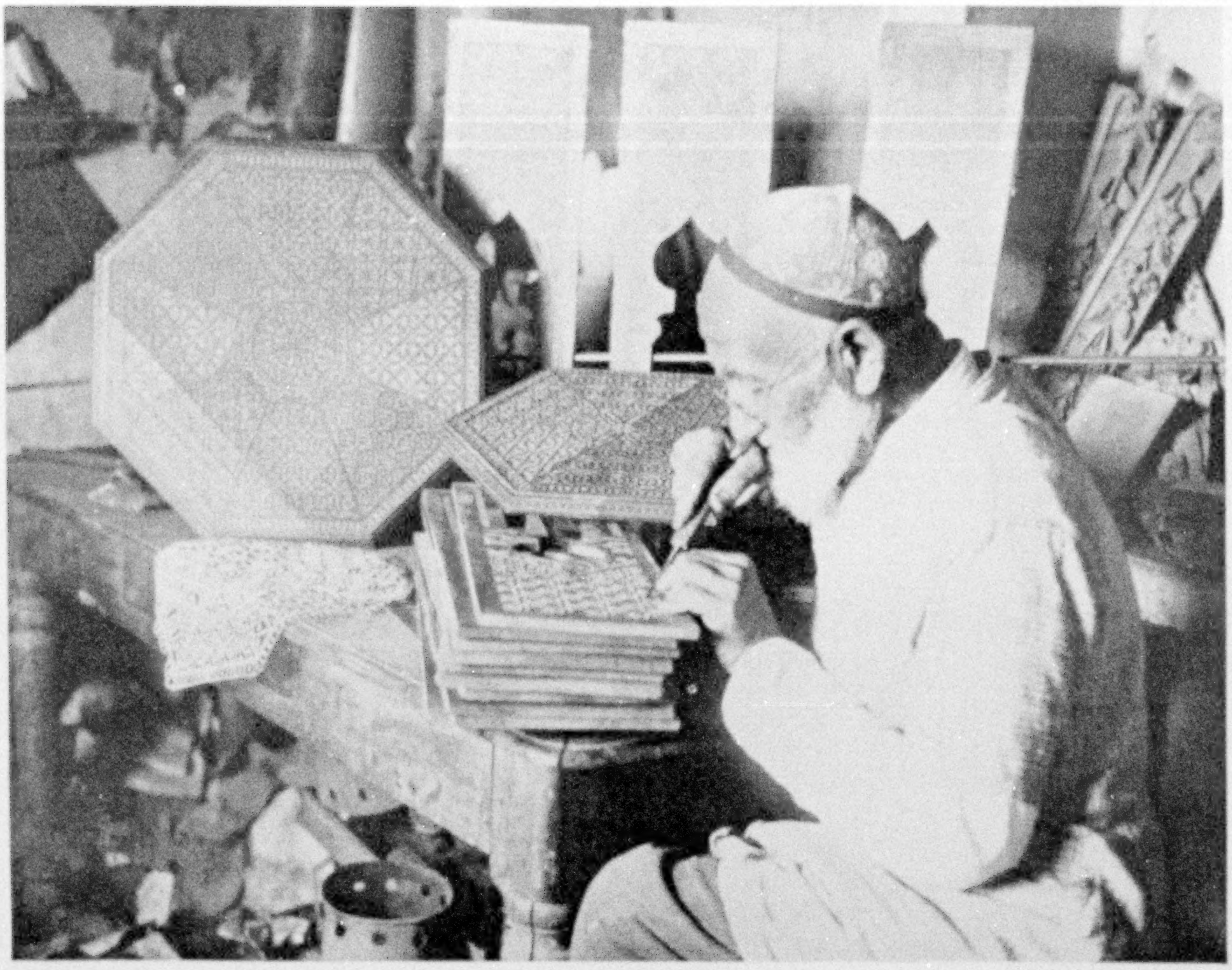
The inscription placed by the Communists on the base of this monument reads: "Scarecrow. My son and my father were executed and I reap the harvest of immortal shame. I am standing here as a cast-iron scarecrow for the country which has forever thrown off the yoke of despotism."

it has found that new schools, in addition to buildings, need teachers. New factories also require skilled workmen.

THE RUSSIAN LOVES HIS COUNTRY PASSIONATELY

The Russian is stubborn and patient, ready to eat and drink if he can, but able to go without if he must; easy-going and not over energetic; more capable of absorbing what he is told than of logical reasoning; sentimental and fatalistic. But he makes progress in his way and the country is going ahead toward its goal, slowly and steadily.

One invaluable asset of Russia, regardless of its party or rulers, is a national spirit among the people. They have a love of country and a pride in their country. Personal discomforts, even marching unarmed to slaughter, as they did during the World War, do not matter if it is



Photograph by "Russ-Photo".

A WOODCARVER AND MOSAIC WORKER IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN

for the ultimate benefit of the motherland.

Another characteristic of the Russian, which does not make him less likable, is his love of talk. It is as inborn as a duck's taste for water. Bolshevism inherited the racial trait and fostered it by the democratic teaching that all men have an equal right to express their opinions.

Being a national characteristic, it becomes a factor which must be considered in every activity of the republic or in comparing it with any other country. Possibly the Chinese are more talkative. But a Chinese can talk and work at the same time. A Russian regrets permitting anything to interfere with conversation.

It is a factor in the efficiency of the individual workman, in the management of factories and commerce, and in the carrying through of the national program. So much time and energy is devoted to holding conferences, discussing a program, taking measures, and working out a plan that frequently little time or energy remains to do anything.

"Instead of filling pupils' heads with drawing, science, mechanics, and chemistry, it would be better to teach rhetoric, elocution, philosophy, and public speaking to engineers," one of the latter sarcastically wrote in the *Krasnaya Gazeta*. "A new machine from Germany was brought to our factory. I was detailed to demonstrate it to the skilled and nonskilled workmen of our union.

"I briskly started to explain its construction. No sooner had I remarked that it was necessary to adopt this European attainment than Ivan Ivanovitch (the Russian John Doe) cheerfully slapped me on the back, shouting: 'That's an idea! We must immediately have a conference to discuss the use of foreign attainments.' We had the conference.

"After three months of endless conference, I was sent to inspect the invention of a locksmith. I was captivated. I declared it a work of genius and recommended its adoption to increase our production.

"The enraptured Ivan Ivanovitch exclaimed: 'A good idea! The question of improving production has been in the air for a long time. Let's have a conference and discuss it.' The conference on production continued four months.

"Our machines were continuously out of order, and one day I remarked to a workman that he was not handling his machine properly. I mentioned rationalization of production, but got no further. Ivan Ivanovitch interrupted with, 'Just think, that rationalization of production is a question of great importance. We must have a conference immediately.'

"The conference continued for six months, with increasingly bad results for our factory. I protested to Ivan that workmen should devote their time to work. He was overjoyed and exclaimed: 'Good gracious! An idea of genius! We must herald it at a conference.' And we went to another conference."

The social movement in Russia may be divided into three phases: First, to arouse the workers to a revolution; second, to instill the idea in their minds that they were the rulers of the country; third, to impress them that they must produce.

The third stage has now been reached. More and more emphasis is laid on the fact that the worker must produce results and devote less time to theorizing and talking. Stalin recently in one of his rare speeches declared too much time was given to celebrations, meetings, and anniversaries. As practical illustration he cited that the marketing of the grain was costing 13 kopecks a pood when it should cost 8.

LIVING STANDARD OF WORKERS COMPARED

The conditions of the workers have been improved. Mere figures on wages do not show it. The average wage in Moscow is $37.62 a month, or $62.50 per family, the food cost of the latter averaging $27.50. Compared to 100 in 1914, the wage index has risen: 1923, 67.2; 1924, 82.5, and 1925, 96.9. At the same time the purchasing power of the rouble in 1925 was 51 compared to 100 in 1914. In some industries, such as textiles, chemicals, and leather, the wage index is 120.

Wage increases have gone almost exclusively to the less skilled employees. However, there is no limit to the salary which a skilled specialist can command.

While wage indices do not show a worker's Utopia, he and his family are incomparably better housed than before. He has an annual vacation with pay. Monthly rents, light, and water are negligible; the unions furnish him country resthouses for the summer, free medical attention when sick, and a pension when he is too old to work.

In addition, the worker has fourteen holidays during the year, on most of which he can parade—six civil, including New Year, and eight religious—so that, counting Sundays and vacations, he plays about one day in four during a year.

STRIKES ARE SWIFTLY SETTLED

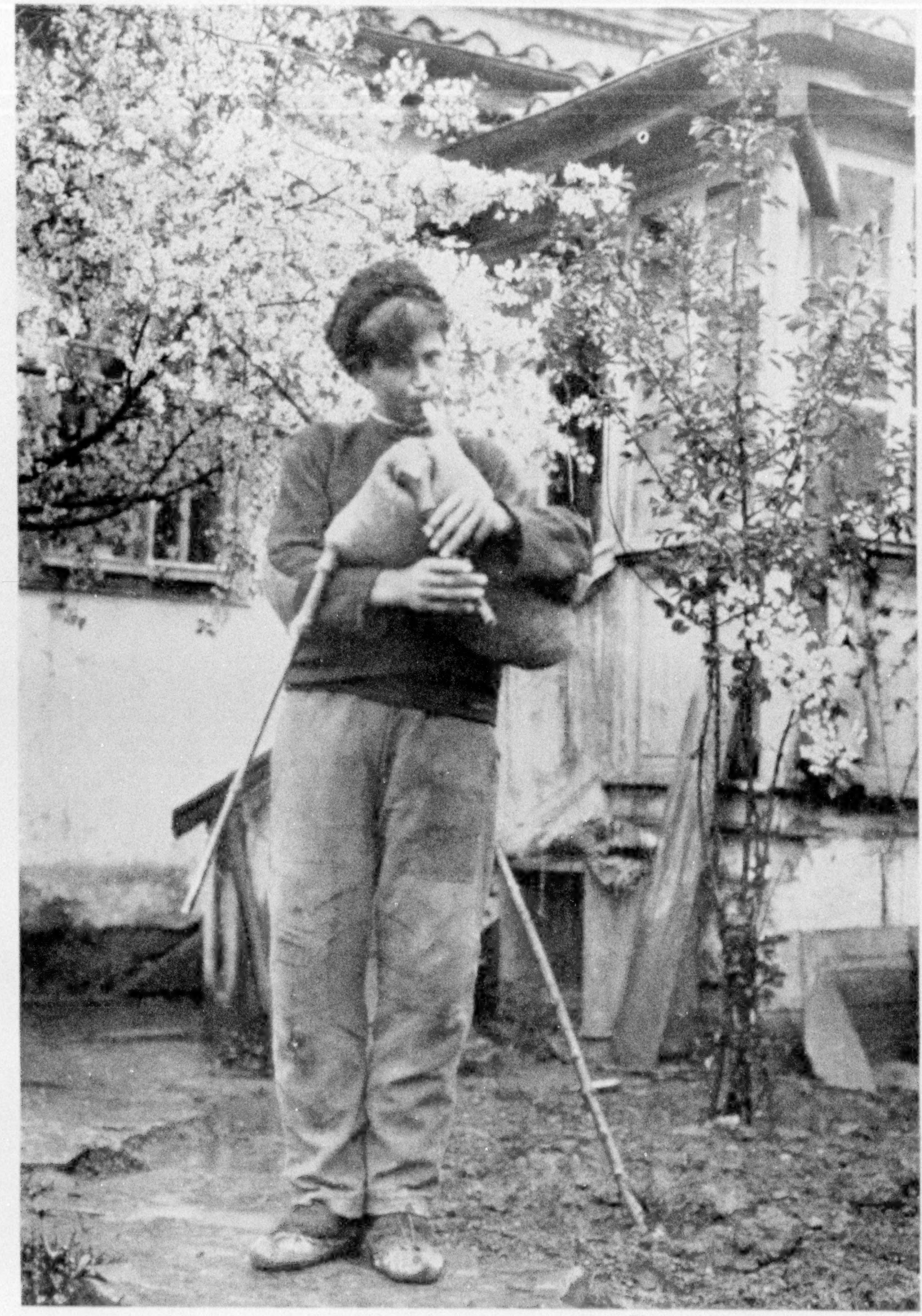
The Profsoyus, the twenty-three trade-unions in Soviet Russia, had 7,027,291 members in its latest report. About 12 per cent of these are employees in government offices, 11 per cent in the government railway, post, and telegraph services, and 43 per cent in industry.

Though all industries are State-owned, except for a few concessions and very small plants, the unions sign wage agreements, usually for six months. Strikes occur, but there are no arrests. The Central Council of the unions intervenes, and if the strike is in violation of a wage agreement, the strikers are given a definite time to return to work before their places are filled by others. The solution is not difficult, as more than 1,000,000 unemployed are reported in the Union.

The story of the electric-appliance trust, with the "Bell out of order" sign on the push-button at the entrance, does not give name and date, but typifies a carelessness for small details. Personal experience with an appliance purchased from that organization was that, when it broke, the guarantee was airily ignored, the government trust had no facilities to make repairs and offered the surprising advice to patronize a private dealer.

Such factors make difficult a comparison of the national capacity for production with that of other countries.

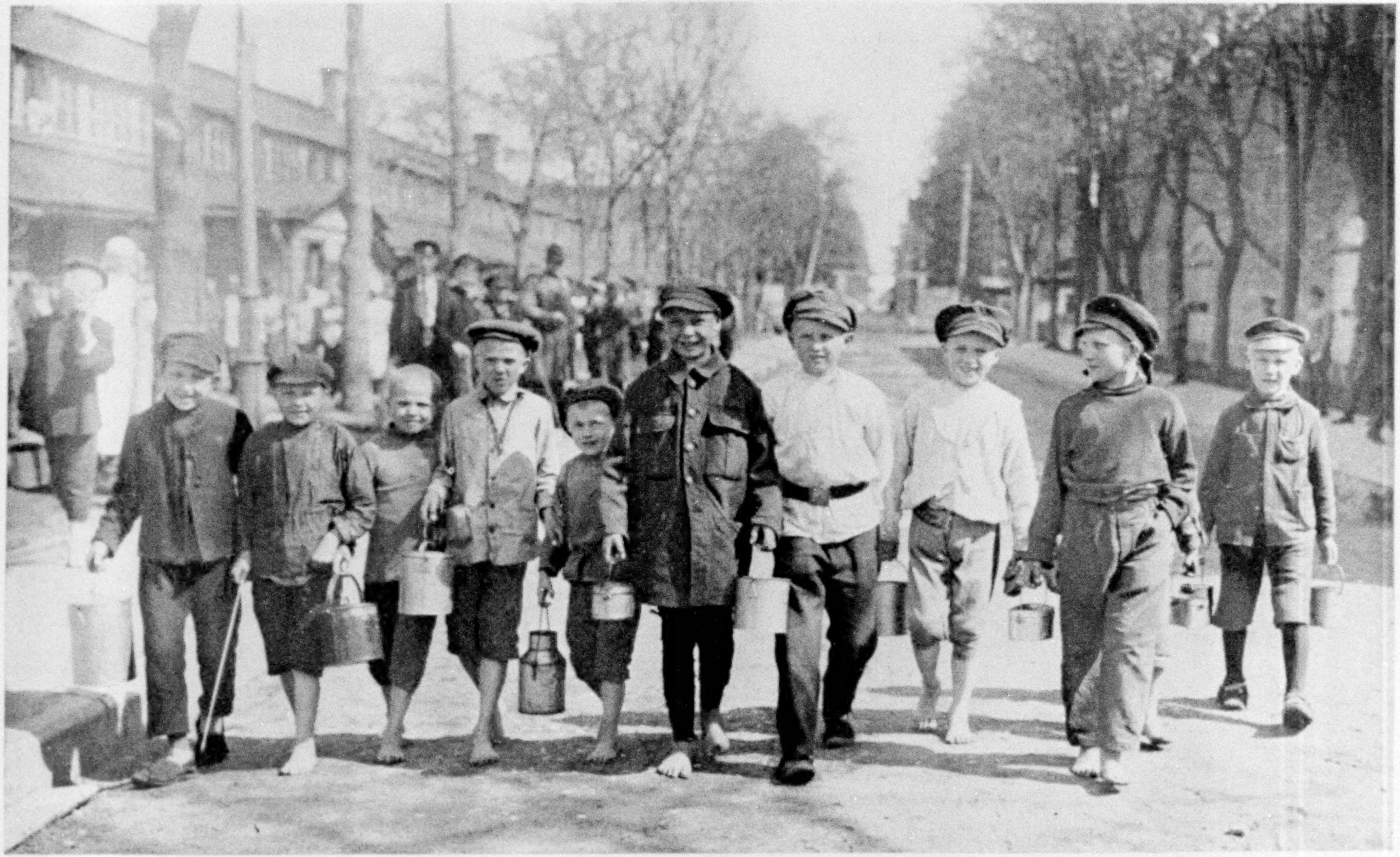
In Russia, one workman is employed in the textile factories for every 133 spindles; in the United States, one for every 613 spindles, it is estimated.



Photograph by Dr. Vera Danchakoff

A PIPING SHEPHERD OF THE RUSSIAN RIVIERA

This Crimean Tatar pipes his lay of love or war on the slopes of the mountains, which offer good pasture to the woolly flocks of each village. He calls his land "The Little Paradise," for the southern shore of the Crimean Peninsula is a garden spot of verdure, fruits, flowers, and a mild climate, which, in the days when Tsarhood was in flower, vied in charm with its famed French and Italian counterparts. His race was the last to overrun the peninsula before it fell under the sway of the Muscovite.



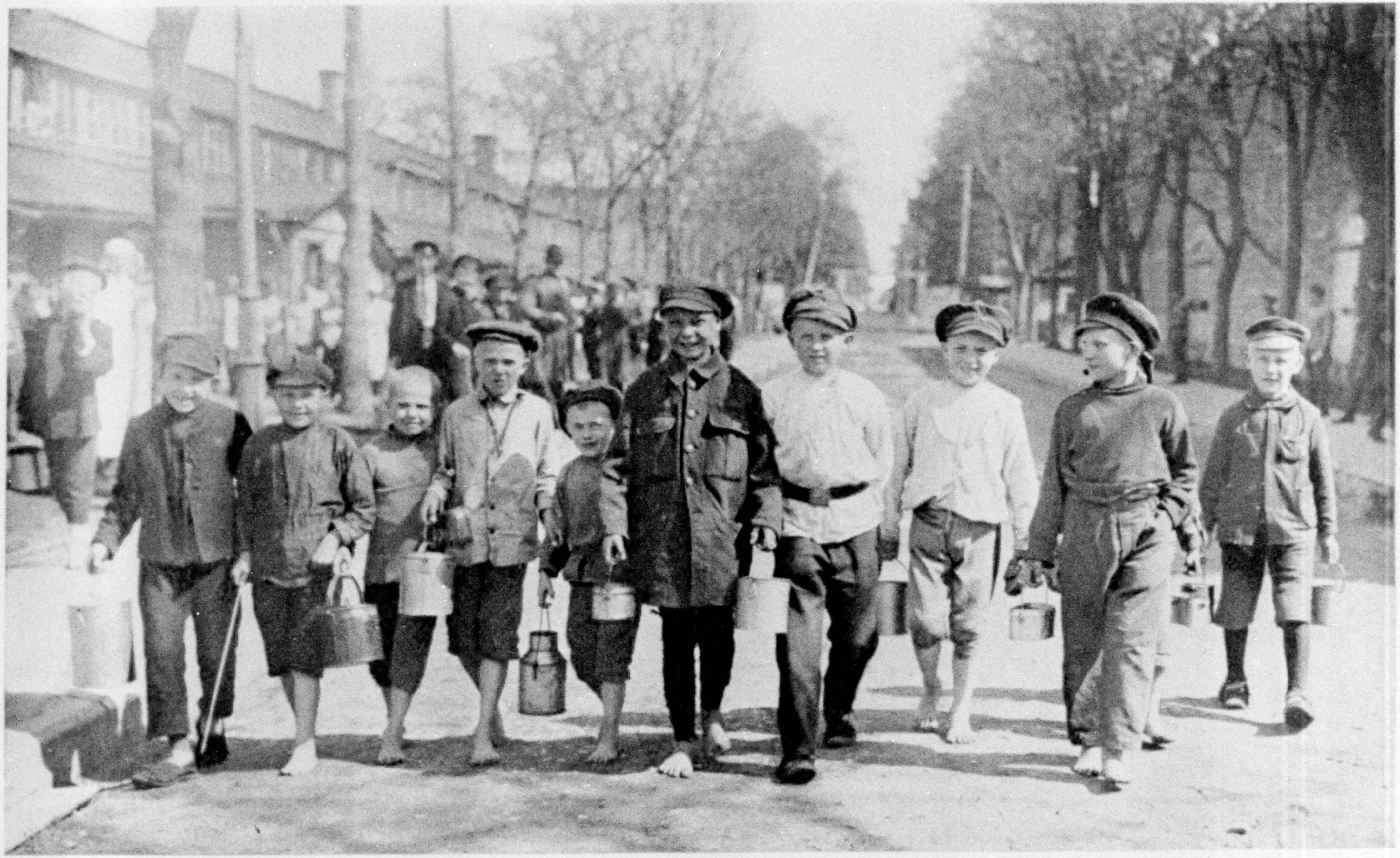
RUSSIAN BOYS BRINGING HOME FREE SOUP

So acute was the food shortage for a while in Russia that both the government and various relief organizations had to establish kitchens where the poor might come and receive free meals.

Photograph © Dr. Orrin S. Wightman

RUSSIA'S MARRIAGE MART ON THE VOLGA

Nizhni Novgorod not only is a market where each year hundreds of thousands gather to barter and sell the goods and products of all Russia, but it is a marriage mart as well. Youths and maidens are brought here to meet each other at numerous social affairs with the hope that successful matches may be arranged. Dowries are settled upon and all details taken care of either by professional matrimonial agents or by "amateur" matchmakers, generally relatives.



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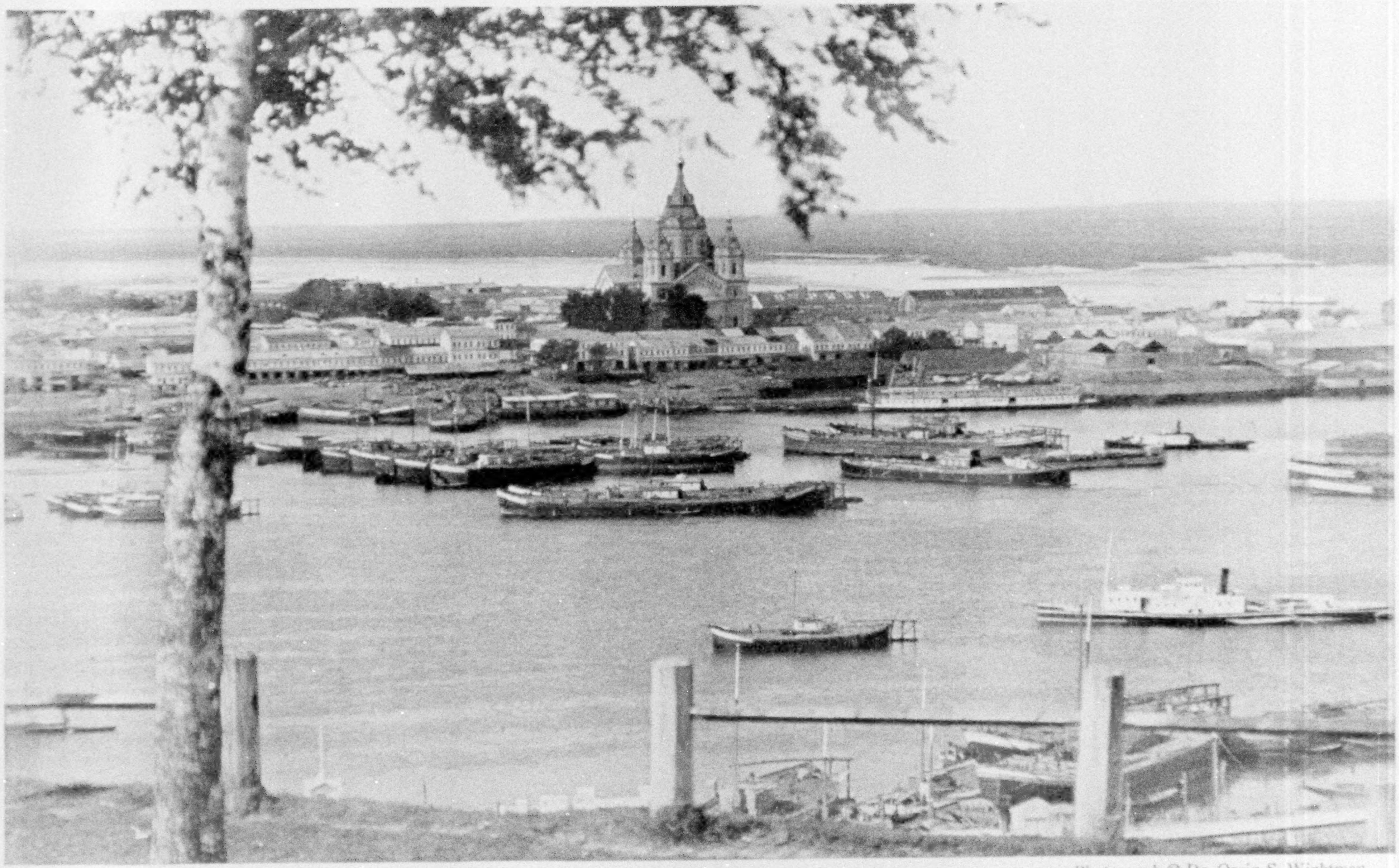

Photograph © Dr. Orrin S. Wightman

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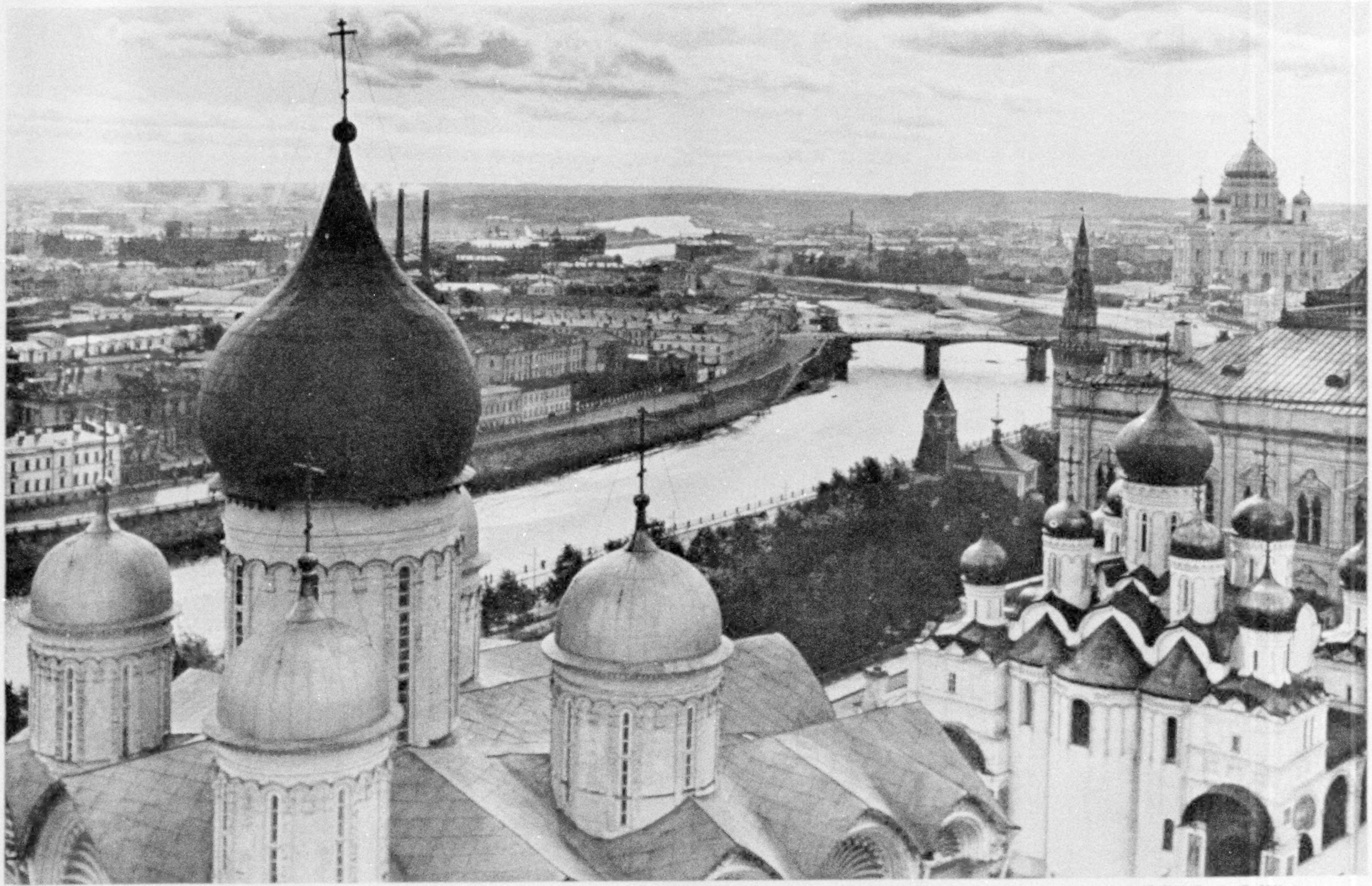
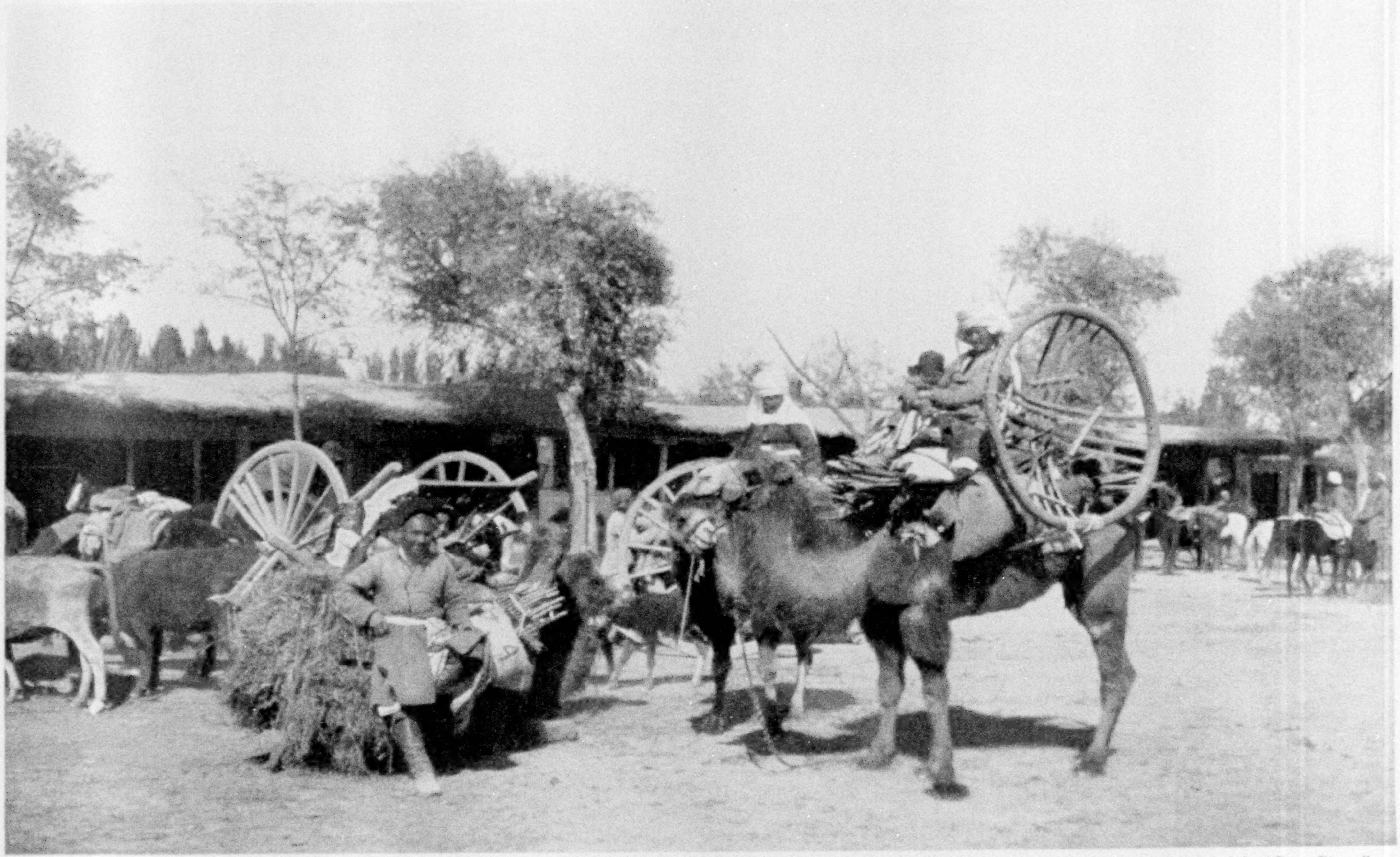


Photograph © Dr. Orrin S. Wightman

"LITTLE MOTHER MOSCOW" FROM THE IVAN VELIKI TOWER IN THE KREMLIN

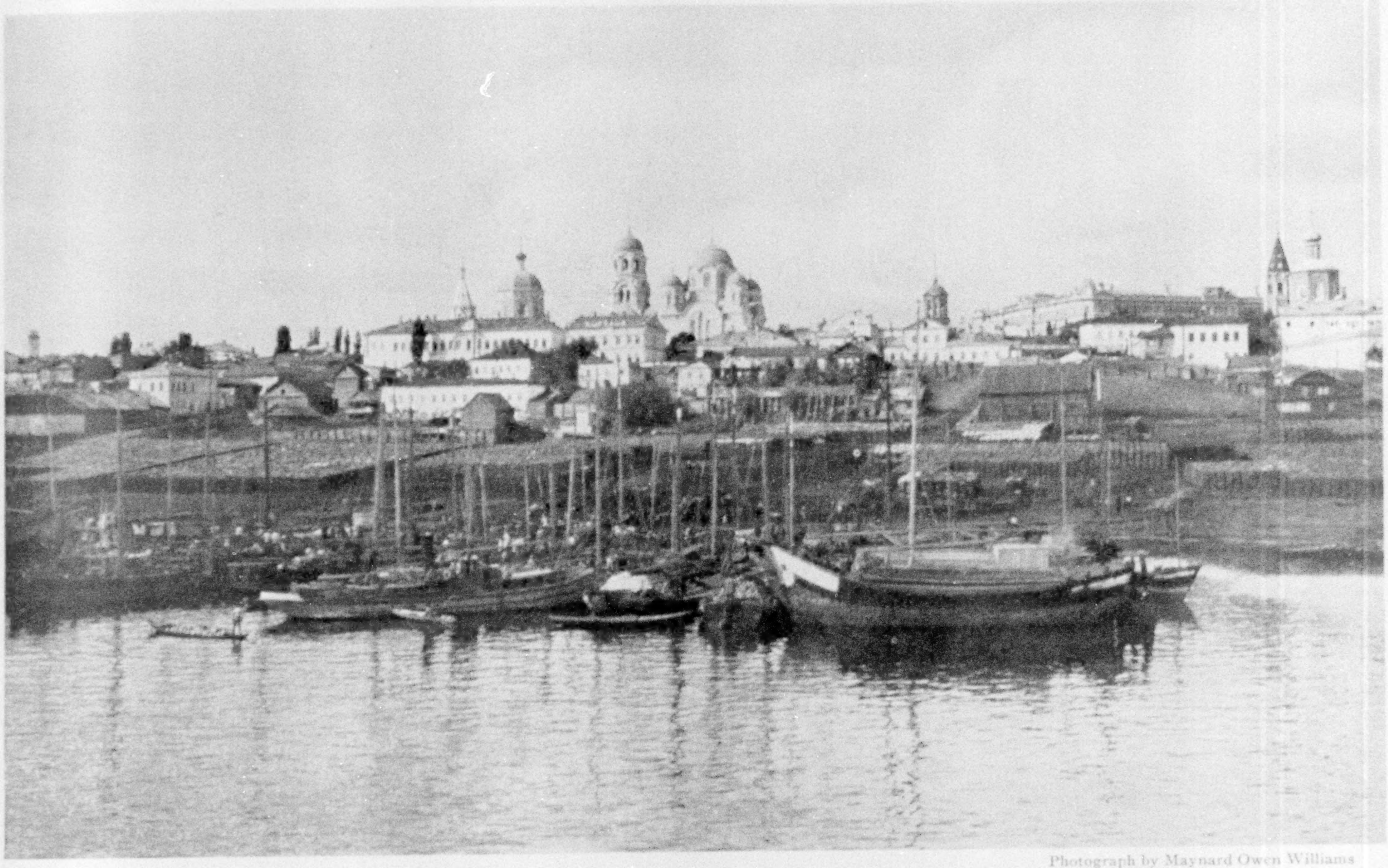
Much of the white-walled, golden-headed capital can be seen from this vantage point. Through its heart winds the Moskva River, spanned by its seven bridges. In the distance, to the right, are the five domes and marble-sheathed walls of the Church of the Redeemer. From the Kremlin wide streets radiate to the White City, or outer section of Moscow, formerly the abode of the aristocracy, but now given over mostly to the poorer citizens.



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

SONS OF THE DESERT IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN

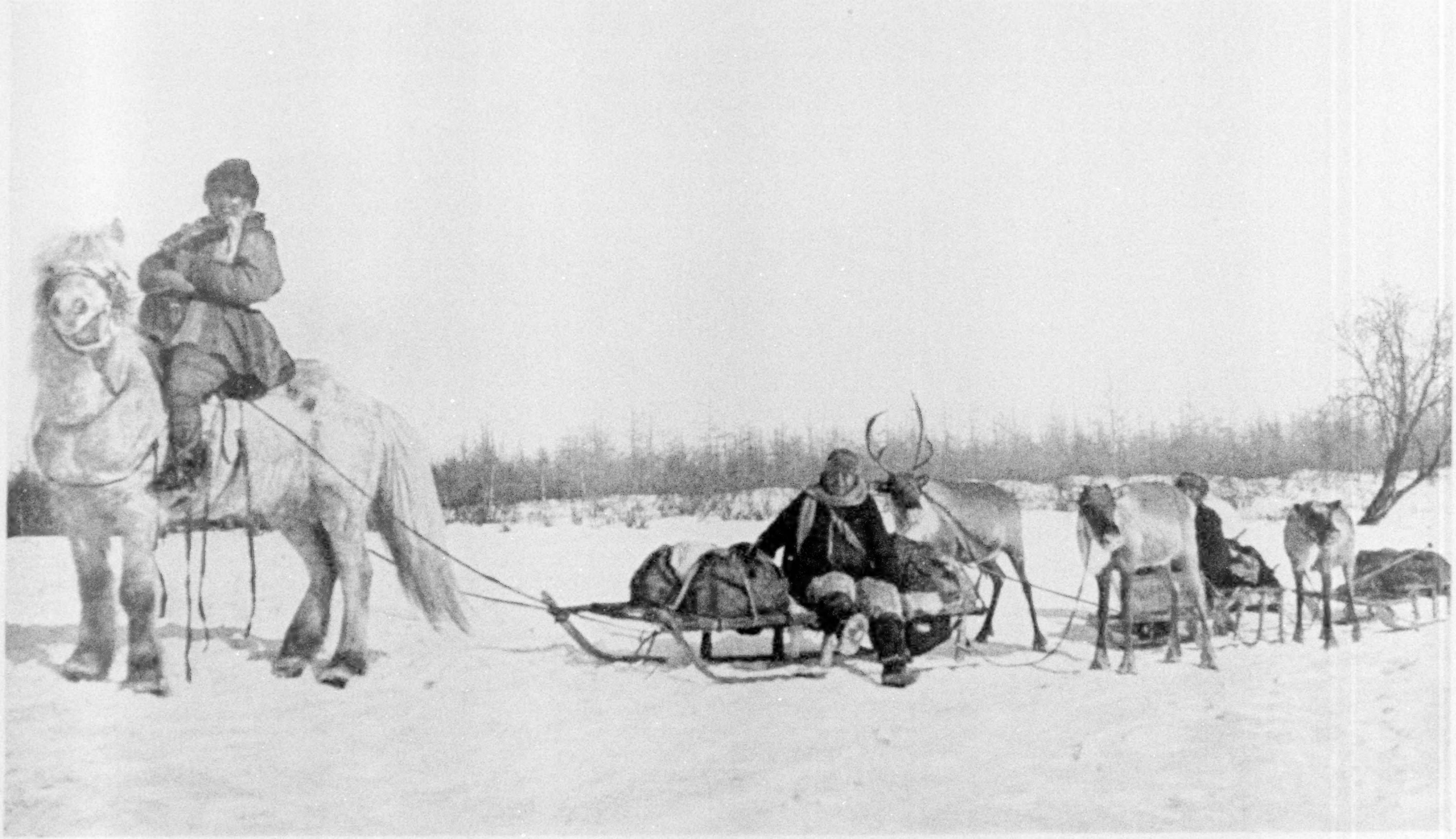
The territory of the Turkomans begins in the west as sand and dreariness, but ends in the east in fertile Fergana. In few places is there enough rain to give an annual house-cleaning to dusty trees and shrubs. Part of this huge region is a steppe tract, but the desert strip extends for 1,200 miles, and makes camel transport a necessity.



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THE RIVER FRONT OF SARATOV ON THE VOLGA

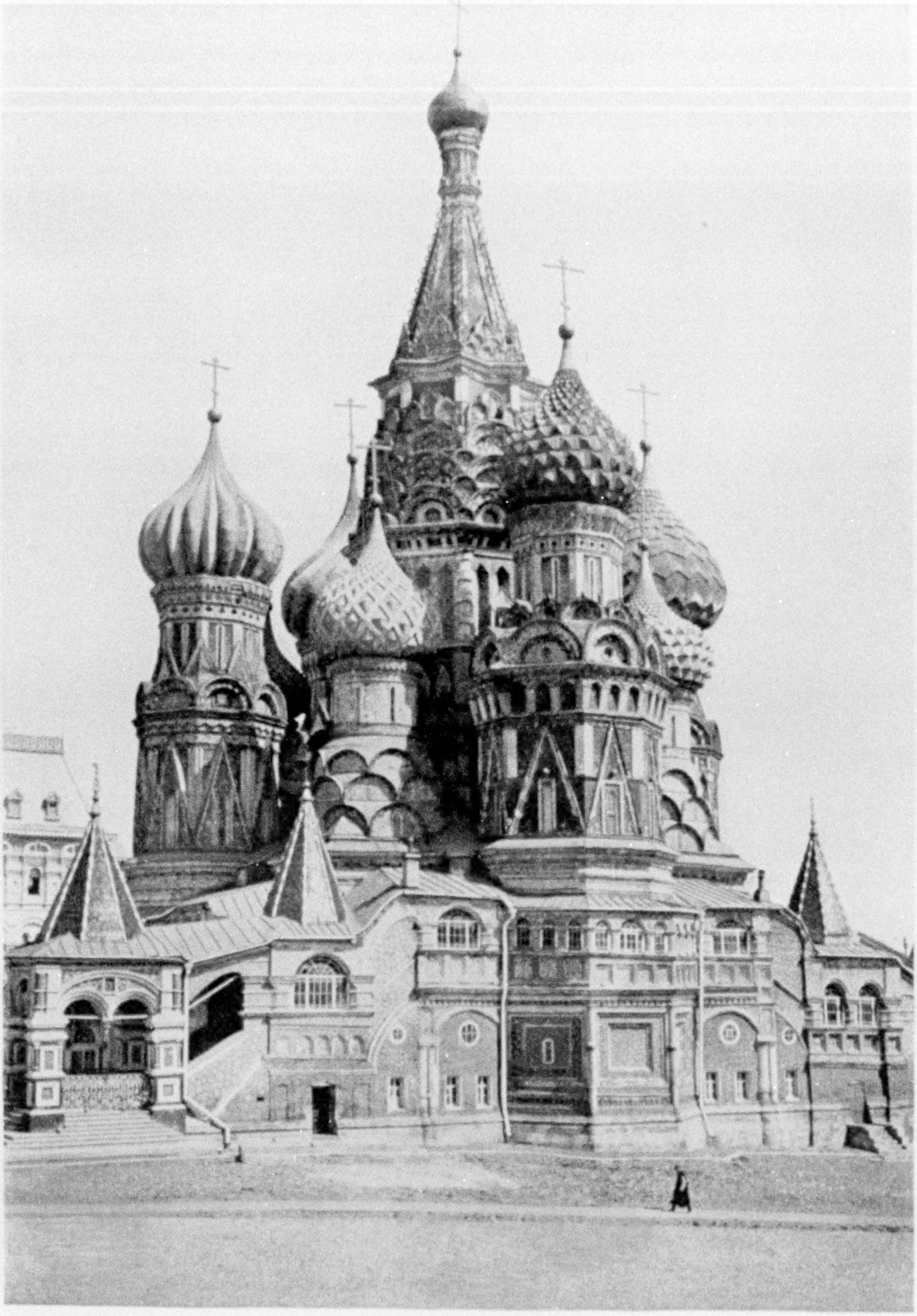
Though this important city was founded to maintain order in the Volga region, it was pillaged several times during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It lies 532 miles southeast of Moscow by rail.



Photograph by Copley Amory, Jr.

SLEDGE TRANSPORT IN THE UPPER KOLYMA RIVER REGION OFFERS A CHOICE OF STEEDS

The Yakutsk Province, through which the Kolyma runs on its 1,100-mile trip to the Arctic Ocean, is now one of the ten autonomous republics of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (Soviet Russia proper).



Photograph by L. Melano Rossi

CATHEDRAL OF SAINT BASIL, MOSCOW

This bespired and varicolored shrine has been aptly termed a "fantastic adventure in stone." It was begun by Ivan the Terrible in honor of the capture of Kazan in 1554, and the bloodthirsty monarch is said to have had the architect blinded, so that he might never produce another like it (see text, page 529).

In Russia there is one workman for every horsepower of industry, and in the United States one for 3.8 horsepower.

Russia has plans for a glass factory which will employ 18,000 men. A publicist figured out that a factory of the same capacity in the United States, with modern machinery and methods, would employ only 850 men.

The steady campaign to improve the output has had its effect in increasing the unit production per worker. When the worn condition of most of the machinery is considered, the unit increase is greater than figures show. The inevitable cleavage, as in industry in any other country, is appearing beneath the surface—on one side the workers or employees and on the other the directors of government trusts or owners of small factories interested in increasing production and keeping down costs.

At first all were workers and the director was a worker of yesterday. Gradually he acquires a different viewpoint.

COMMUNIST PRINCIPLE DID NOT WORK

One principle of communism was discarded early when piecework and bonuses were introduced in factories. The Central Labor Council has recommended further changes in the labor laws by which a director can discharge inefficient employees without consulting the workmen's committee and can make separate agreements for more than eight hours' work a day if the total is not more than 192 hours in a month.

Eleven months, instead of five, must precede an annual vacation. Women and children can work nights, and only children under 15 years require special work permits.

The government figures a margin of profit on its industrial trusts of 9.1 per cent in 1923, 10.8 in 1924, and 9.2 in 1925. The profitable trusts earned $192,000,000 in 1925, while those which were unprofitable on account of nonproductive branches turned in a deficit of $16,000,000.

Most of these industries were taken over with no original investment. Market prices of their products are two to four times those of the same articles in the United States, and little or nothing is set aside for replacements, all of which must be considered in the margin of profits.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that, when the Soviet Government finished its revolutionary phase and started reconstruction work, production of industry was practically zero. Just two years ago the figures of these same trusts were only $85,000,000 profits and $40,000,000 losses. Also, these profits do not include those from lumbering, banking, mining, trapping, and various natural resources.

The stranger suspects that he is going to meet a tax collector as soon as he hands out several nickels and dimes for the blank on which to write an application for a passport visa, $2 for having the application received, and $11 for the visa. The process is repeated every time he enters or leaves the country.

At the frontier is a contribution for the air fleet. Once inside, he must pay $3.80 to the police for permission to remain.

A stamp of at least three cents must be stuck on every bill. The result is that most persons waive the privilege when a bill is suggested and accept a verbal statement or the cash register's figures. In restaurants this is amusing, as restaurant and hotel bills, in addition to the stamp tax, are subject to a rapidly mounting tax, which starts at 5 per cent when the bill passes $2.50 and has reached 25 per cent if the amount is over $37.50.

A hotel guest settles his bill daily to keep down the percentage and a restaurant host requests a separate bill for each guest at his table.

NEARLY ALL PAY INCOME TAX

Income taxes start almost from the bottom, but the rates are not high. The Soviet citizen has many other obligations—chemical warfare, air fleet, waifs and strays, unemployed, M. O. P. R. (Society for the Aid of Revolutionary Prisoners), and others which are voluntary, but widely supported.

The tax collector is not brusque, but patiently insistent. If the delinquent—and he can argue for months—has only

Photograph from Keystone View Company

CUTTING SEED POTATOES IN THE UKRAINE

such property as is exempt from seizure and sale, the collector stamps it, which prohibits it being moved or sold until the tax is paid.

The All-Union revenue for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1926, is estimated at $2,000,000,000 compared to $740,000,000 in 1923, and slightly less than $1,500,000,000 last year. The ordinary revenues last year were $1,318,000,000 compared to $425,000,000 in 1923, a great increase in two years.

The principal sources of these revenues last year were: direct taxes, $306,000,000; indirect taxes, $302,000,000; customs duties, $59,000,000; railroads, posts, and telegraphs, $493,000,000, and State property and undertakings, $126,000,000.

The revenue from communications, nearly all of which goes back into maintenance, increased nearly five times in two years, while that from State undertakings was practically fourteen times what it was in 1923.

The margin allowed between income and expenses, including purchases abroad, in this year's budget is only $50,000,000. Soviet financing is committed to a balanced budget for several reasons, keeping the chervonetz at par for one, and the effect is evident in the crop turnover and in commerce.

OFFICIALS TAKE NO CHANCES WITH INTERVIEWERS

Getting these figures from the Commissariat of Finance was easier than the usual interview. To "interview" a high Soviet official a written list of questions must be submitted. If the interview is granted or the desired information is to be given out, which usually is not the case, written answers are prepared and the official presents the statement in person or through a member of his Presidium.

It seems extremely formal compared to American methods. However, it safeguards against being misquoted and, according to Russian custom, it would be a slight to interviewer and subject to have a subordinate give the information offhand.

Aside from the unquestioned practical value of accuracy, the ceremonial side has that savor of the Orient which so pervades Russia. In China the visitor's status is fixed according to whether the official nods when the call is finished, rises from his chair, steps across the room to

Photograph by John E. Wilson

WITH ARMS FULL OF FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE TO DECORATE A RUSSIAN HOME

Even the gateposts of a Russian home are frequently decorated with limbs and branches, and refugees used to attach branches to the box-cars in which they traveled.

the portières, walks to the yamen door, or escorts him to the courtyard gate and his waiting ricksha before shaking hands.

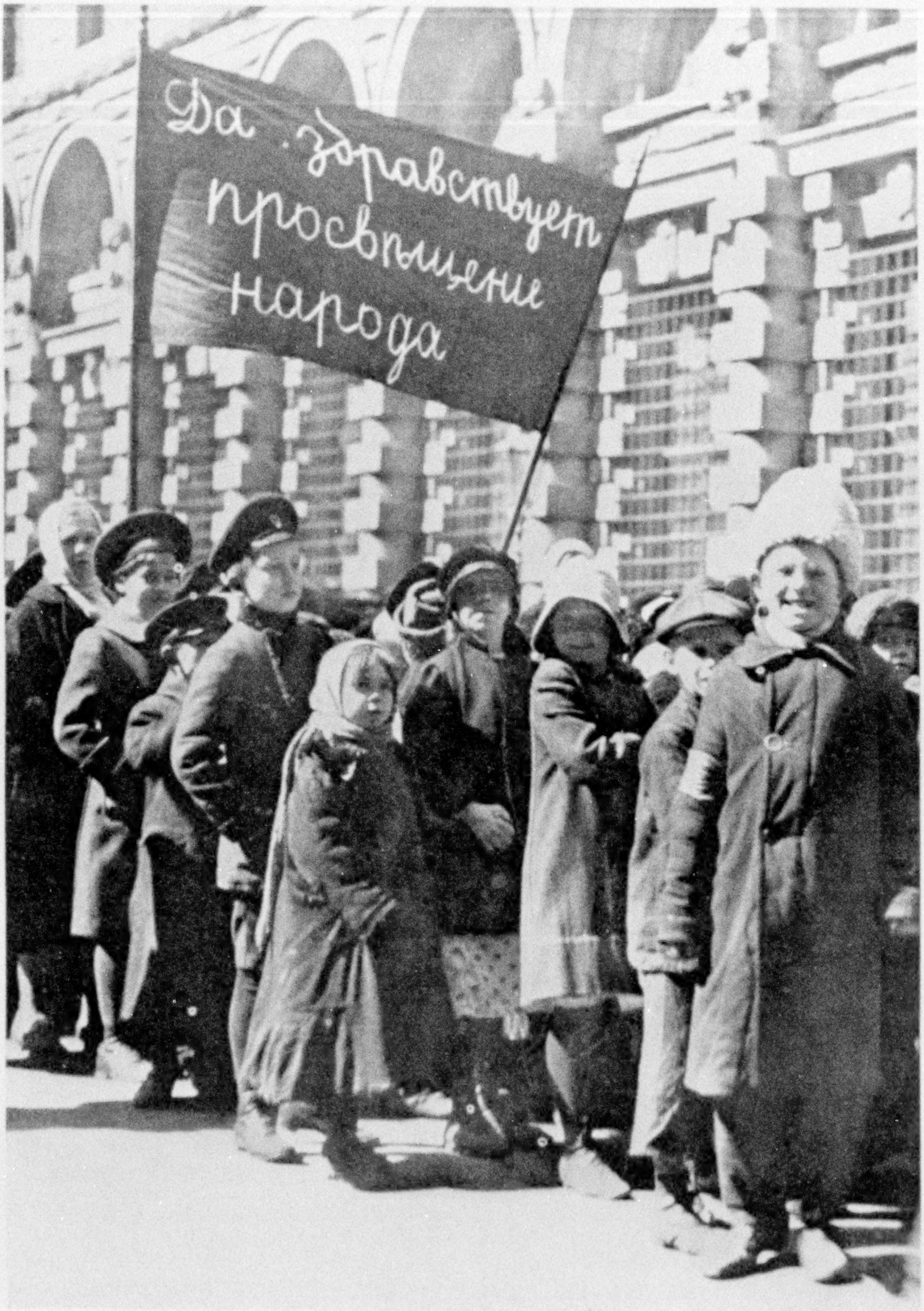
RUSSIA A TESTING GROUND FOR THEORIES

Whether the system of State-owned trusts, industrial and development; marketing through thirteen syndicates and eventually reaching the consumer through big coöperative organizations, and a rigid State monopoly of all foreign trade, which should be so efficient and economical in theory, are not cumbersome and wasteful in practice is being demonstrated. Soviet Russia will furnish the world test for such economic and political theories.

"Citizen, tell me, please, where is the vodka store," a stranger inquired one blustery winter morning as I was hurrying along at the unseemly hour of 8.

No "Spiritorg" sign was in sight in that block, for the vodka stores are not numerous.

"But there's a queue and I don't see any vodka store. I don't understand," he insisted.



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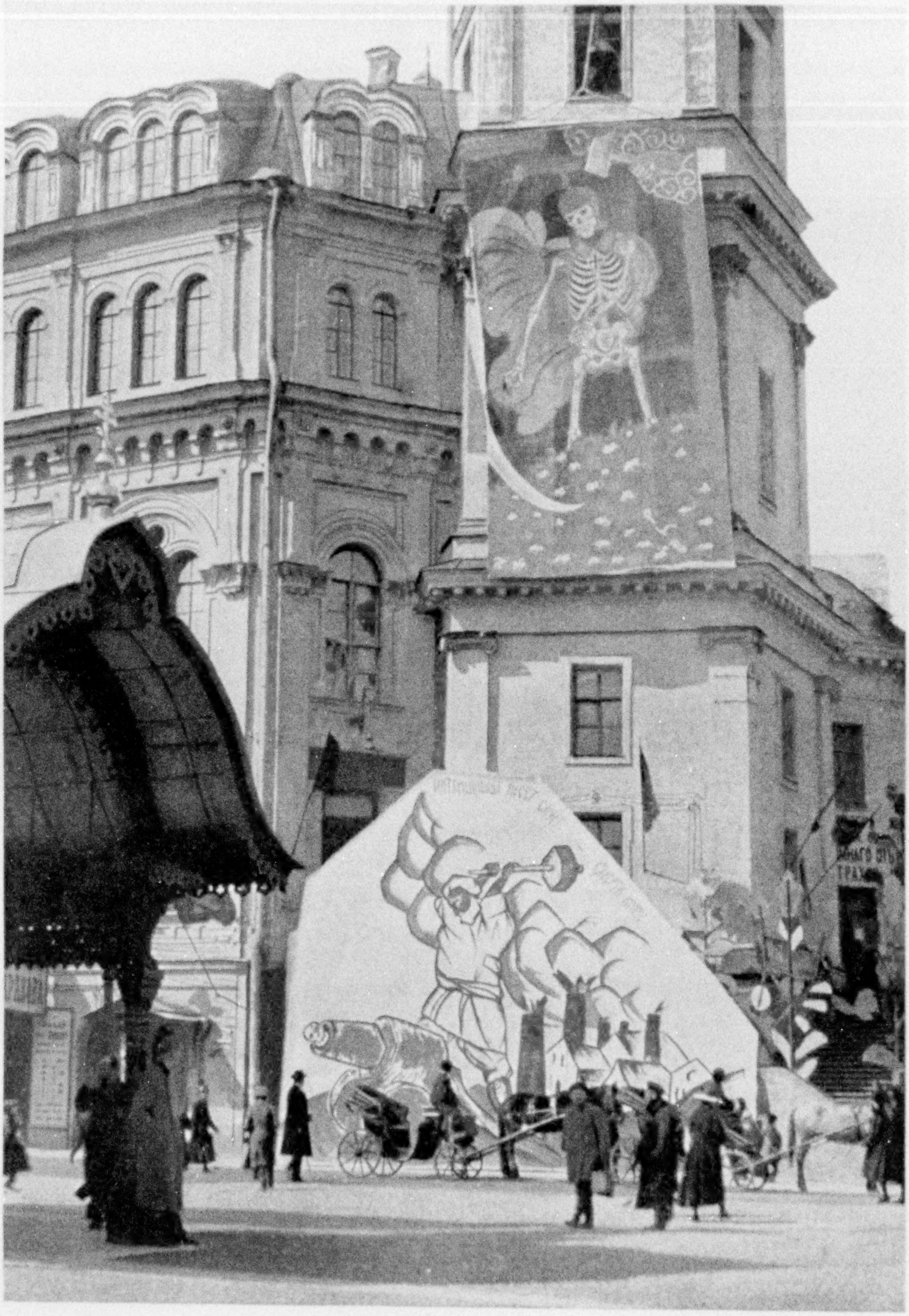
"LONG LIVE EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE"

Theirs is no banner with a strange device. A thirst for knowledge is one of the most strongly developed characteristics of the Russian people, despite the fact that prior to the revolution of 1905 the policy of the Tsar's Government had been to make university and even secondary education a privilege of the wealthier classes.



Photograph by Graham Romeyn Taylor

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA ON THE WALLS OF THE CITY DUMA, LENINGRAD

The upper poster shows the red flower of the Russian Revolution being cut down by a skeleton wearing a German helmet, but a hammer in the hand of the international proletariat is descending on the latter. Below, the international proletariat is smashing a cannon symbolizing militarism. This was before the Soviet Government and the German Republic became reconciled.

Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

TYPICAL RUSSIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE RYAZAN DISTRICT

Their home town is on the banks of the Trubezh, 124 miles southeast of Moscow by rail. These youngsters are more fortunate than some of their little compatriots of smaller localities which have no schools. The Soviet régime has, however, taken up the task of supplying education not only to the more sparsely populated centers, but also to the barely civilized tribes of the frozen north (see text, page 593).

Up an alley in the snow was a queue, bundled women with shawls around their heads, one marshaling them according to a written list, but no store in the alley and none open on the street until 10 o'clock.

It was a galosh queue, the women explained. The government rubber overshoes store was around the corner. They could not form on the street until the doors opened. They had not been able to get in the previous day, and they had come back early in the morning and were reforming the line as it had been when the doors closed.

The queue is an institution in Soviet Russia. Through the days, summer and winter, a queue is in almost every business street in Moscow, its head at a door and its steadily growing tail a block away, in front of the government vodka shops, woolen piece goods stores, cotton print goods, white goods, movie booking agency, theater ticket offices, bus stations, and every place that is popular.

The same goods can be bought at private stores, but government shops do not raise prices as the demand increases. They call it the "scissors," this practice

Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

FIRST STEPS IN THE MYSTERIOUS ART OF LETTER-WRITING

Children of the well-to-do must obtain their education outside the public schools at the present time, for facilities are limited and preference is given those of the manual laborers.

of making an arbitrary price and cost balance, just as imports and exports must balance, which is different from regulation by supply and demand in other countries.

The vodka queues are caused by the government regulation permitting the stores to be open only a limited number of hours weekly in order to reduce consumption. The general merchandise queues are caused by a shortage of supplies.

The latter might be relieved by imports, meeting the shortage and getting more money in circulation, but that is not in accord with the present policy of government financing. Shortage of goods was a handicap in the government grain program, peasants being reluctant to sell grain unless there was something to buy with the money.

UNION CARDS REQUIRED TO MAKE PURCHASES

During the galosh famine a pair of overshoes which cost $1.75 in the government stores found ready purchasers for $7.50 in private shops. That the dealer was liable to arrest for speculating did not reduce prices. It was so impossible to meet the demand of the queuists, who stood for days in the cold and slush, that eventually only those with union cards were admitted.

Cards were loaned, and a further regulation required the purchaser of a pair of overshoes to have a note from his or her union secretary saying they were needed. The same queues were in line for summer dress goods in the spring. Only four yards are sold to each purchaser, but the amount is doubled for a union member.

Former rigid restrictions against private enterprise have been relaxed in many places. The rich peasant—ownership of two horses or two cows makes him "rich"—may hire labor and rent land.

The condition of the peasant was shown when the latest tax was promulgated. Out of 24,000,000 peasant families 5,000,000 had annual incomes of less than $10 per member and were exempt from the minimum 2 per cent tax, while only 3,000,000 had an income of $100 or more per member and were assessed 20 per cent. Two-

Photograph by Graham Romeyn Taylor

OLD AND NEW WINTER-TIME METHODS OF CROSSING THE URAL RIVER

Since 1905 Tashkent, capital of the Autonomous Republic of Turkestan, has had rail connection with Orenburg, 1,150 miles to the northwest, on the Ural River. This river, which marks the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, is spanned by the bridge in the background. The line continues northwest to Samara.

thirds of the peasants have incomes between $10 and $100 a year.

Concessions are granted to exploit the natural resources or to manufacture. Individuals may build houses, and 6,899 of those nationalized, each of less than six apartments, have been returned to their original owners in Moscow. At the same time former landowners whose presence is obnoxious are still being exiled.

The foreign-trade monopoly has held firm and become more strict through all criticisms. In the last six months 1,062,730 persons paid $184,600,000 taxes on private revenues, a good measure of the extent of private business.

THE G. P. U. IN ACTION

The vigilant G. P. U. sees that none escapes, and many a tearful story of political persecution which goes across the frontier is identified on closer inspection as merely the wail of another impounded tax-dodger.

The G. P. U., a name formed from the first letters of its long Russian title, is not a new institution, merely a new name, in Russia. It is the successor of the Okhrana under the Tsar, with its 40,000 to 50,000 informers and a smaller number of paid agents permeating every class of society. The Cheka of the Revolution was a transition between the two.

The scope has been enlarged by uniformed ranks of police and soldiers. Such a surveillance, with its absolute power, is a system with which the Russian has long been familiar.

"Where's Ivan Ivanovitch? I saw him last night," may be a question at the afternoon tea.

"Lubianka," is the awed whisper.

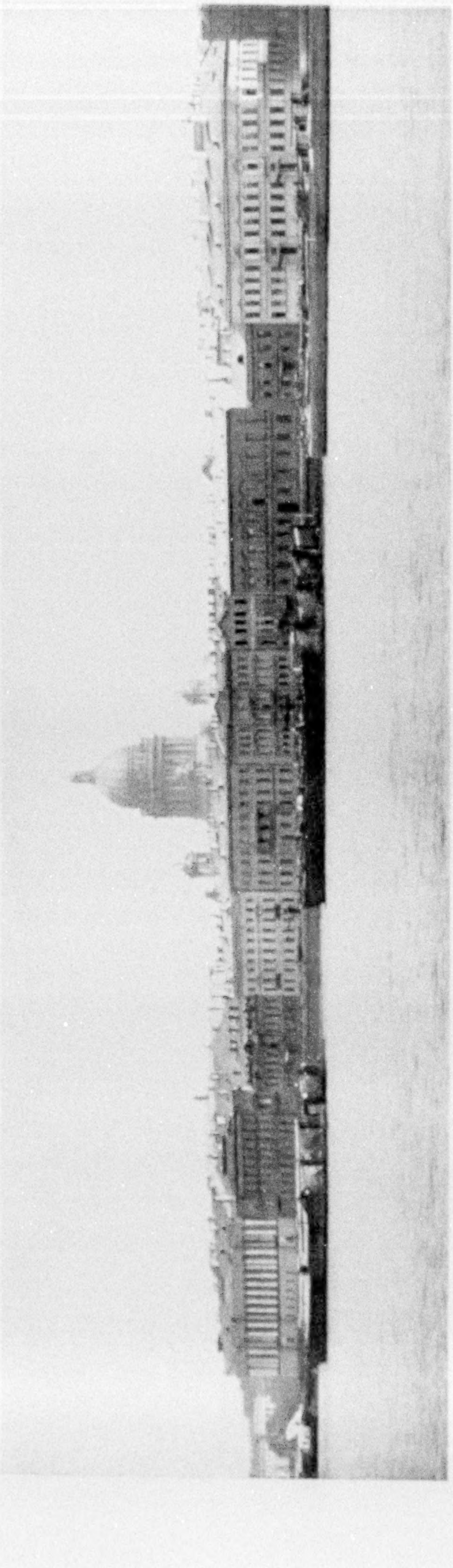
The answer is perfectly clear. Ivan "sits," the vernacular for being in jail, in Lubianka, the imposing building which formerly was an insurance company's offices, the red clock of which now glows through the night over Lubianka Square, the dreaded preliminary jail and headquarters of the G. P. U.

Just what Ivan has done to get himself within the clutches of the law is usually a surmise, even among his closest friends. However, it is quite certain that the G. P. U. has some information. The arrest is not a haphazard happening.

He may have been peculating with government or coöperative funds in his charge, smuggling in violation of the foreign-trade monopoly, leading a private life which was not exemplary, or indulging in activities which did not contribute to the stability of the government.

However, the scene enacted during the hours he was supposed to be peacefully sleeping in his home is a familiar picture. Around 1 o'clock in the morning a chugging motor truck has stopped in front of the building where he, and possibly his family, have a room. Other tenants may have been awakened, but they do not open doors or stick their heads out of windows when a motor chugs in front at that hour of the morning. Their curiosity is bridled until the truck is gone and the building has a tenant less.

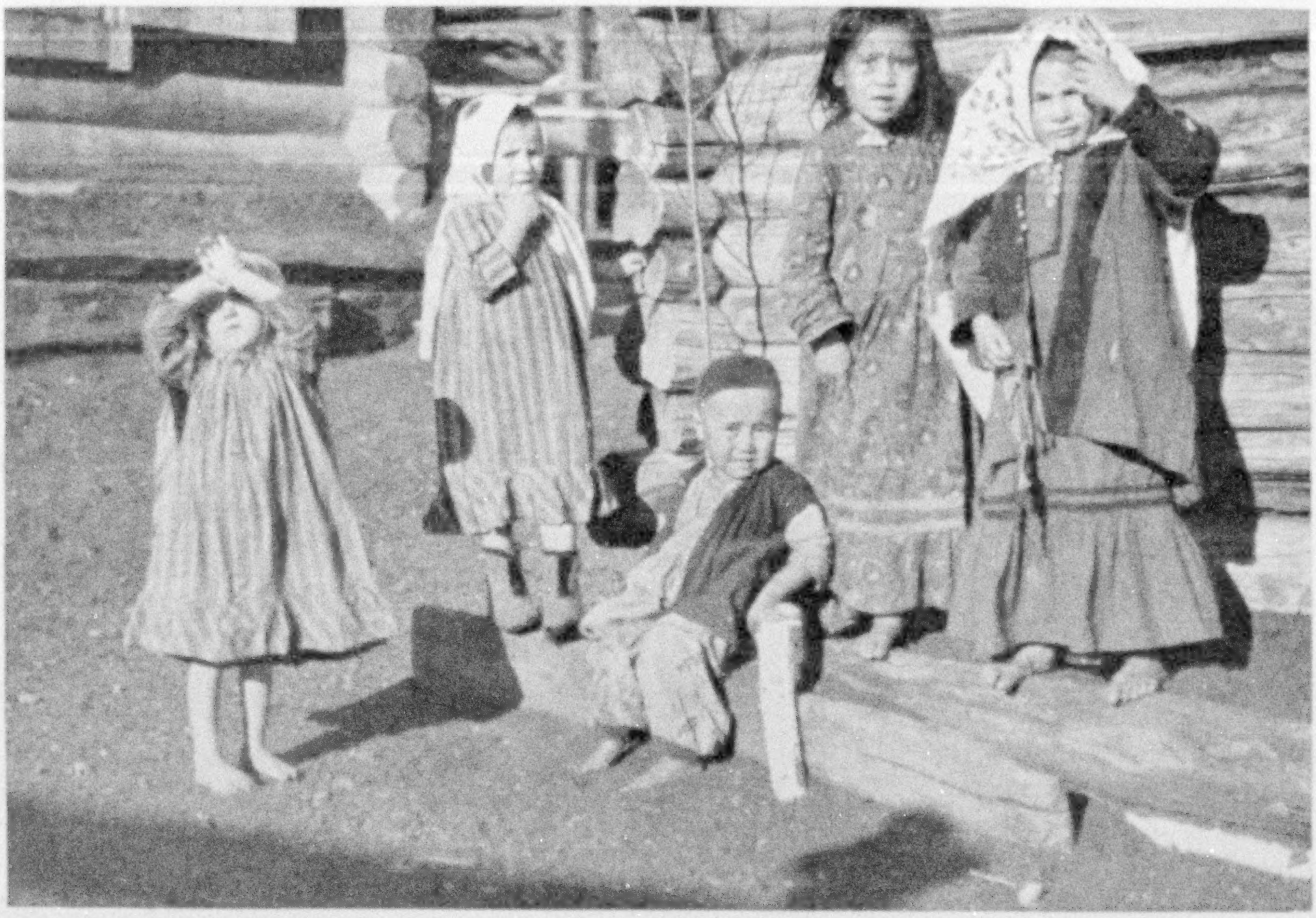
The detail, usually two agents and two policemen, enters Ivan's apartment. There is no rough work unless the host starts it. The visitors are polite, but firm and thorough. In fact, they are so meticulous that usually they express regret to other members of the family for the necessity of disturbing them, and present



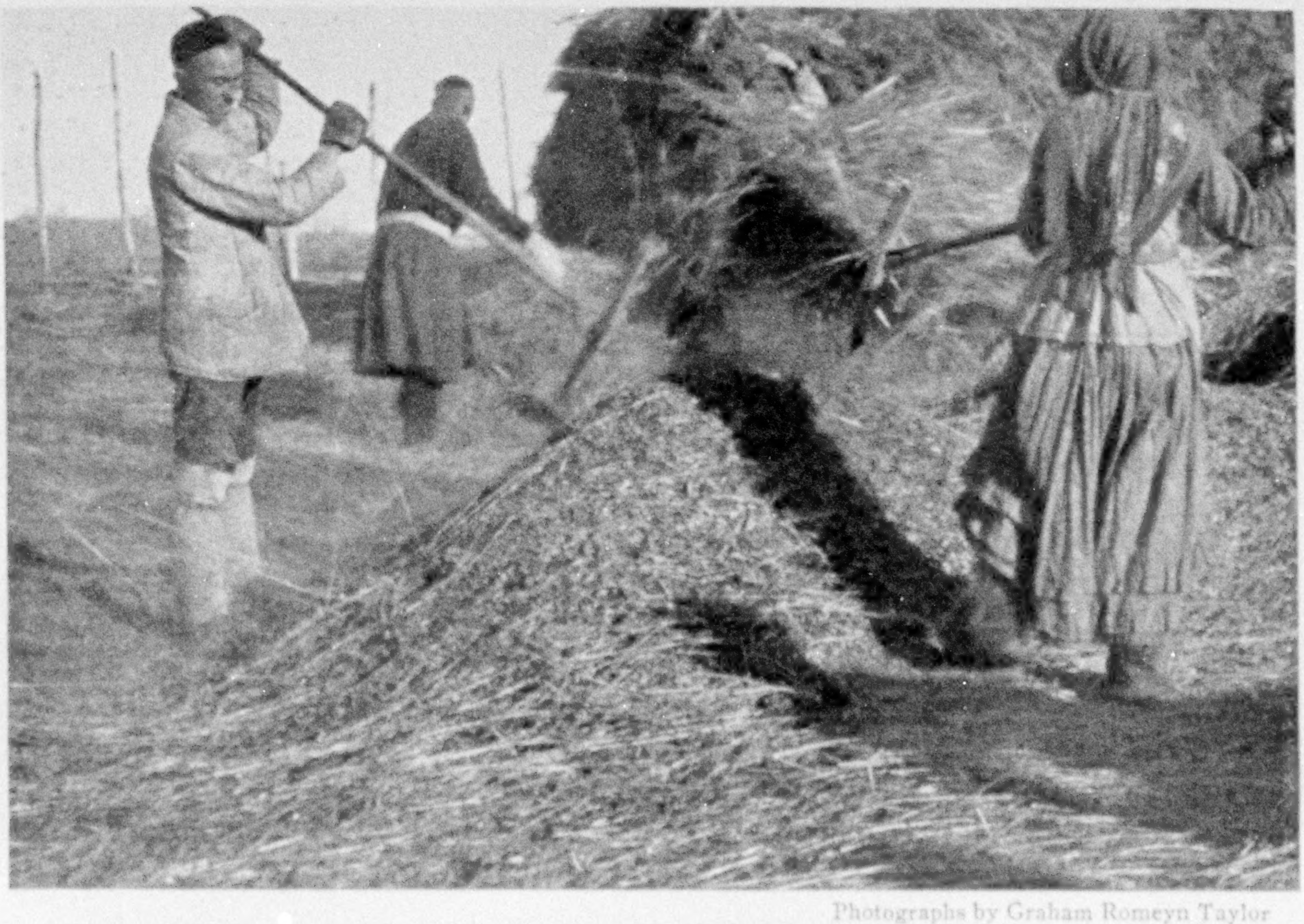
Photograph by J. and P. Parikas

PETER THE GREAT'S CAPITAL FROM THE BANKS OF THE NEVA

Leningrad, as Petrograd is now known, is seen to best advantage from the river front, with St. Isaac's Cathedral looming over all. With the disappearance of the old order, "the window toward Europe" has fallen from its high estate as a bustling, cosmopolitan metropolis.



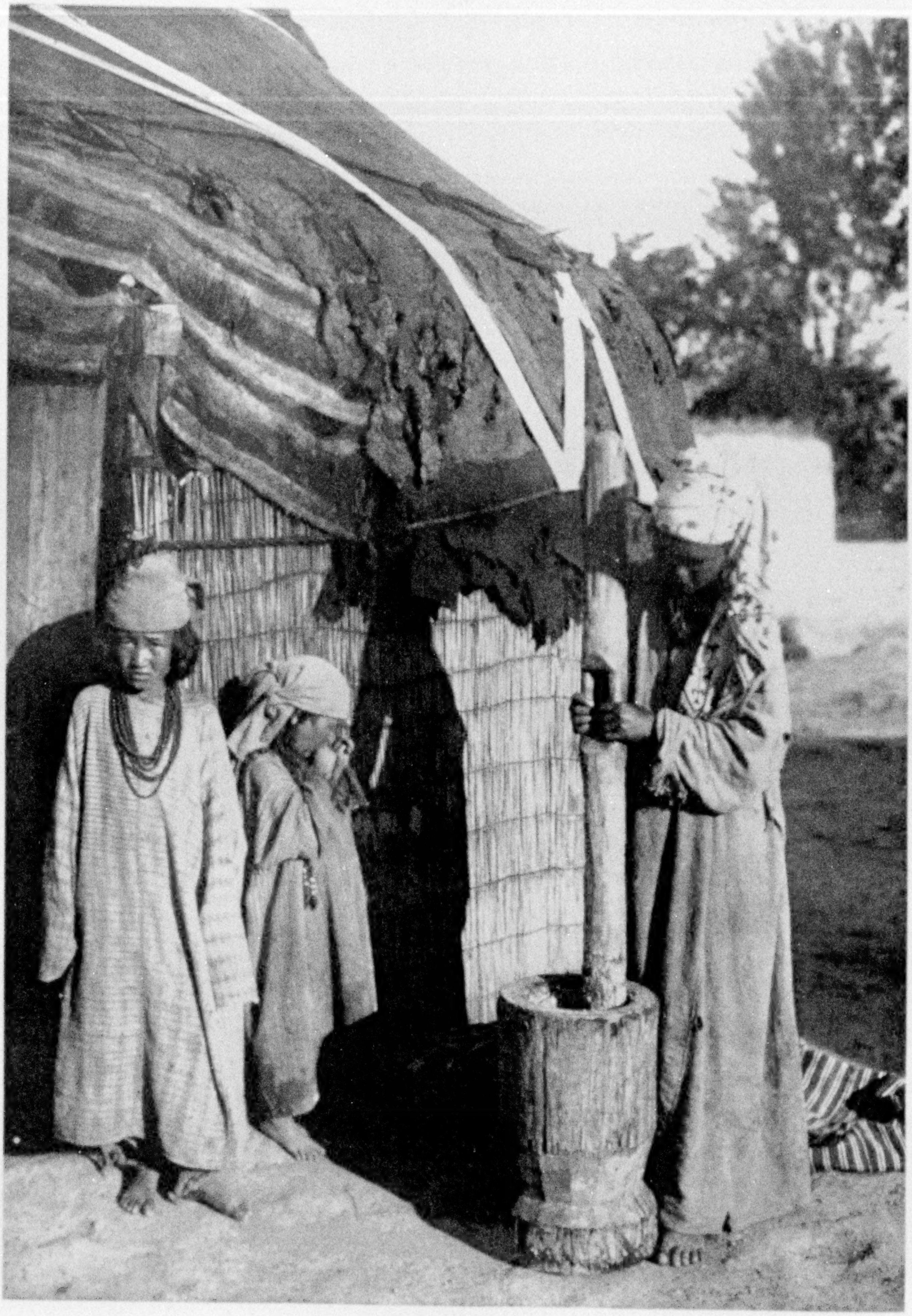
YOUNG BASHKIR CITIZENS OF THE SOVIET UNION



Photographs by Graham Romeyn Taylor

HARVEST TIME AMONG THE BASHKIRS OF EASTERN RUSSIA

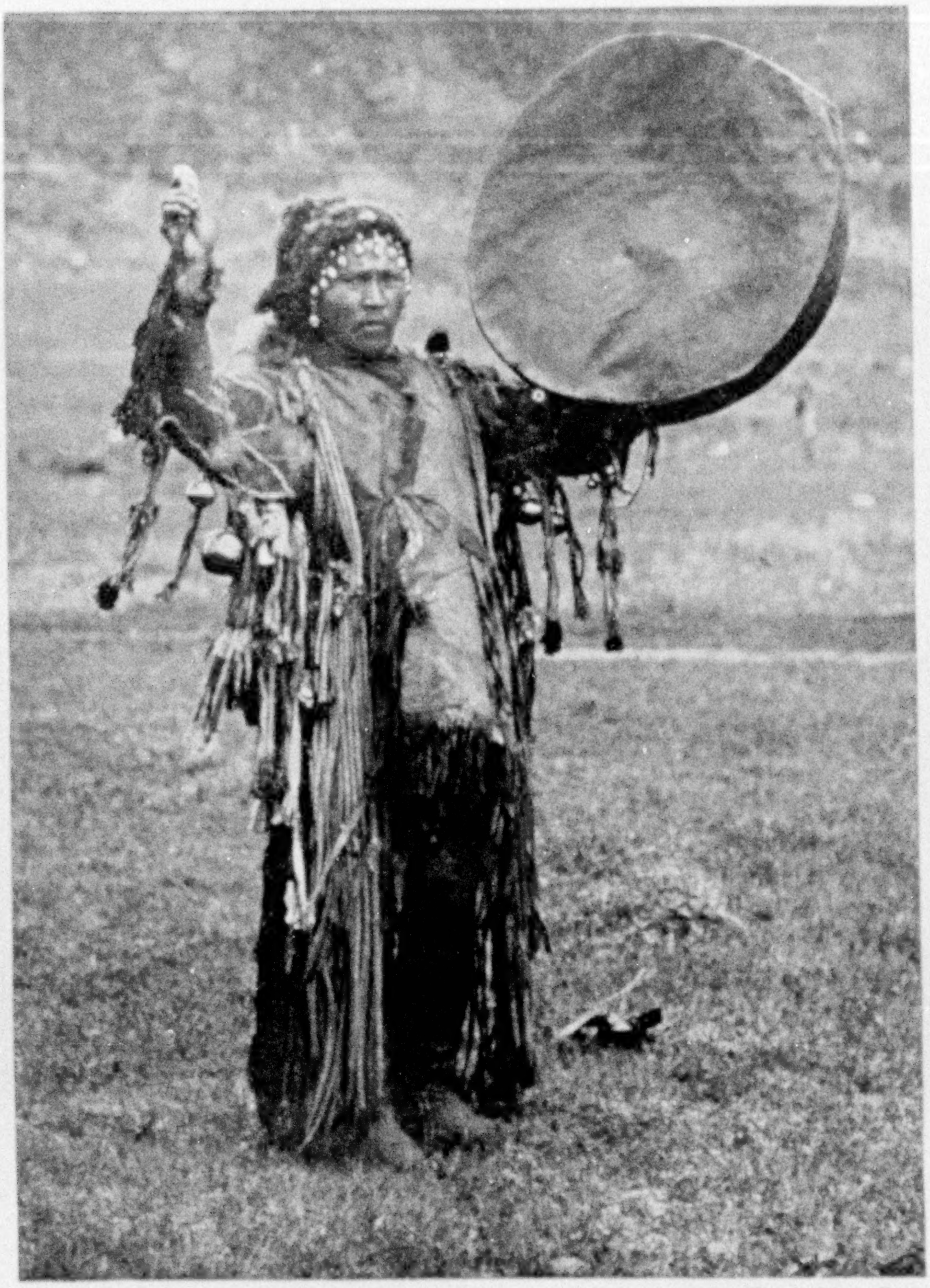
Some members of this tribe are nomadic, but the majority live in settled habitations, where they raise crops and cattle and keep bees. This strong and independent people formed their own autonomous republic in 1919.



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

NOMADIC RESIDENTS OF RUSSIAN TURKESTAN

There are eight distinct races to be found in this region and many more tribal divisions. Note the primitive grain "mill" operated by the girl on the right and the unpretentious hut dwelling.



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

A NATIVE SHAMAN OR MEDICINE MAN OF THE ALTAI MOUNTAINS, SIBERIA, PLAYING A TAMBOURINE

a paper for their signature to prove that the proceedings have been conducted courteously.

Few questions are asked, but the search is painstaking. Pages of books are ruffled, clothes are examined, as are carpets, furniture, pictures on the wall, even the heating ducts. Such documents as are pertinent or which they do not have time to read are taken along. Ivan goes with them.

The news of the arrest is not in the newspapers the following day and no explanation is asked from the G. P. U., nor would one be given if it were.

In a few days Ivan may be back among his friends, possibly having been merely suspected of something serious because he was too garrulous. More likely he will "sit" in silence in Lubianka, and the first word to the outside will be that he has been transferred to Butyrki, a prison where relatives can call and exchange a few words with him through an iron grille.

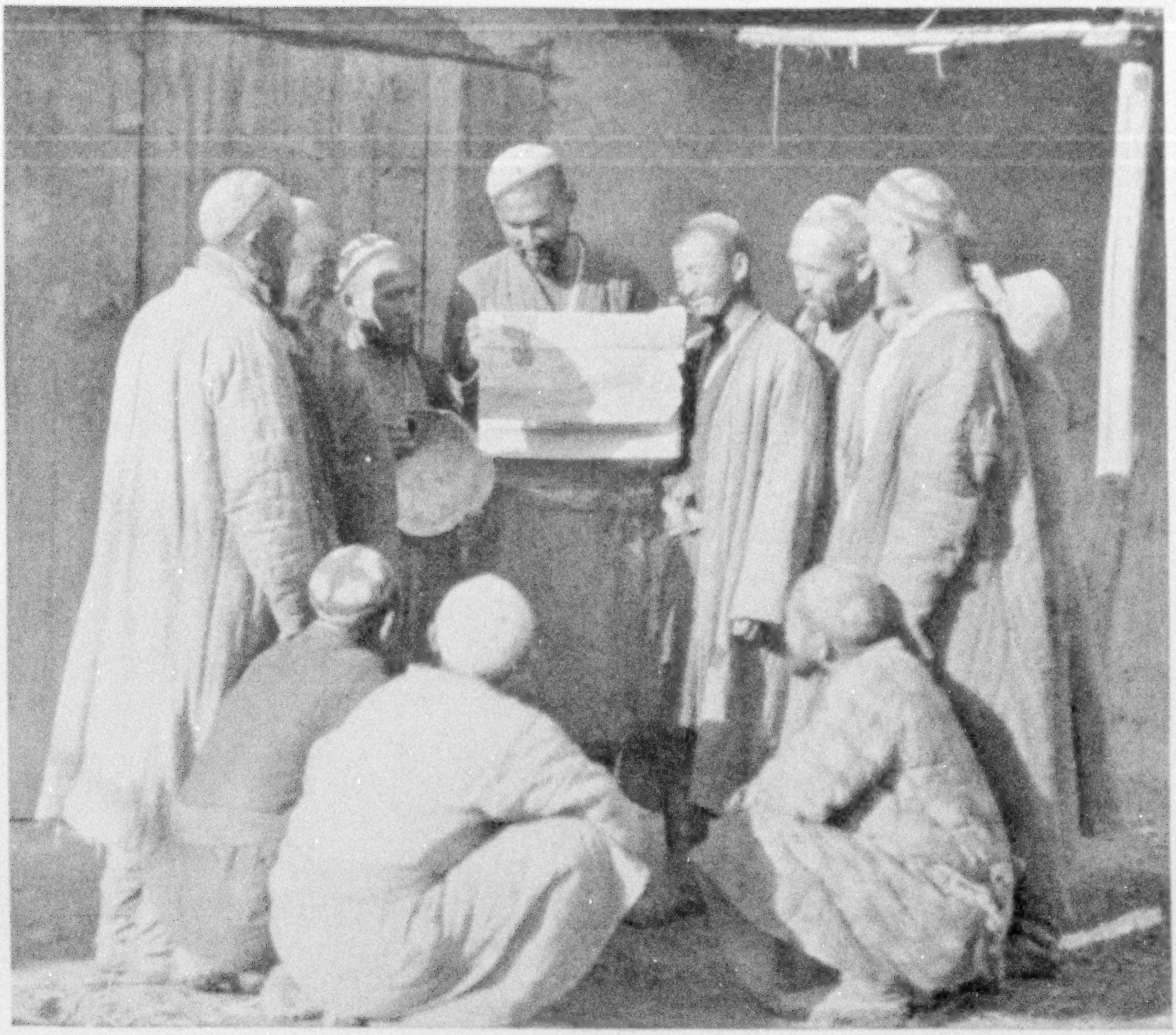
EMBEZZLERS ARE NUMEROUS

If he is of sufficient importance, the newspaper may have an item in three months on the arrest and a forthcoming trial. As detected embezzlements were 5,631 in January, all arrests are not news.

Again, he may be sentenced for a definite number of years by executive decree without proceedings in court. The word circulates that he has started for Solovetski Island, the former monastery in the chilly White Sea, or that he is in Siberia, or that he has received "minus six," which means that he cannot live in the six larger cities of Russia, or that he has a definite residence in some prison.

One merit of this inexorable organization is that it has no favorites. It does not shut its million eyes to lapses of rectitude by its own members or by those in influence in party and state. If anything, their punishment is more severe. Often it acts on suspicions and investigates afterward; unavoidably it makes mistakes, but almost invariably it is right under a system which requires its existence.

Its eyes and ears are everywhere; letters, casual conversations, public meet-



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

TURKESTAN VERSIONS OF "THE MAN IN THE STREET"

The Soviet Government has completely changed the map of Russian Central Asia by a political rearrangement involving a territory of more than a million square miles in area. Western, or Russian, Turkestan now consists of a series of republics, all a part of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. The entire Union is therefore a political unit from the Arctic to the Caspian and from Asia Minor across to the Pacific.

ings, government offices and social gatherings, all the acts of 140,000,000 people in their homes or in foreign lands, are within its purview. Even those who merely think of plots and crimes are not surprised if some occult power of the G. P. U. gathers them in. Psychologically as well as directly, it influences the nation.

Felix Dzerjinsky,* Pole by birth, ascetic, frugal, sincerely devoted to the principles for which he suffered and served imprisonment, was the zealous director of the organization. He was also chief of the Supreme Economic Council. Apprehending violators of Soviet laws of economy and trade is the chief grist of the G. P. U.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE AVAILABLE

Soviet law does not provide any medium between a penalty of ten years' imprisonment and shooting. Theoretically, imprisonment is for reformation, rather than punishment, and if the offender is hopeless, society is better off without him. Capital punishment is possible for practically all offenses against the State, including embezzlement.

Murder, on the other hand, frequently receives what seems a light sentence. Courts impose many sentences of death,

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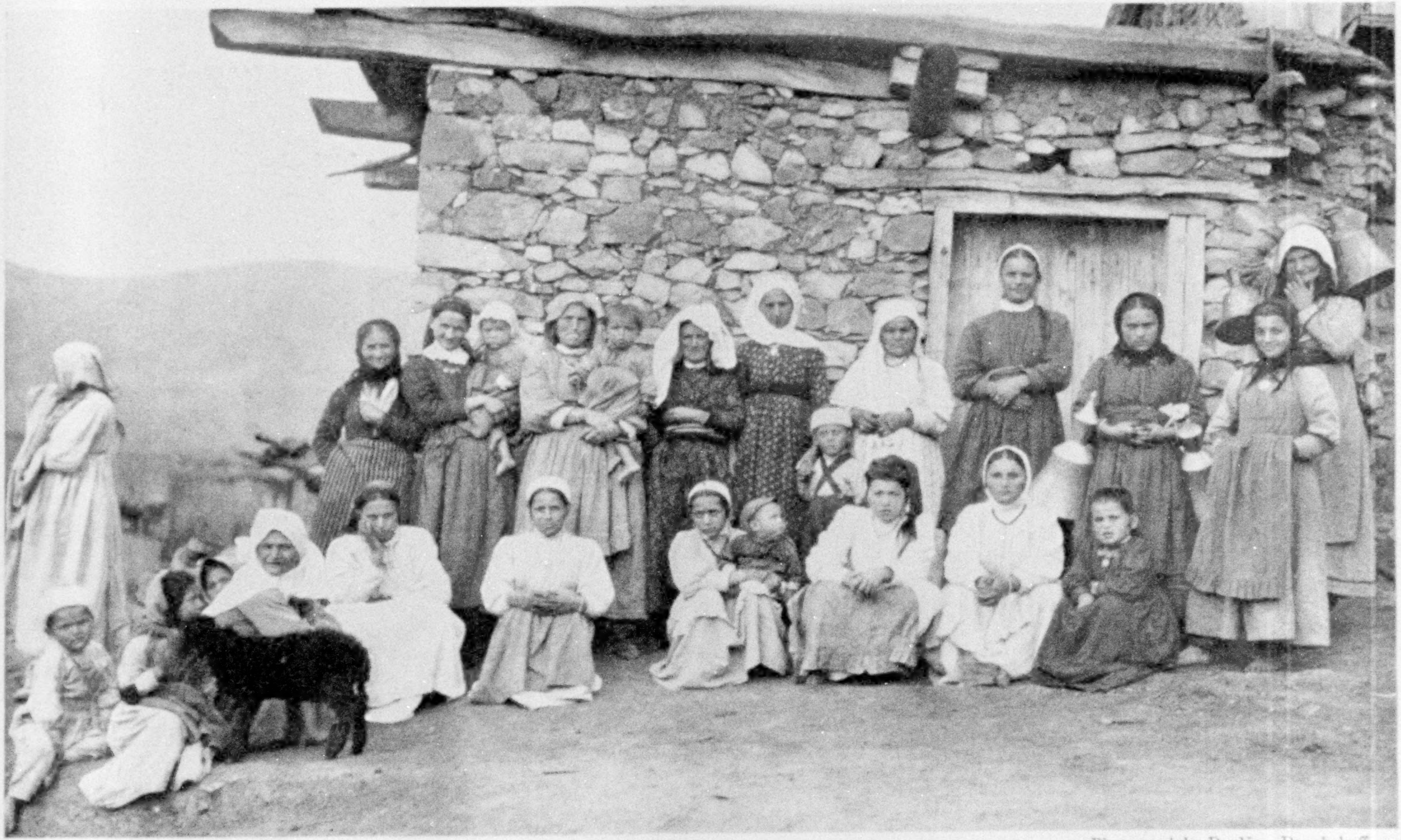
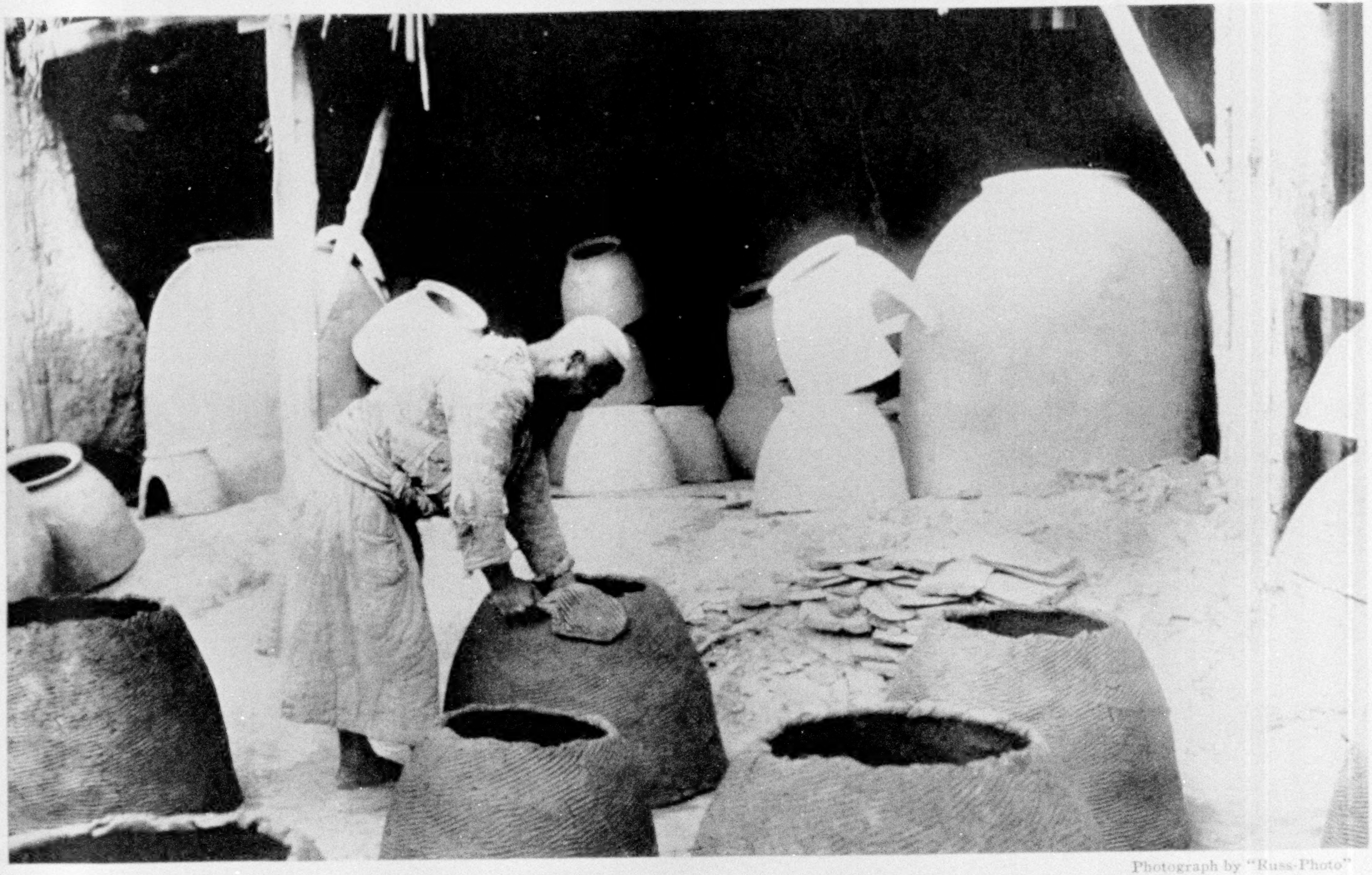
* Dzerjinsky died July 20, 1926, and was succeeded by Viacheslav Menjinsky.



Photograph by Dr. Vera Danchakoff

A MEETING OF THE SORORITY OF CRIMEAN HOUSEWIVES

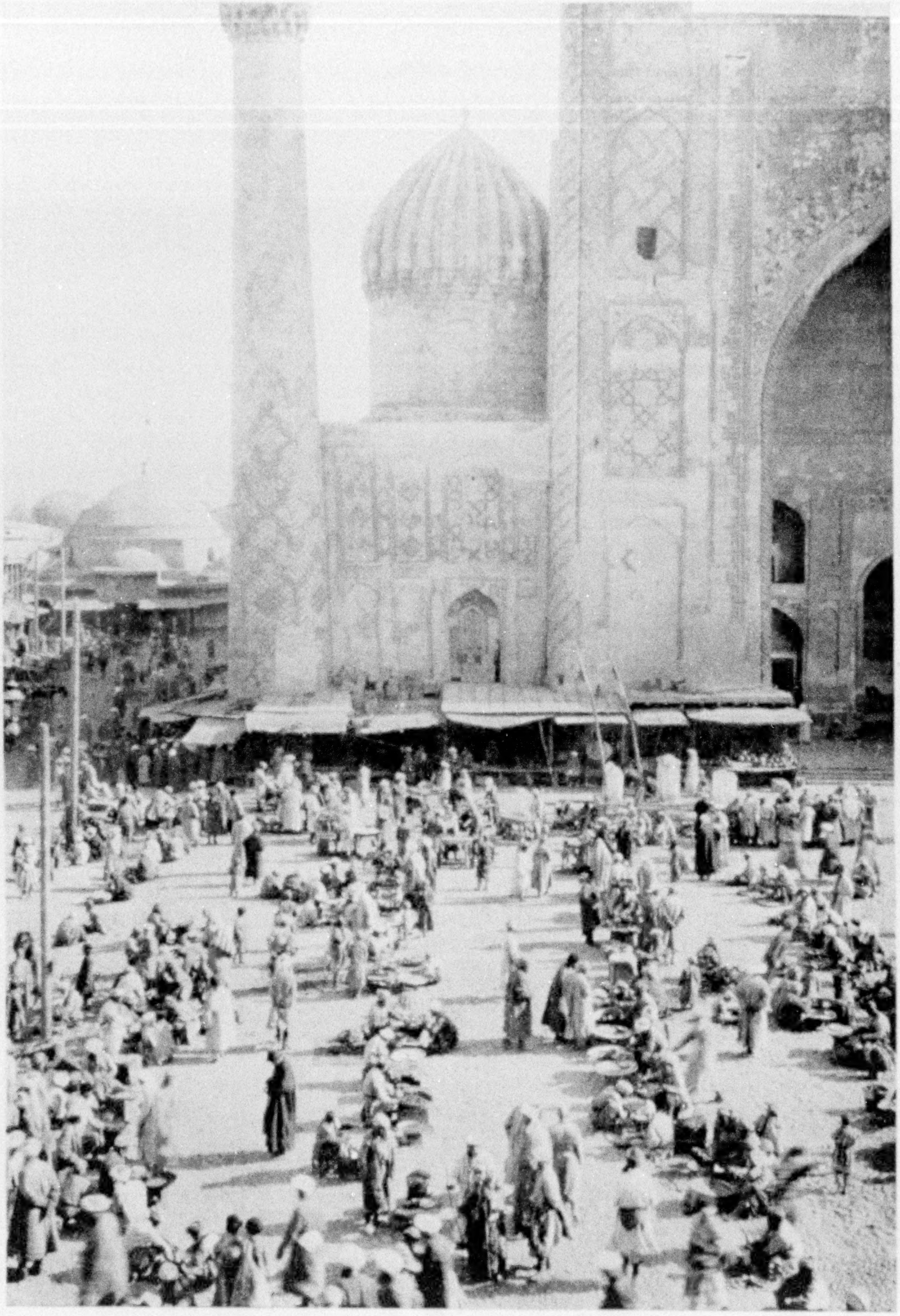
No water is found in the Crimean houses, and each evening at sunset the women go down to the stream which is a part of every village to fill their odd brass pitchers with water for the general use of the whole family. On these occasions they take time to meet in turn at one another's homes and discuss purely feminine affairs, for there exists in the Crimea a distinct line of demarcation in the social activities of men and women.



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

A POTTER OF RUSSIAN TURKESTAN

The larger jars are used for water and vegetable oils.



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THE FRONT OF THE SHIR DAR MOSQUE IN SAMARKAND

What costume does for Bokhara, architecture did for Samarkand. The crowds which throng the great market place to-day add interest and animation to a historic plaza.

most of which are quietly commuted to imprisonment by the Central Executive Committee.

The courts are always busy. Lawyers are grouped into consultations, where the prospective litigant may come and get free advice which discourages some of the litigation. Each consultation handles a particular class of cases, civil, criminal, children, peasants, alimony, etc.

For a private case a lawyer may receive a fee of $5 or $10. The Supreme Court prosecutor's salary is $67.73 a month. Just as much energy and eloquence result as at a higher paid bar.

The judge and his two assistants, or jurors who pass on the facts, do much of the questioning of witnesses at a trial. The bench may lean back and smoke a cigarette or sip its tea. Spectators do not have such privileges.

The judge must know the law, no small task with much that is new and more that is old. Still, he has considerable discretionary power and above him are higher courts. Of the 3,608 judges 83 per cent are Communists, party candidates, or Young Communists under 24 years of age; 1,416 are peasants, 882 workmen, and 1,310 from other professions.

PATIENT POLICEMEN

The Soviet policeman is patient—no shoving, no poking with clubs, no manhandling. If a citizen objects to being arrested, and most of them do, he can say so. The policeman will discuss it. Also, all who are able to crowd within hearing distance join in the discussion. Citizenesses are especially able to talk a policeman into helplessness.

If there is any slugging, the policeman does not start it. When the prisoner pulls back, the patient policeman pulls toward duty. Others assist in the pulling. As many as six policemen have been seen herding a particularly talkative prisoner.

Street arguments in crowded, shoving Moscow and on cars are continuous. Once I saw a man pull another out of a bus seat. He was tongue-tied and handicapped. The American style, three words and a poke in the jaw, is not known in Russia. Time is not so precious.

One evening I was in a crowd of half a hundred waiting near the post office for one of the little trolley cars which bob around the inner belt of the city. The Moscow of 1328, around which Prince Ivan built a moat and wooden palisade, is now the Kremlin. In 1534 the enthusiastic builder, Ivan the Terrible, felt an urge for expansion and the wall, which still stands, was extended around the city.

Another century, wars with the Swedes, Tatars, and Poles, brought an outer circle of wall and moat, which is now a boulevard enclosing the White City. Moscow grew, and another rampart, of earth, with fortified monasteries guarding the trade routes surrounded the Outer City of serfs and laborers.

The ramparts now are streets; many of the monasteries of defending soldier-monks are chilly workers' clubs or homes. The city has spread far beyond the old limits, but the plans remain like the cross-section of a tree.

A car circling this seam of city growth arrived. As usual, it was jammed. The crowd fought for the narrow rear step, though not more than half a dozen would be able to force themselves aboard. Enter by the rear and leave by the front platform is one of the rules of street-car riding in Moscow.

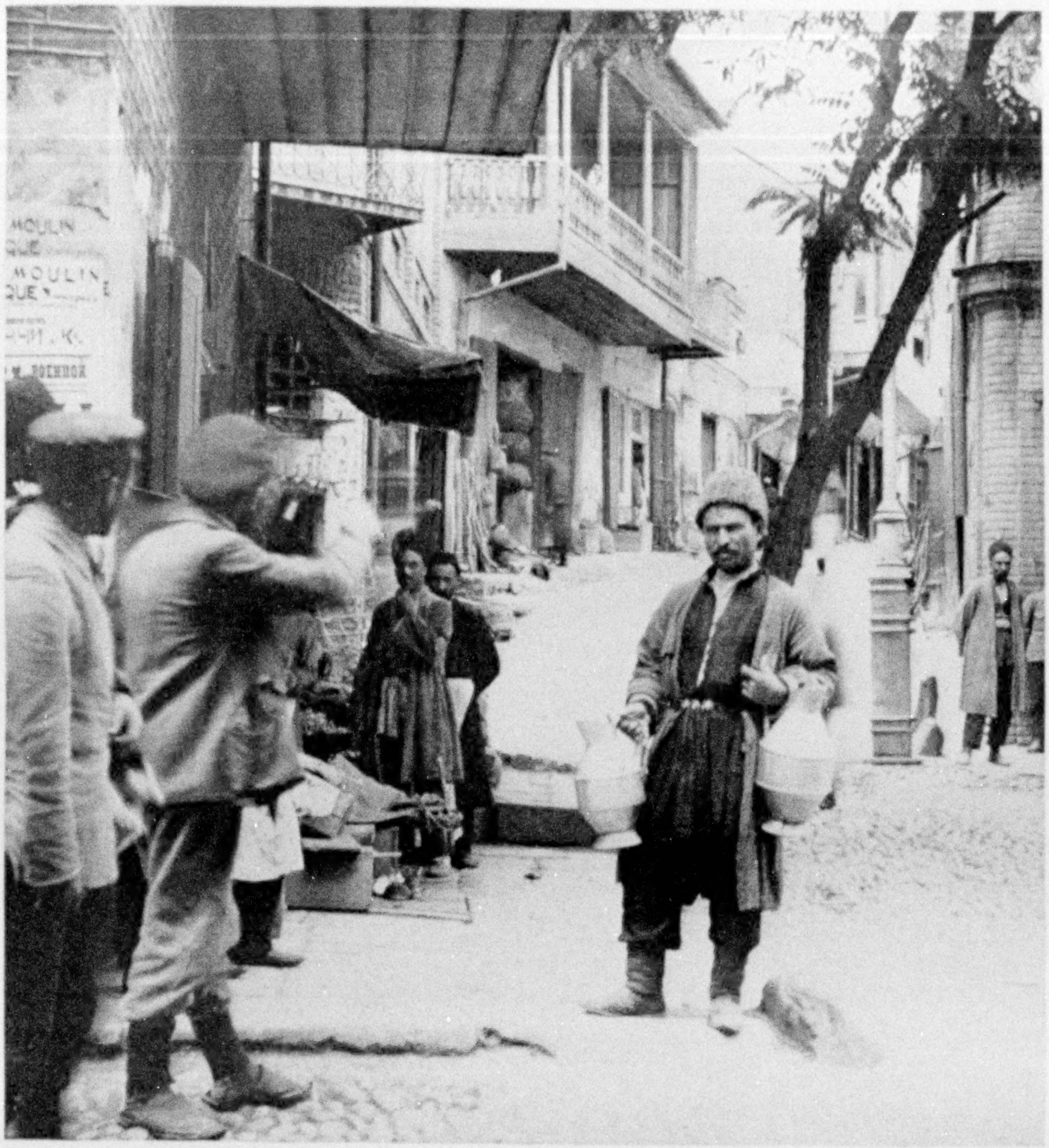
The conductor, wedged inside by the crowd, gives the starting bell without regard to whether passengers are getting on or off. With a human fringe like flies on a watermelon the car started (page 544).

Women with babies, citizens with bundles as large as trunks, cripples and policemen may enter by the front platform. Custom also gives a woman with a baby a seat or a first place in any queue.

BABIES FOR RENT

The baby privilege has been abused. One shawl-wrapped "baby" in a vodka store queue accidentally dropped and disclosed itself as an empty bottle! Another woman, until arrested, did a profitable trade with galosh-store queues by renting a real baby to women who did not want to stand in line all day. The street-car rule accords the baby privilege to mothers only when the infant is less than 42 inches high. More argument for the conductor.

A policeman on the corner blew his whistle. The car came to a stop across the sidewalk. Just why he should pick on



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THE ARMENIAN BAZAAR IN TIFLIS, A CITY OF TRANSCAUCASIA FAMED FOR ITS RUGS AND SILKS

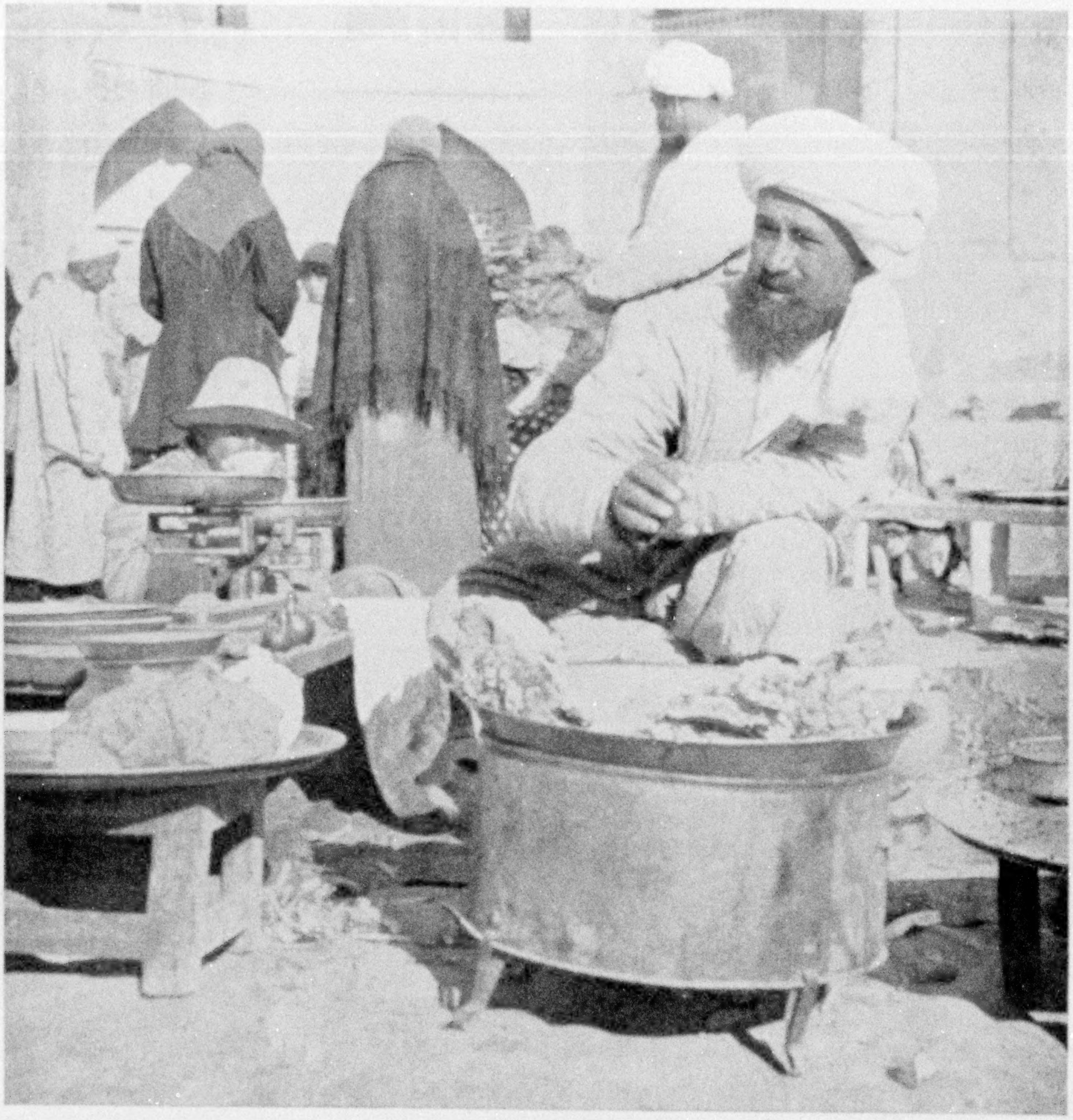
that particular car when the same thing happens at every car stop, every minute of the day, only a policeman knows.

The law walked leisurely over and told a protruding man to get off. He did, protesting vehemently. He had violated a rule against hanging out of a street car and must pay a three roubles' fine on the spot.

A girl in the same position, but grimly holding on with hope that somebody would pay eight kopecks' fare and move forward, joined in the argument. The policeman declared that the man had tried to get on the car after the bell and must, therefore, pay an additional three roubles.

The man shouted louder. The crowd on the platform took sides, some urging him to pay and let them get home, but the majority berated the municipal street-car service and took the victim's part. The conductress stuck her shawl-wrapped head out of the door and deluged the policeman with a flood of words.

The man, others now talking for him, hooked his toe on the step and grabbed the handrail, the conductress rang the bell and the car started again. The policeman was



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THE FOOD MARKET IN THE REGISTAN AT SAMARKAND, SHOWING THE FACADE OF THE MOSQUE-SCHOOL OF TILLAH KARI

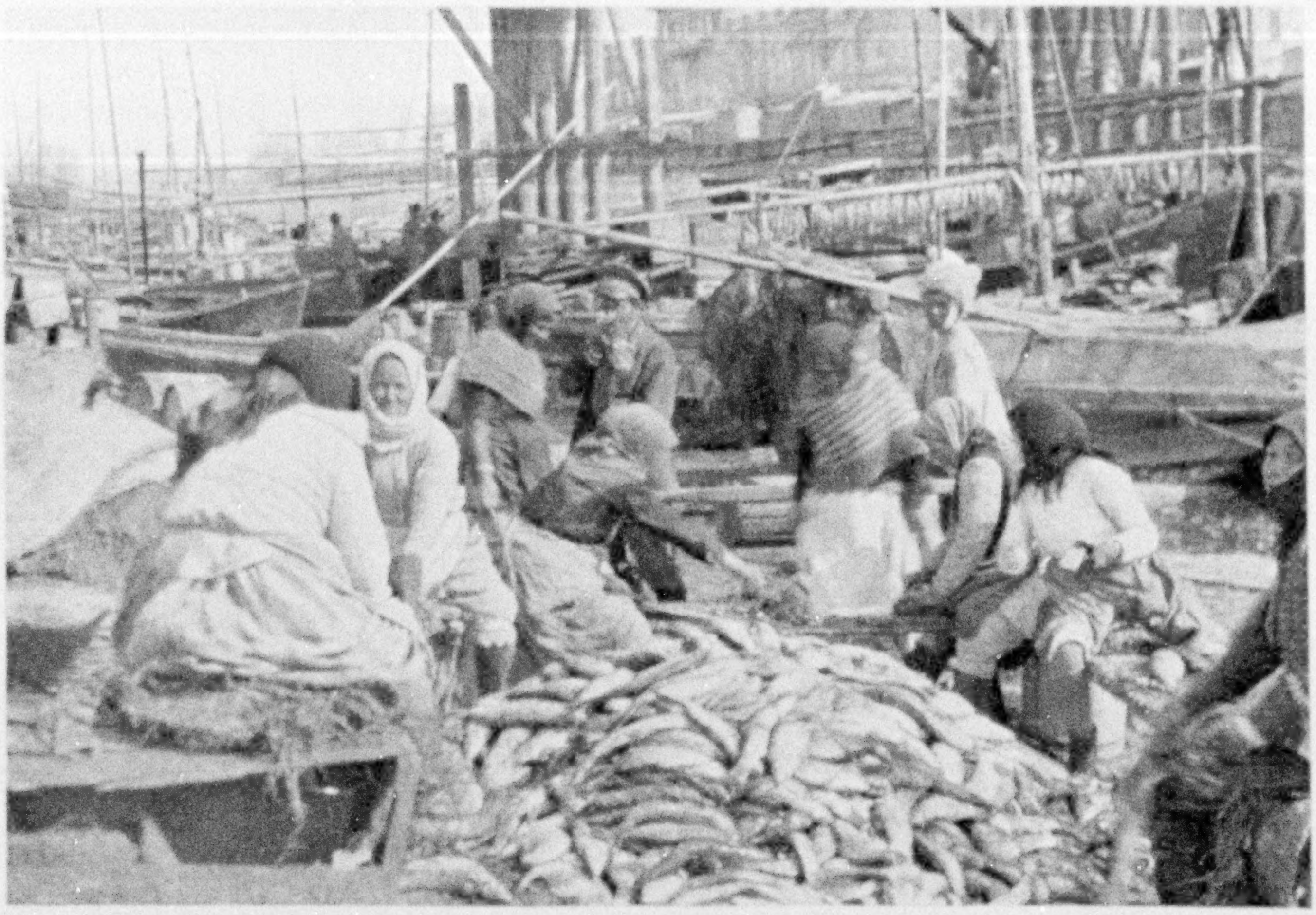
alone with a few stragglers who had edged up to take part in the discussion.

The whistle blew again. The car stopped, this time across both tracks of the main street with half a dozen car lines. The crowd from the sidewalk sauntered back. The chief actor got off and reopened the debate.

Another young policeman, with a red cap and gray astrakhan ear flaps, pushed into the circle. Everybody on the car took part, all shouting at once. Two more cars followed, absorbed the waiting crowd, and moved up so they could offer suggestions. The cars on the main street were standing for a block in either direction. The discussion continued for ten minutes.

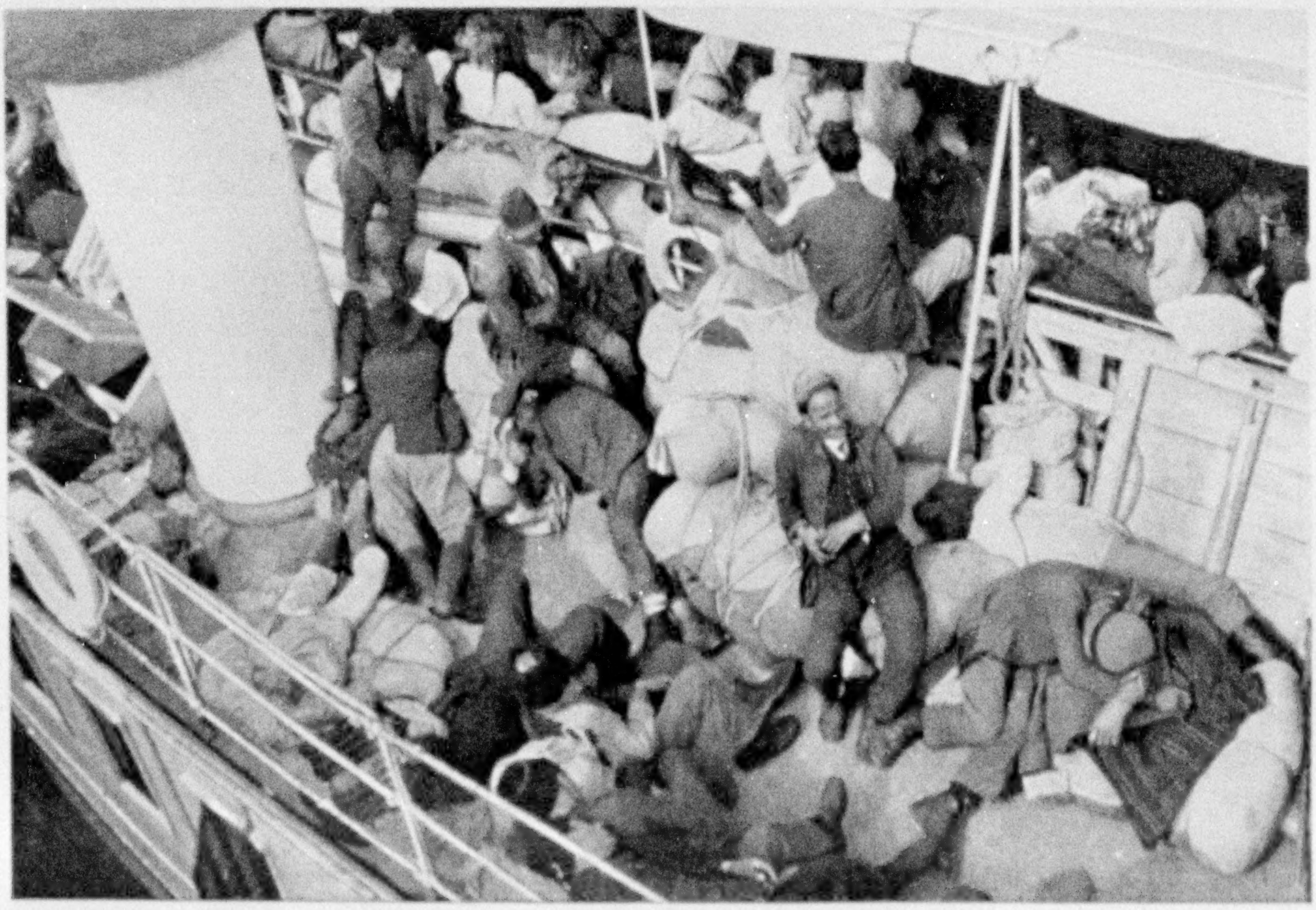
Then it ended as suddenly and as inconclusively as it had started. The man resumed his toe hold. During the delay several more had butted their way on to the step. The car started. The policeman returned to his corner, and with a wave of his red club signaled that traffic might move again. The man had objected to being arrested, also to paying a fine. He did neither. Everybody had a thoroughly enjoyable talk.

Labor Day and Easter Sunday, the two biggest days of State and church, came together this year on May 1 and 2. It



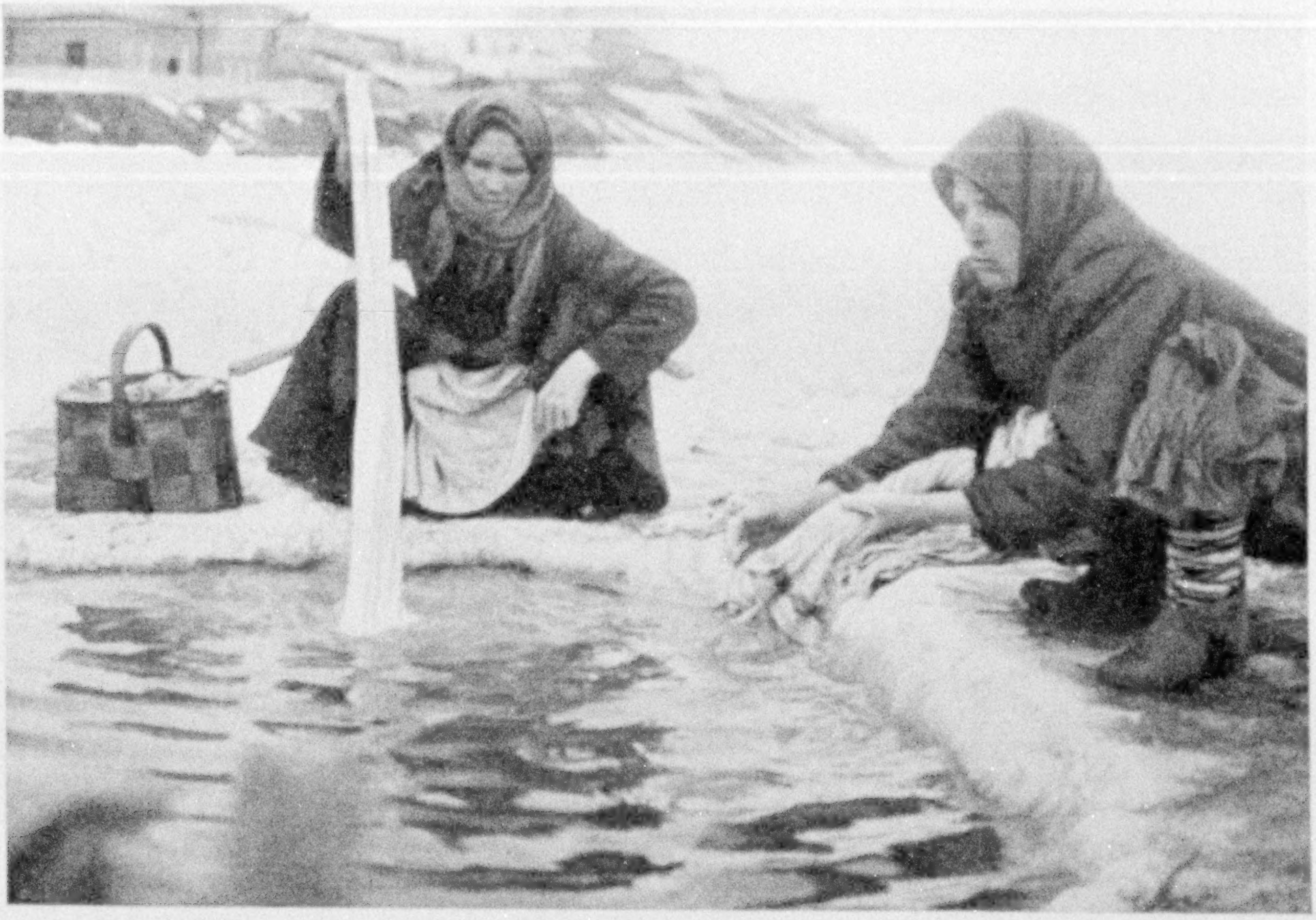
THE FISH MARKET OF ASTRAKHAN ON THE VOLGA

After the day's catch, the fishing boats line up at the water front to display their finny wares. The port is a noted shipping point for caviar.



Photographs by Maynard Owen Williams

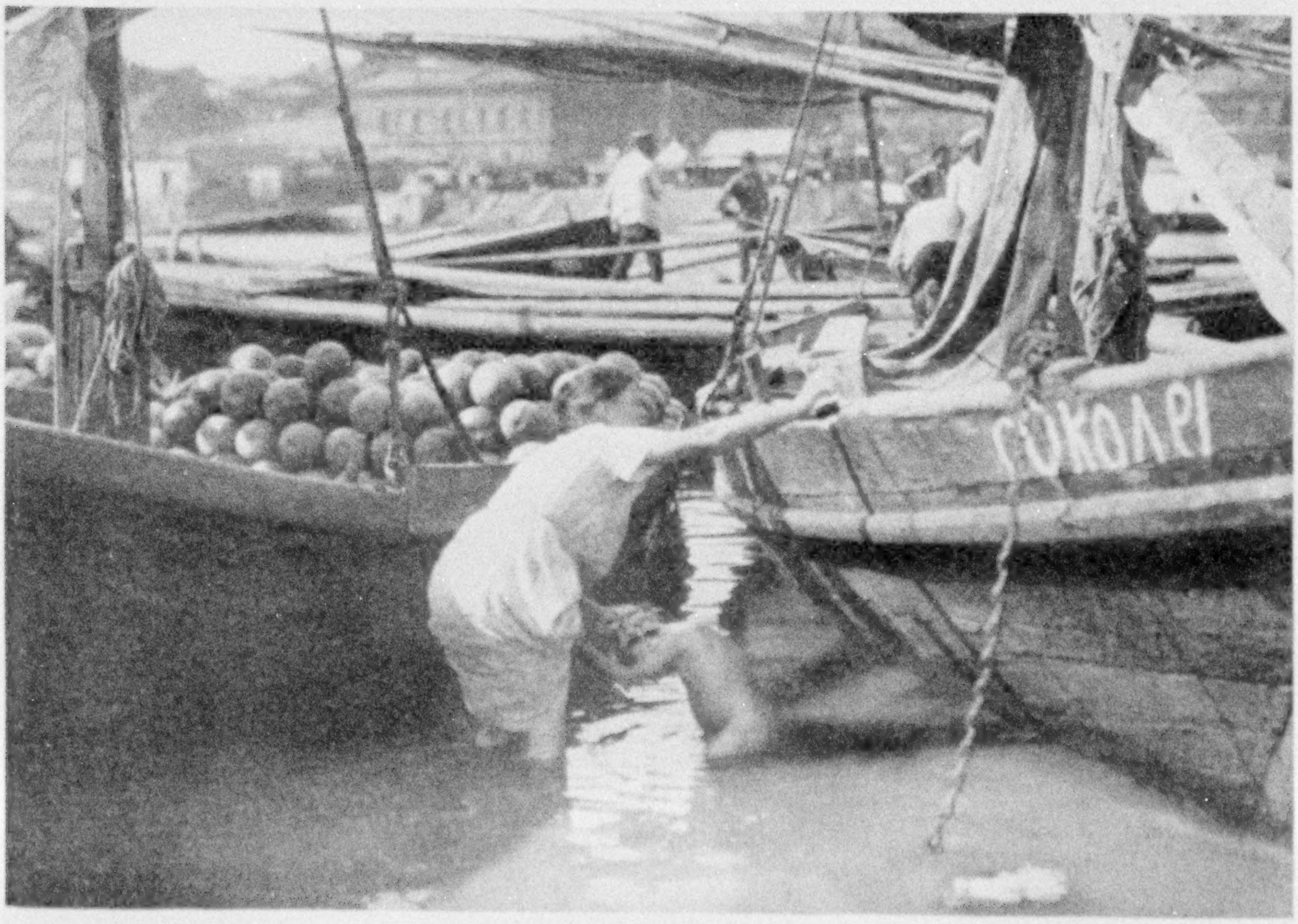
DECK PASSENGERS ON A VOLGA STEAMER



Photograph by Graham Romeyn Taylor

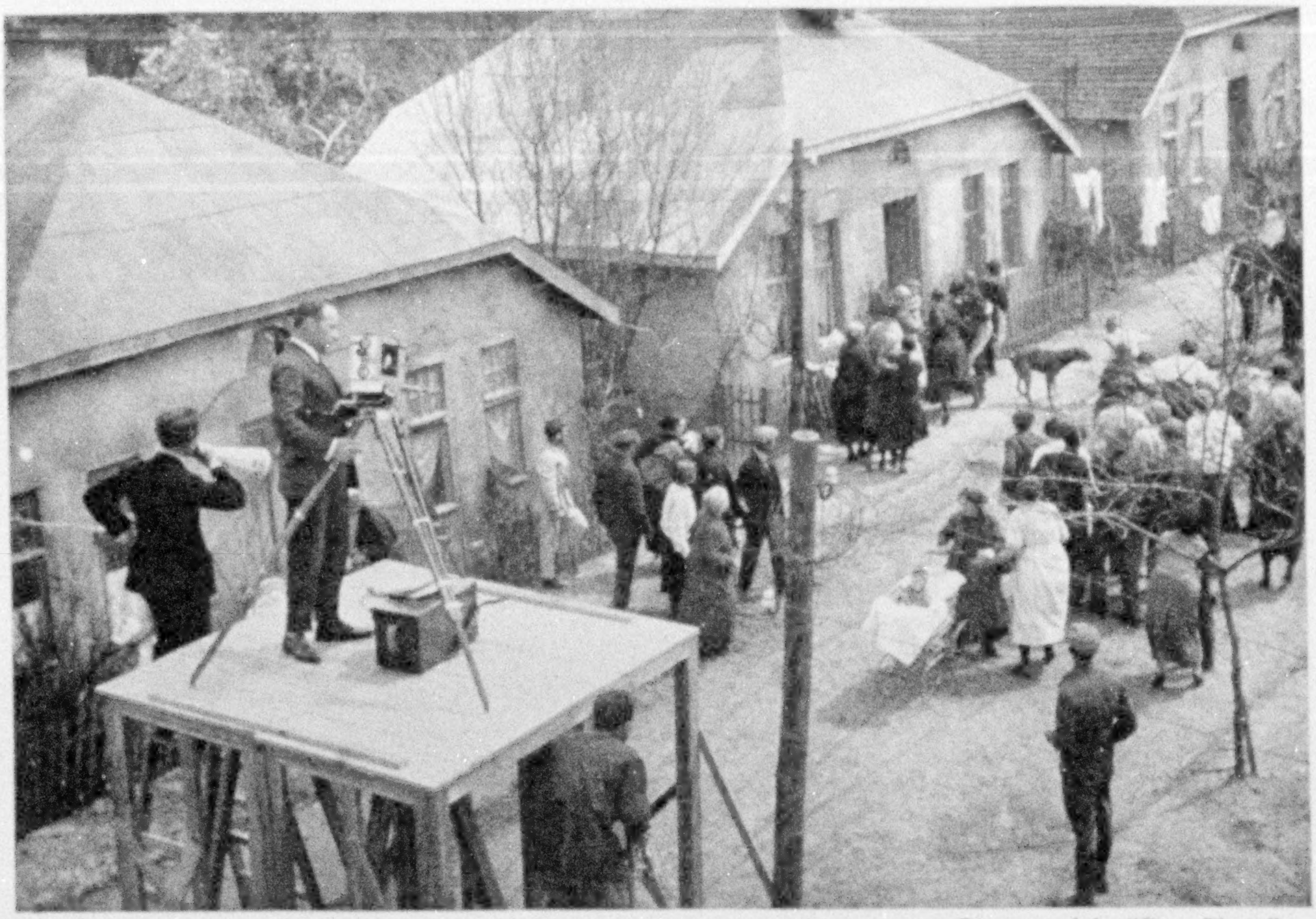
A WINTER-TIME LAUNDRY AT ORENBURG

The "tub" is a hole cut in the ice of the Ural River. Orenburg is now the capital of the autonomous Kirghiz Republic (see, also, illustration, page 566).



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

LOADING WATERMELONS AT ROSTOV ON THE DON



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

"SHOOTING" A SCENE FOR A SOVIET FILM

The moving picture is being extensively used by the Russian Government to inculcate principles of communism among the people. Towns and palaces are put at the disposal of the producers of such Soviet films as "The Machine of Two Worlds, or the Struggle of Giants" (see text, page 596).

was a mean trick of the calendar, for a holiday in Russia always includes the next day to recover from the festivities, and one blue Monday served for both these big events.

NEARLY EVERYTHING STOPS ON HOLIDAYS

In Soviet Russia a holiday is a holiday. Everything stops except trains, telephones, and telegraphs. Street cars, busses, post offices, restaurants, take a day off. This year church and State met.

Red predominated among the paraders, who, with banners defying the world, tramped through the Red Square from daylight until dusk, and red was conspicuous among the worshipers who, with burning tapers, marched three times around the churches at midnight, a few hours later.

Communism in its first flush of authority seemed determined to suppress the church. The task was too great, and though it still teaches that religion is entirely unnecessary, propaganda against it flickers only occasionally.

The gaudy anti-Christian weekly has become boresome, the enthusiasts who distributed handbills and argued in front of church doors have disappeared, overt hooliganism under the guise of the Komsomol (Communist Youth Society) is rare, and the government philosophically has adopted the policy that all religion is free, according to the individual's tastes, as long as it does not interfere with the State.

The government says that only 307 of the 19,792 churches, monasteries, and convents in the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic have been converted to other uses. Moscow, "City of Steeples," has hundreds, each with at least five domes of varying hues. Some are kept in repair by their parishioners and others by the State historical organization.

Of the communicants in Russia proper, 80 per cent are Greek Orthodox Catholic, 5 per cent Ancient Orthodox, 6 per cent

Photograph by Gilbert Grosvenor

A TSARIST MONUMENT TRANSFORMED INTO THE PEOPLE'S THEATER

The Great Imperial Theater of Moscow, where, in pre-Revolution days, operas were sung amid scenes of splendor, has remained a sanctuary of art and beauty under the Soviet Government. Large audiences of cheaply clad peasants may now occupy the Bolshoi's royal boxes and stalls to hear excellent productions encouraged by the régime. Sessions of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets are also held here.

Roman Catholic, 5 per cent Mohammedan, and 3 per cent Jewish.

The once powerful State church is seriously split and the schisms continue. The first secession was the Living Church, with changes in politics and ritual. That has been further divided by those who do not accept the ritual changes of permitting priests to remarry and to shave, though both factions avow support of the Soviet State.

NEW NAMES ARE SOMETIMES STAGGERERS

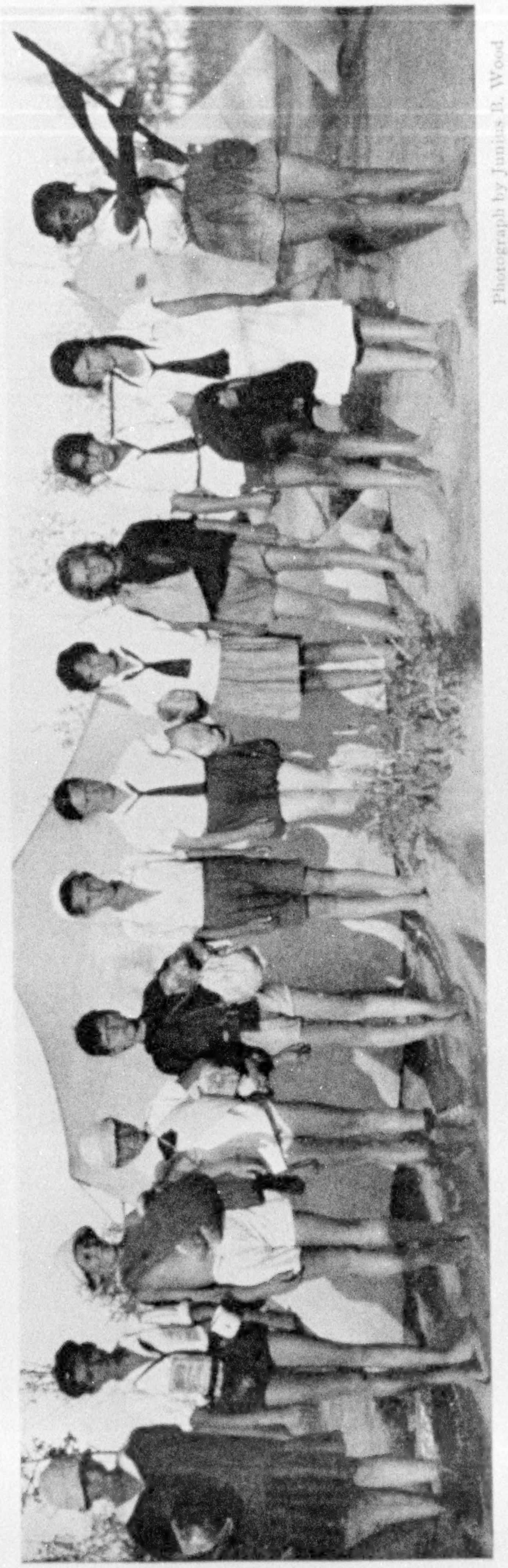
"What's her name, citizeness?" a friend of mine asked a nurse, indicating one of a hundred muffled infants enjoying the sunshine and snow in the little park in front of the Foreign Office.

"Yedinstova Mikhailovna," the nurse replied, quicker than it can be written.

Such a name is not to be passed over lightly. It means "unity, daughter of Mikhail." There is also a family name, which is not used for conversational purposes. Names commemorating Lenin, spelled backward for girls, and other revolutionary heroes of party and State are popular, as in any other country. However, the Northwest Region (Leningrad) Industrial Bureau issued a new "calendar of saints," in which utilitarian "monikers" replaced those to which faithful Russians had been accustomed.

In addition to commemorating itself by listing Szpburo, meaning Northwest Region Industrial Bureau, for a defenseless infant, others among the 365 were: Tzika, central committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik); Rem, revolution, electricity and peace; Taburet, worker's bench; Solidar, solidarity of workers; Dynamo, government electrical trust; Sovnarkom, council of people's commissars; Textilin, government textile trust, etc.

Scattered zealots, invested with minor power and not overly endowed with common sense, have done some things which



Photograph by Junius B. Wood

READY FOR THE JOURNEY HOME

These "Pioneers," members of boys' and girls' Communist clubs, have been enjoying the pleasures of a summer camp near Odessa. They are carrying books and bread on their hike home (see, also, illustrations, pages 540-541).

were tragic and many to make the new order ridiculous. The official records of one village contain the following:

> "To the village priest Fomenko: Tell us, please, why, without obtaining permission of the Communist cell, you have married a couple on the same day as a funeral? The consequence of this was that on the funeral day many persons were intoxicated. We ask you to give an explanation.—THE COMMITTEE."

The incident apparently inspired caution, as the records of a few days later show:

> "TO THE COMMITTEE: Tell us, please, does our church bell disturb you, and will you be displeased by this clamor?"

To those who have been awakened at all hours of the day or night by the pounding of the bells in Russia, the reply merits approval:

> "You must postpone the ringings until 5 o'clock in the evenings.—THE COMMITTEE."

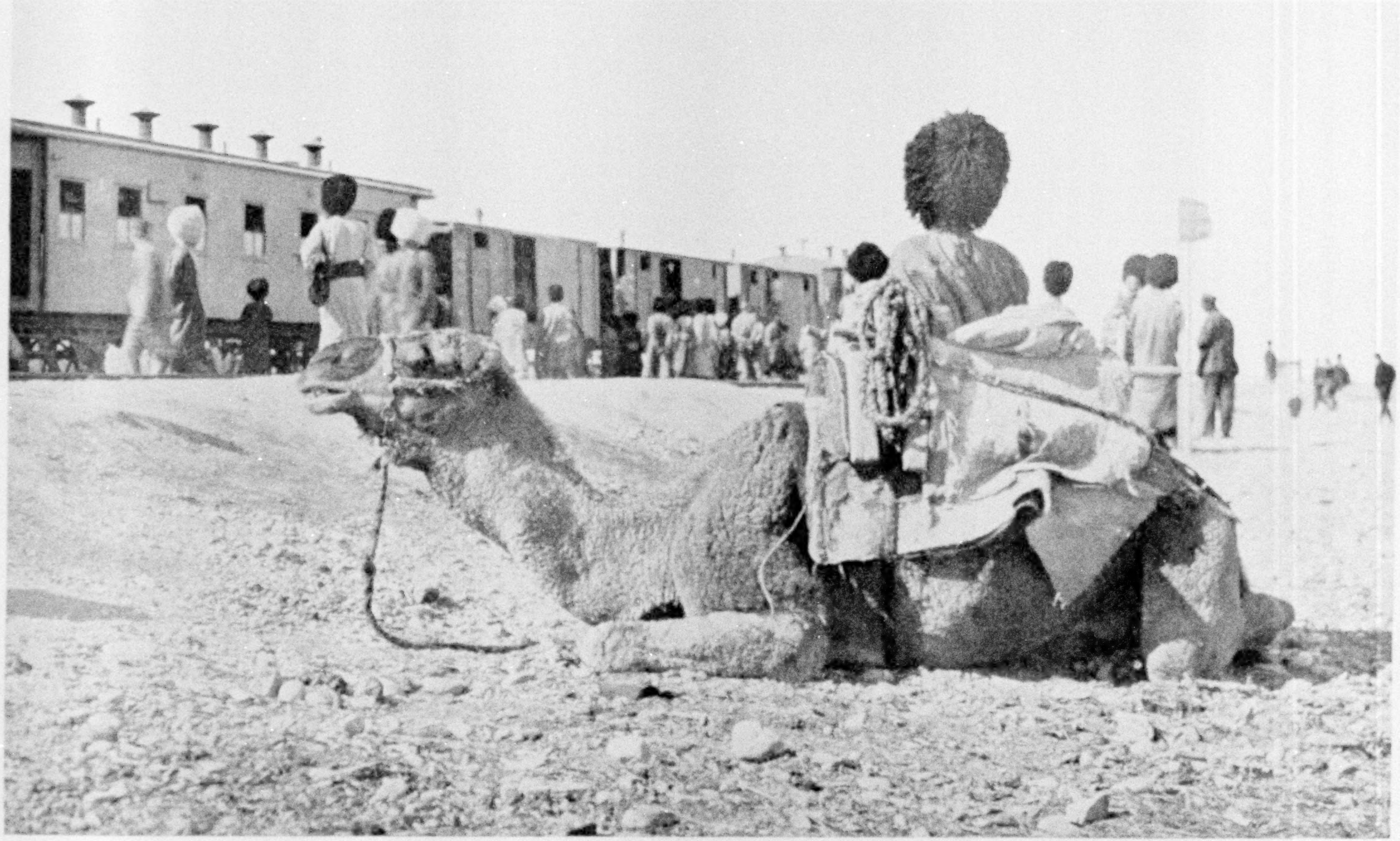
Family affairs also demanded the village committee's attention:

> "The Citizen Patkhov asks whether you have anything against his being married in church. He will act according to your permission."
>
> "I allow you to be married in church—Secretary of the Communist cell, KAZLOVSKY"—was the reply.

BEWARE OF THE HORSE!

One village committee decided that any peasant who owned a horse was a bourgeois and could not send his children to the public schools.

Such incidents attract attention, but they are severely rebuked by the responsible officials in party or government, who are striving to establish their principles on broad lines and to accomplish results with untrained material. The calendar sowing the seeds of bizarre names was suppressed. The popular changing



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN THE AKHAL OASIS, TRANSCASPIA, AND THE OLD DOES NOT SEEM AT ALL PERTURBED AT THE THOUGHT OF THE TRANSFORMATION

Photograph by John E. Wilson

THE RISING GENERATION

of old street names is prohibited except by official order.

"Compel a fool to pray and he will split his skull," one of the Communist newspapers quoted from an old Russian proverb in a polemic against the overzealousness of some of its party members.

Soviet marriage and divorce laws have caused as much discussion at home as abroad, and the question is not settled. The original law legalized only the registry office wedding. Amendments recognized unregistered marriages, thus legalizing both church and common-law marriages.

A couple can call at a registry office, go through the formalities, and have the fact that they are married recorded on their cards of identity for 50 cents. In theory, either of them can secure a divorce as easily, though the cost is about three times as much. Birth-control operations are legal after the applicant has furnished the authorities with several specified reasons.

The common-law marriage is a fruitful cause of argument, many of the judicial officials opposing it on account of the difficulty of proof, and most of the peasant and women members of the legislative bodies are trying to make it illegal.

Moscow had 1,298 marriages per 100,000 population last year, compared to 1,033 for 1922 in the United States. Divorces were 543 per 100,000, compared to 136 in the United States. Moscow showed a divorce for every 2.4 registered marriages and the United States one for every 7.6 marriages. Though the population in Moscow has increased enormously in the last three years, the registered marriages have slowly decreased.

CONGESTION DETERS DIVORCE

Getting a divorce, unless both parties agree, is more difficult than it sounds. If either is sick or out of work, the other must pay alimony.

If there are children, their guardianship and support must be provided for. The family property must be divided and the right to a place to live is not the least important of a family's assets. A bride or bridegroom who can offer a place to live as part of the nuptial settlement is a much-courted individual.

Which of the divorcees shall fall heir to the room where they are living is a problem which deters many a divorce. It is easier to get a husband than to get a room, especially in Moscow. Right of occupancy of a room is a heritage, as was an estate in the old days.

Housing conditions have given rise to many queer laws. Once in a room, a tenant cannot be ejected except by legal process, which usually requires three months. Even a guest who is sheltered for a night has the right to remain.

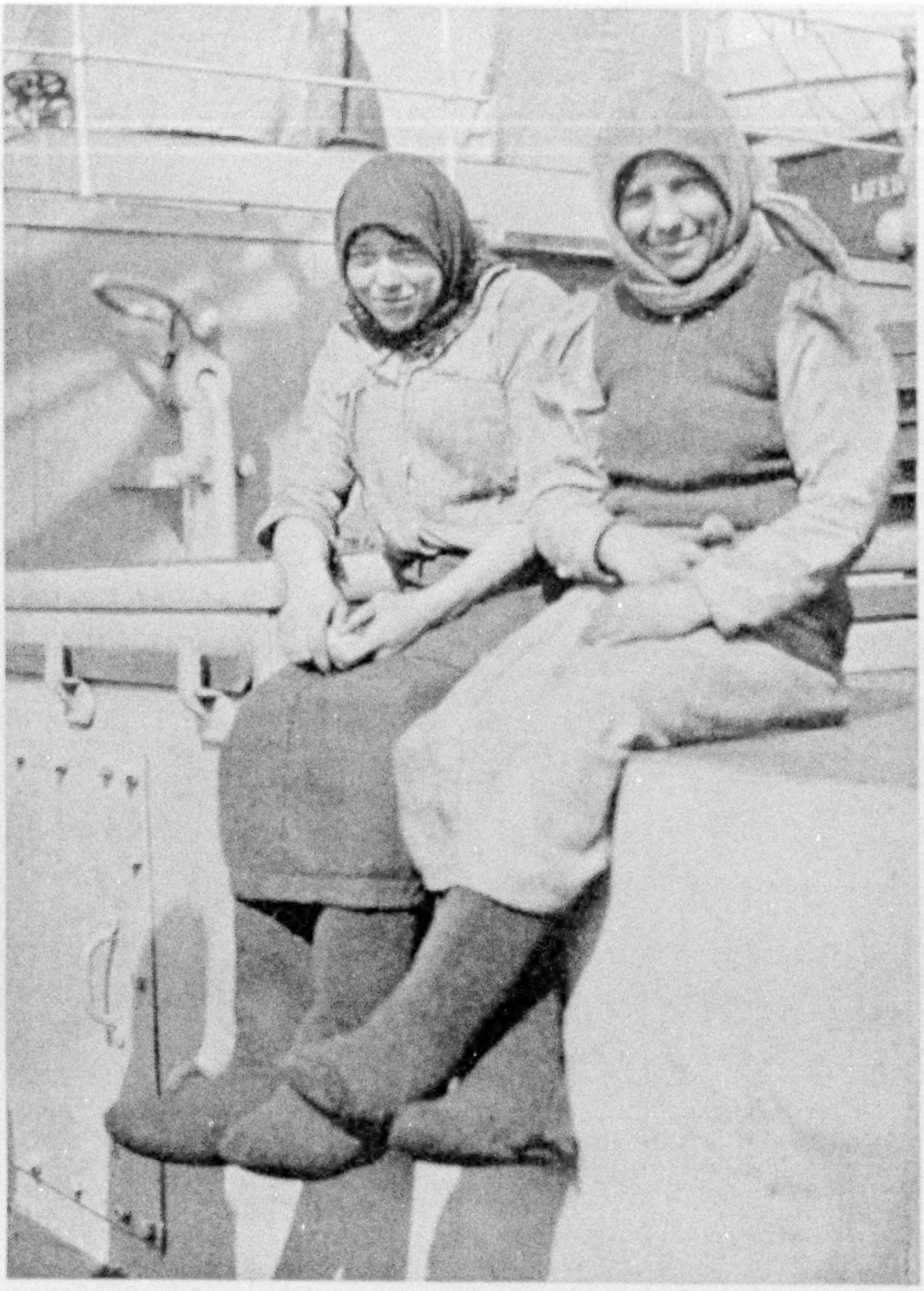
Every city in Russia except Leningrad—and it is coming there—has a housing shortage. Odessa, whose population has diminished from 631,000 to 316,672, was so demolished in the twenty times it changed hands during the Revolution that there are not enough rooms for the half who remain.

Nationalization of buildings has given the worker a better structure for a home, but there is a question whether the prestige of an ornamental stone front compensates for the discomforts of the overcrowding. Nationalization unquestionably has proved that Nature does not grow apartment houses, and that they are not indestructible. Money is needed both for repairs and for erection of new ones.

The living space for an individual varies according to the total available in each city. In Moscow it is figured at 147 square feet. A family of three would be entitled to three times that amount, and so on with an additional unit for each increase in the family, providing the space can be found.

A nine-room apartment which once sheltered a single family will now suffice for at least seven, a room apiece, with the kitchen, bathroom, and corridors filled with boxes and trunks in common. The figures for Moscow show 4.08 workers and 2.57 nonworkers per room in the city. In "peace times" the relative figures were 6.21 and 1.08.

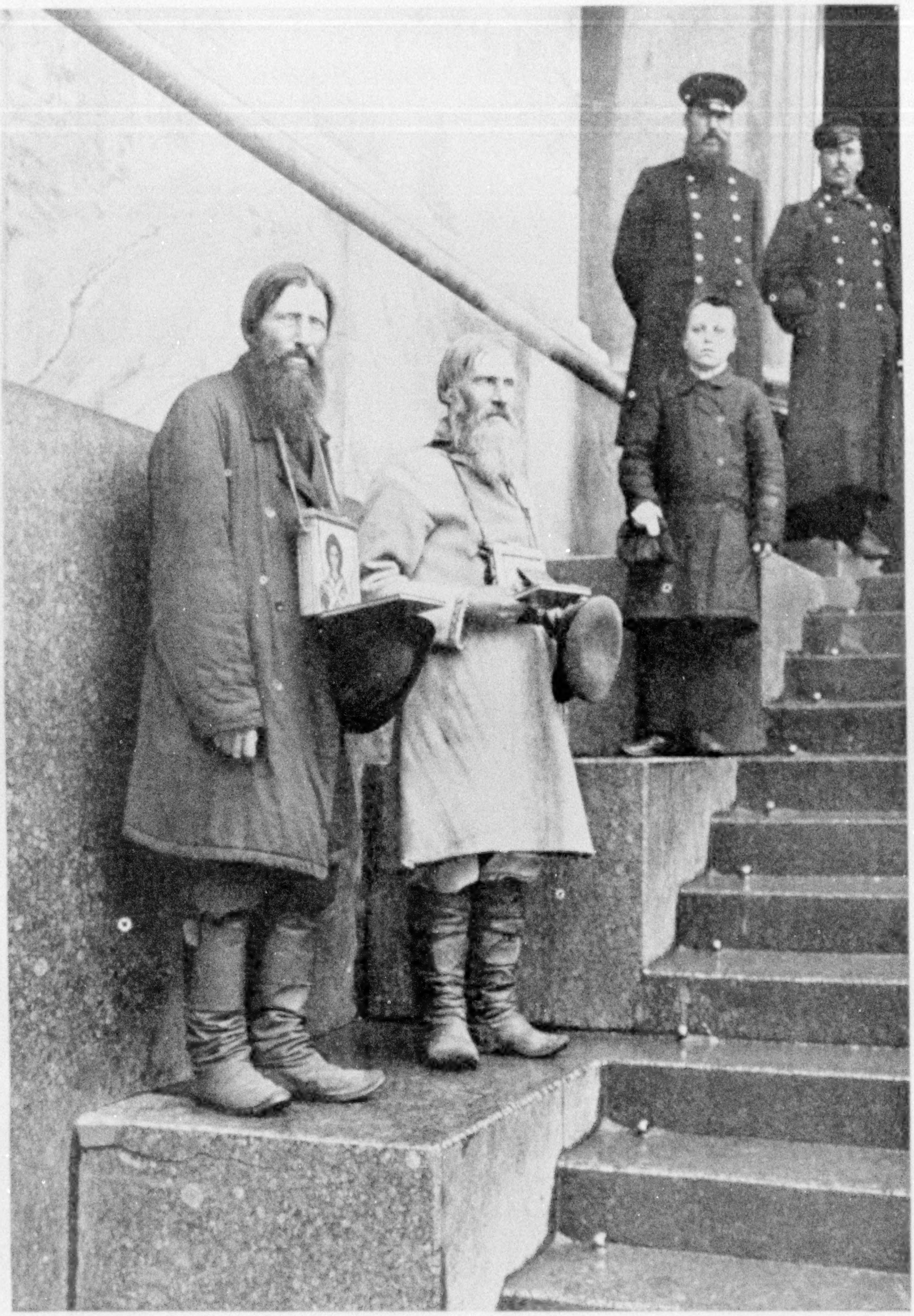
Two developments have come from such family life—cats and the primus. The Russian must have a pet, and only a cat is adaptable for such crowded quarters. Moscow is a city of a million cats. The family must eat and the primus, a



Photograph by Graham Romeyn Taylor

PEASANT WOMEN WORKERS

The peasant women of northern Russia are inured to intense cold and hard labor. These two have been engaged in the rather arduous task of coaling a ship in Archangel harbor. Note the "valinkies," or heavy felt boots, which they must wear to avoid frozen feet.



RELIGIOUS MENDICANTS

These pilgrims have come into Leningrad from the country to collect funds for the building of a church in their village. Note the icon-decorated trays for receiving the offerings of passers-by. The men in uniform are government watchmen.

Photograph by Junius B. Wood

THE NUNNERY OF THE PASSION IS NOW A HOME FOR WORKERS

"Communism in its first flush of authority seemed determined to suppress the church. The task was too great, and, though it still teaches that religion is entirely unnecessary, propaganda against it flickers only occasionally. The government philosophically has adopted the policy that all religion is free, according to the individual's tastes, as long as it does not interfere with the State" (see text, page 580).

temperamental one-burner kerosene stove, has privacy. The exploding primus has more casualties to its record than the Revolution, and the slaughter continues.

LIVING EXPENSES VARY WITH WAGES

Workers pay for their living quarters and for light, heat, and water as well, according to their monthly wages. When they are unemployed they do not pay anything.

The nationalized dwellings are thus an indirect government contribution to the worker's wage. Under such rent arrangements, two families may occupy identical quarters in the same building, one paying ten times as much as the other. Those who do not belong to the working class pay an arbitrary rental fixed by the house committee, the dictator of urban life.

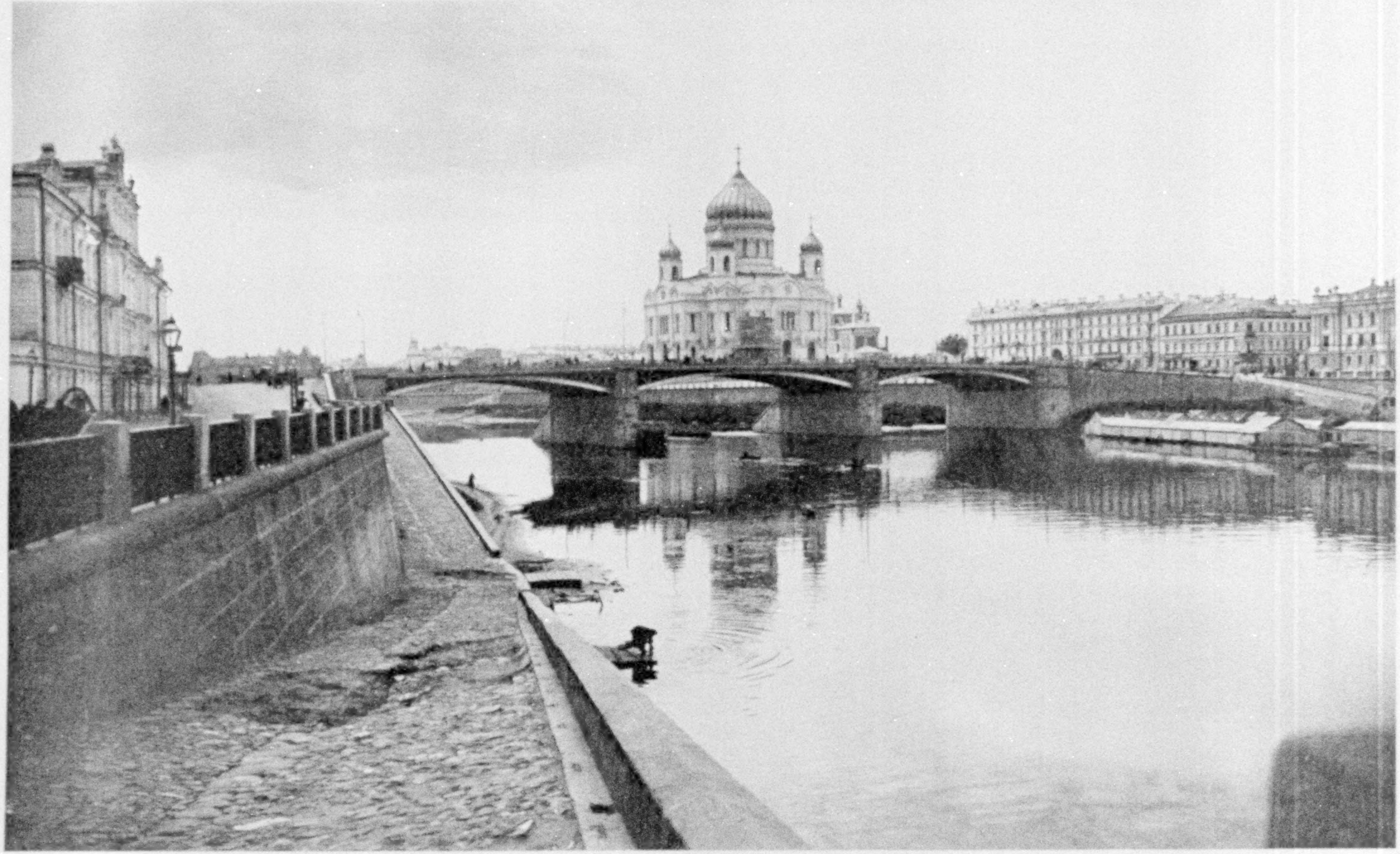
Each building has a house committee. It is responsible for the building and its tenants; collects the rents, theoretically furnishes the necessary service, makes the repairs, and turns the balance over to the municipality. While some house committees do this and all are conscientious in collecting the rents, many never find any balance to turn over to the municipality or for repairs and spend little on service.

In the few apartment houses where elevators still function at certain hours of the day, passengers pay two and a half cents for the ride. As house committees wax individually prosperous, an increasing number become guests of the prisons.

"I know where you can get a three-room apartment for $2,000," a friend advised me.

That merely meant the privilege of moving in. The house committee must approve the change of tenant, which meant another payment. It would sign a contract specifying how long the new tenant might remain. The rents and other expenses must be paid in addition.

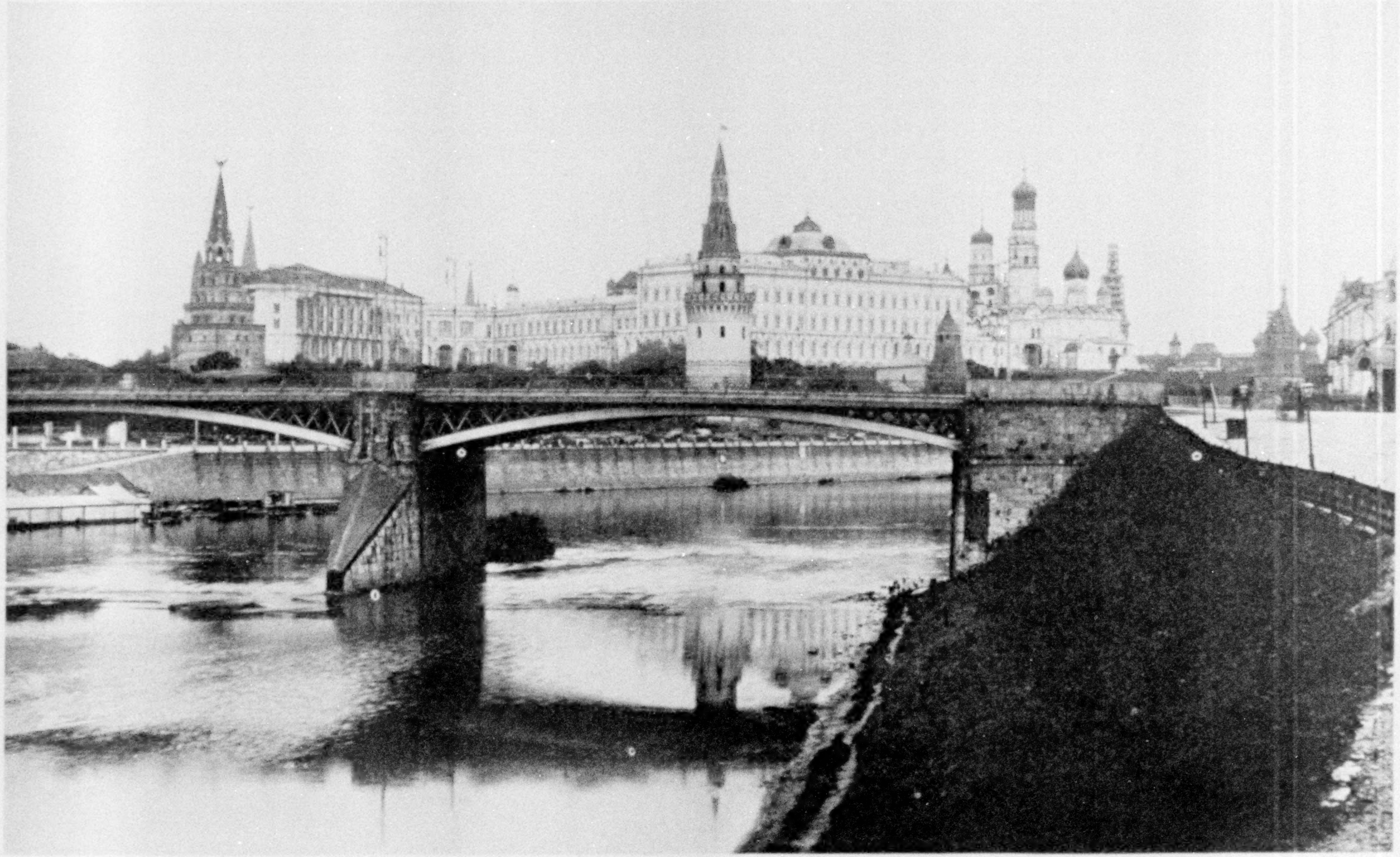
Collecting bonuses from new tenants was lucrative for house committees and no vacant space was ever reported to the



Photograph by J. and P. Parikas

THE MOST RICHLY DECORATED RELIGIOUS EDIFICE IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL

The Church of the Redeemer, erected by the Tsars as a thanksgiving offering after the French invasion in 1812, is built in the form of a Greek cross and covers more than 8,000 square yards. The new rulers of the Kremlin stripped it and other churches of much of their ecclesiastical wealth after the Revolution, and, it is believed, used some of the magnificent jewels which encrusted the icons for famine relief in the Volga region.



Photograph by J. and P. Parikas

THE LEGISLATIVE SEAT OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

Beyond the Kamenni Bridge rise the battlemented walls of the triangular-shaped Kremlin, formerly the Russian Holy of Holies and the empire's historical shrine (see, also, text, page 534). In the throne room of the Great Palace, where once stood princes and ambassadors, booted peasants and somber-garbed professional men now sit to make laws for the Union, and the Soviet seal of sickle and hammer fronts the double-headed eagle of the imperial crest.

Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

POTTERY ROW AT A FAIR IN THE POLTAVA REGION OF THE UKRAINE

municipality. That practice has also been made a prison offense, but it continues.

GOOD THEORY PROVES POOR PRACTICE

The housing situation has been like several other Communist principles, which are ideal in theory, but difficult to work. Obviously, carrying the apartment-house principle of central heating and similar community service through to community kitchens, laundries, bathrooms, and other facilities in theory saves space, labor, and expense. Kitchen and bathroom are dispensed with in each apartment.

However, the buildings which the new government took over were not constructed on that plan. Neither has it had the funds nor the opportunity to construct enough on that type to test whether any large proportion of the population would want such economies at the expense of family privacy, if it were free to choose.

Moreover, the system of rents and house committees brings a situation where nothing is set aside for amortization. Repairs are frequently limited to an annual coat of paint on the outside, and the buildings have deteriorated. Instead of being an income, or even self-supporting, the system makes residence property a burden on the government.

Local authorities have done much repairing of old buildings and some new construction, but the step expected to bring results is a change in the system, so that private ownership is again permitted and encouraged.

Of Moscow's building program, which included half a dozen large office structures, only the new skyscraper of the posts and telegraphs is to be completed this year. As to residences, a new series of 76 buildings, with group baths and laundries and six community dining rooms, is promised to care for between 5,000 and 6,000 persons.

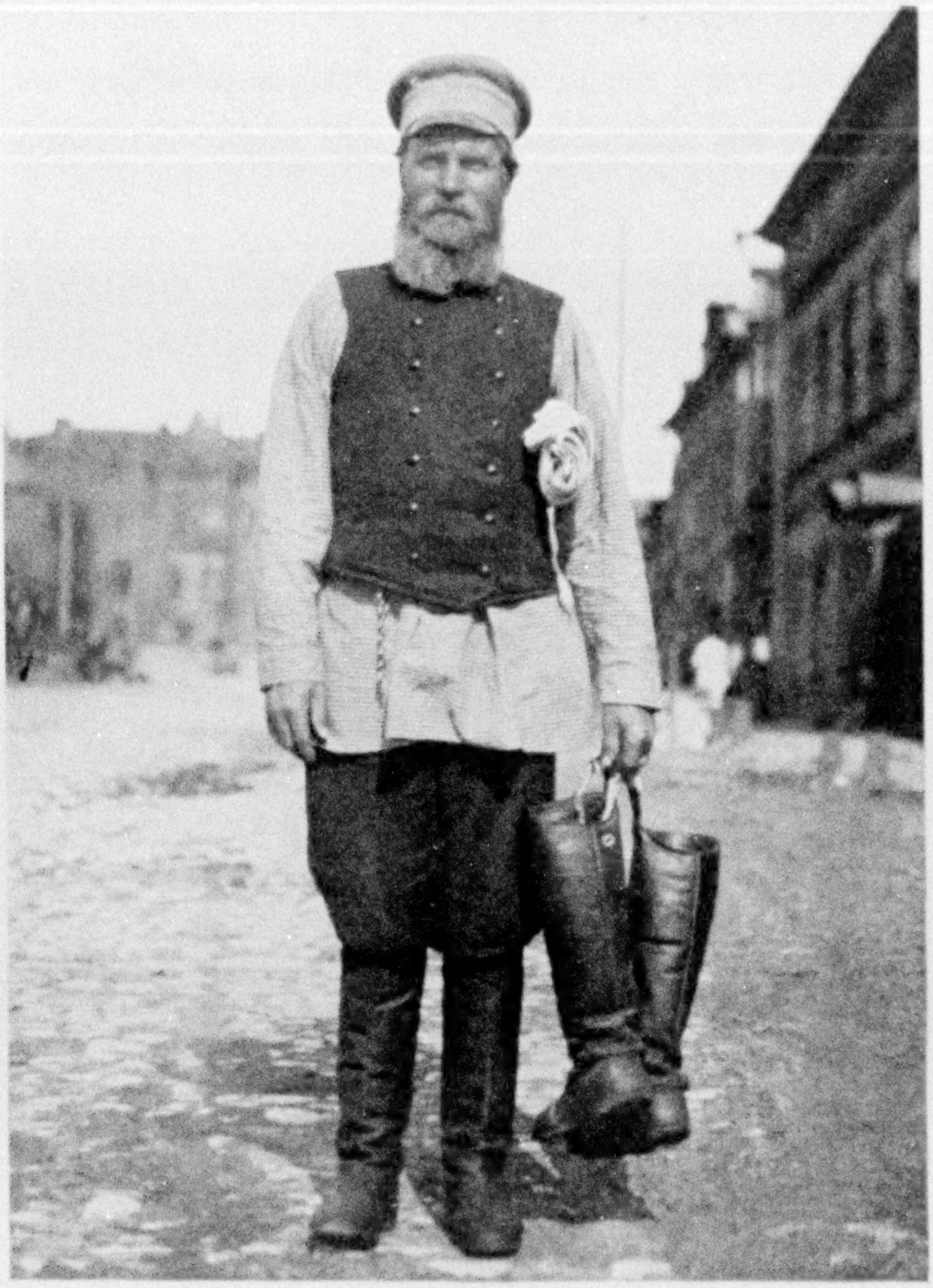
COÖPERATIVE APARTMENTS SIMILAR TO THOSE IN UNITED STATES

The municipal building program this year figures at $30,000,000, compared to $1,000,000 in 1923. A considerable portion of this is set aside for loans to encourage private construction. The State retains title to the land and grants ground leases of from 60 to 99 years, with assurance that the building will not be nationalized.

Preference is given to coöperative organizations, but partnerships and individual owners are not barred. The government will grant a building loan up to 75 per cent of the cost, to be repaid in 35 years. Owners control such buildings, including the fixing of rentals, regardless of wages.

The plan as explained by a member of a ten-family coöperative is not much different from similar coöperative buildings in the United States. Six of the members will have four-room apartments with their own bath and kitchen. Cost of each of these apartments is figured at $4,000, half of which the tenant-owner must pay in the first two years, in addition to his rent, which covers the amortization and interest.

Two upper floors of the building will be finished in single rooms and suites, each with a bath, but all using a community kitchen. These will be rented out.



Photograph by Dr. Vera Danchakoff

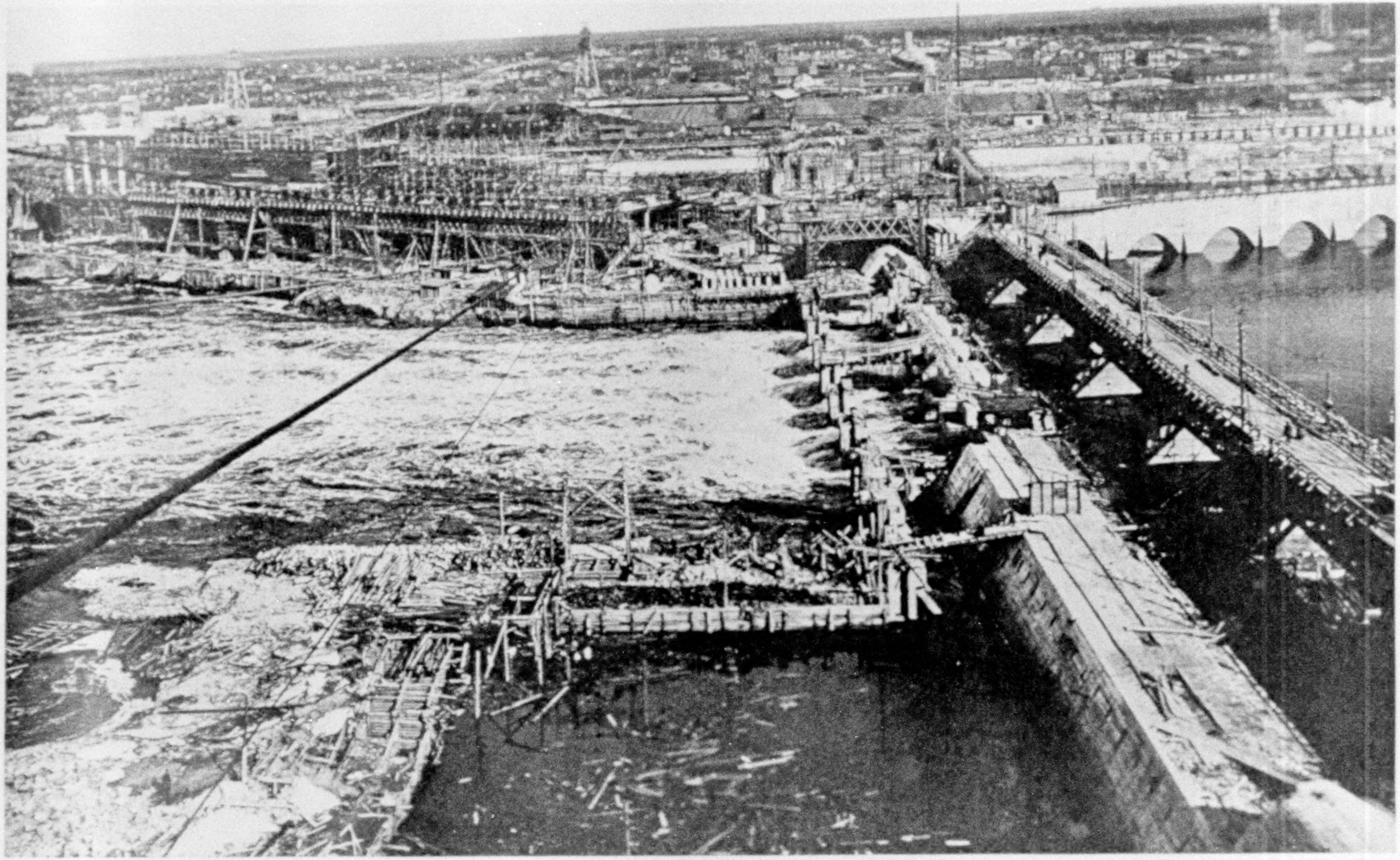
A SKILLED LABORER IN SUNDAY GARB

He is returning from market with a pair of new boots for himself and a dress remnant under his arm for his wife.

When the amount of repairs which were necessary to get the wheels of transportation, industry, and almost every activity moving again is taken into consideration, Soviet Russia has a large amount of building to its credit. The largest single piece of entirely new construction is the big hydraulic electric power plant near Moscow, which was dedicated a few months ago. An even larger unit is being constructed in the Ukraine on the Dnieper River.

Another form of building whose results will be shown in future years is the schools. The Communist theory is that hope for the world movement depends on the coming generation. By teaching the party principles, by instilling the spirit of class consciousness, or class hatred, they feel that in the coming years they will have a united nation devoted to spreading the faith over the world, like the missionary of old.

The new education aims to teach the brain to observe and think, not merely to memorize. With general knowledge will come more of democracy and weakening of party dictatorship. The country is slowly swinging back toward practical conventional methods, so that by the time



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

MINING WHITE COAL

This power plant on the Volkhov River, not far east of Leningrad, when completed, will supply much of the current used in that city. Capable of developing 56,000 kilowatts, it will be the largest station of its kind in Russia.

this new generation is ready there may not be a great abyss between social conditions in Russia and those which other countries have evolved by less violent routes.

PLAN COMPULSORY EDUCATION UP TO 16

The program is to have enough schools and teachers, so that the first four primary grades, for children from 8 to 11 years of age, will be free to all by 1927, the tenth anniversary of the Revolution. This is to be extended, with compulsory education, to the five higher grades, up to 16 years, by 1934.

The Russian is optimistic and the figures for the production in crops, industry, and natural resources for 1931 are more striking and detailed than those for 1925; but great accomplishments have been made in education, and the stride is not slackening. The magnitude of the task is indicated by the fact that outside of the towns there were no schools, and the opportunities of these were confined to a few; that at least 90 per cent of the population were illiterate, and that the teaching personnel was proportionately limited.

Schools are not restricted to the centers of population, but are already established among the hardly civilized tribes of the frozen north, the simmering south, and the little penetrated portions of the interior. They have had only their dialects, without written language.

These dialects have been transcribed and are taught under the Soviet theory that each of its many national minorities shall be permitted to retain its own social culture and customs. The alphabets for these dialects is Roman, instead of Cyrillic, which is used in Russia, Bulgaria, and Serbia. Education in Russia is a polyglot task.

With education has come a corresponding increased enthusiasm for research, exploration, and science. So many new cures for all the ailments of mankind were announced that the Commissar of Health called a halt for the sake of disappointed sufferers.

Summer exploration parties, each heralding a discovery of mineral wealth, prediluvian bones, or new flora and fauna, provide thrilling winter reading. Science and art are encouraged and praised. The Russian Academy of Sciences is under government patronage, for the need of an intelligentsia is realized.

A union member receiving a wage of less than $37.50 a month, which is the great majority, is not now obliged to pay for the schooling of his children. Those receiving up to $50 pay 50 cents a month per child; to $75, $1.50; to $100, $4, and over that, $6. Household manufacturers and artisans working for themselves also pay $6.

Members of free professions, clergymen, or tradesmen with first-grade licenses, such as street venders, pay $8. All others must pay $15 a child.

When facilities are limited, as they are everywhere, preference is given to the children from the poorer families, which means that the children of the well-to-do for the present must get their education outside the public schools.

HIGH-SCHOOL FACILITIES SADLY LACKING

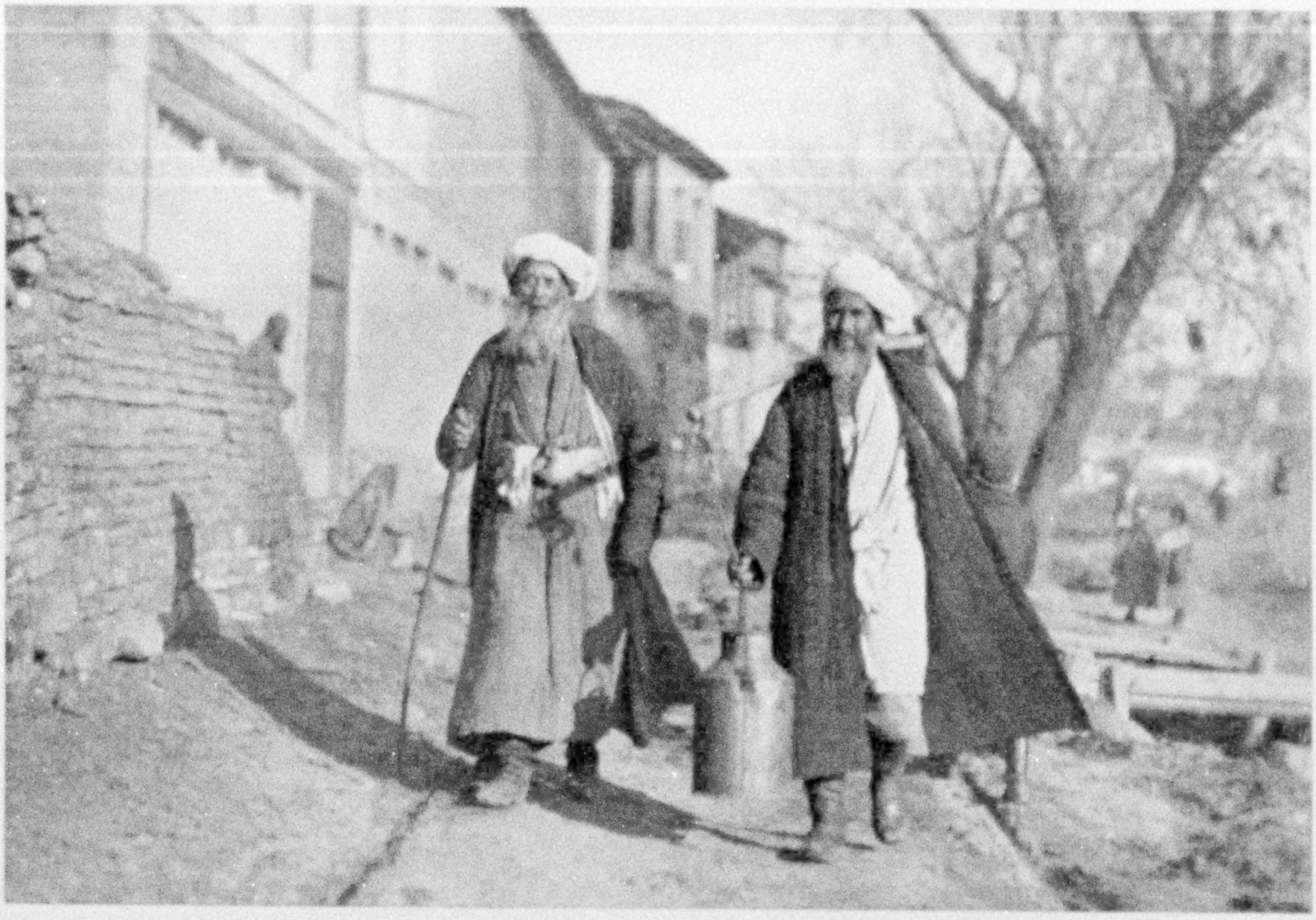
Russia proper, with a population of 92,000,000, has high-school facilities for 22,500 pupils. At first only children of the proletariat were admitted, and even those of the bourgeois who had almost completed their courses were expelled.

Obviously, expelling a bourgeois youth who was about to complete his course in engineering, dentistry, medicine, or even the upper grades of the high school, did not give educational opportunities to others, as none was prepared for that year's studies. The expelled students finishing their courses were permitted to return, and even entrance to high schools is no longer prorated among unions and other organizations, regardless of the mental ability of their candidates.

In this year's apportionment of high-school facilities 42 per cent of the places are filled by competitive examinations, the division being: Rabfacs (adult workers), 8,000; proletarian intelligentsia, 2,500; backward nationalities, 1,750; autonomous republics, 560; soldiers and sailors, 250; by examination, 9,440—total, 22,500.

However, the Russian mind has been accustomed to believe what it is told to believe and, except for a few who have been abroad, the Russian has a gloomy picture of the outside world.

The social literature which the State



Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

MOSLEM PRIESTS OF UZBEK REPUBLIC, RUSSIAN TURKESTAN

Some *mullahs* increase their incomes by fortune-telling, letter-writing, or giving legal advice.

book trusts turn out by tons and the newspaper dispatches from abroad convince him that the workers in other countries are suffering and oppressed, except in the United States, where they are hopeless aristocrats. He generously wants to help them, even if it means more privations for himself.

"We must help the negroes in the United States," said one of these, a gifted linguist and voracious reader.

"What especially are you going to do for them?" I asked.

"Give them schools, an opportunity to go to school."

"They can go to school now."

"But they should have their own schools, where they will not be compelled to study the English language," he insisted.

"What would you teach them?"

"Their own language, the language they speak in their homes, the language of their native country."

As the Russian says when perplexed, "What to do?" A crusader cannot be convinced that he does not have a holy cause.

"I've been told that some American workmen own their own automobiles," said the director of a bank. A liberal estimate gives Russia 10,000 automobiles, most of them badly worn.

He was assured that the American workman added to the daily danger in crossing the road.

"What is a workman's salary?" he asked.

"Say $66; some more, others less."

"A month?"

"No; a week."

"What!" he exclaimed. "An American workman must be wealthy! How much does he pay for a room for his family?"

HARD TO VISUALIZE AMERICA FROM RUSSIA

It is as difficult to visualize the United States from Russia as it is for well-intentioned Americans, who believe that Soviet Russia needs to be saved, to visualize Russia.

The Russian workman's family, who lives in one room with electric light and a bathtub with running water when it is not filled with the winter coal, has made a long step forward. It lived in hovels

Photograph by "Russ-Photo"

HE DRUMS FOR THE NEW STATE OF UZBEK

This republic consolidates administratively Uzbek territory in Bokhara, Khiva, and Turkestan.

or barracklike company houses before. Merely changed living conditions would not be such an advance for the American workman.

An American negro musical revue was brought to Russia this spring. It gave a snappy performance with the latest songs and dances. Native negro art, whatever that is, was expected and the critics were severe. They "panned" the production as depicting the decadent bourgeois art of Europe and America, not the longings of an "exploited people" or the atmosphere of Africa.

Through all the political and social changes the theater has survived, with a new revolutionary school added which might be called theatrical futurism, or cubism, in vogue. Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities have their Bolshoi theater, where, through the winter seasons, opera is given on four nights of the week and the superb ballet on two (see page 581).

"The only difference is that now we wear red tights or none at all," was the explanation of the changed ballet by one of the ballerinos, prone to exaggeration.

Moscow is probably the one city in the world where tickets for the grand opera can be purchased more cheaply from a scalper than from the box office. Brokers, mostly women, get the tickets at about half the list price, either from the management or from the diminishing number of workers who receive them free, prefer cash to art, and split the difference with the purchaser.

Revolutionary operas, as a general rule, have not met popular approval. Possibly the perspective is too close. The limitation which propaganda places on the scope of an author's ideas is another cause. The old operas and ballets are best for the box offices and they are presented. Opera is no longer free or cheap.

MOSCOW STAGE EARNS PRAISE OF FOREIGN CRITICS

Each Moscow theater specializes in a particular kind of entertainment, classical drama, comedy, grand opera, light opera, or the new revolutionary stage. The latter, like the Kamerny, strikes a medium between the conventional and the bizarre.

Photograph by Dr. Vera Danchakoff

THE CRIMEAN RECRUIT'S FIRST DRILL

Due to general poverty, these early lessons are given with substitute equipment.

with vivid, well-staged productions, frequently translations from America, and alleges that it is producing a new art where each part shines out unshadowed by any individual star. Foreign critics praise it highly.

The leaderless orchestra, another application of the collective, is on the same theory. "How do they know when to start?" asked a puzzled peasant. That's the joker. There is always a leader, though he may be in the background.

The most virulent of the new revolutionary theaters is a hybrid of a curtainless Chinese theater, an old-time melodrama and a high-school dialogue. Lights switch off while scenes shift; a stage riot is followed by a long-winded, actionless debate. Plays which might be good are made disgusting by scenes of plain offal.

Its latest effort, "Roaring China," depicted the killing of an American at Ichang, with the actual incident so distorted as to convince the slant-headed audiences that all foreigners in China, except possibly Bolsheviks, should be murdered.

Revolutionary propaganda was the primary purpose of this home of drama in the raw, though, like most other attempts to change the popular current in Soviet Russia, the play which always gets a full house is the Mandat, in which the undoubted satirical and dramatic talents of the author-producer are unhampered by teaching a political lesson.

AMERICAN MOVIES POPULAR IN RUSSIA

The movie is another vehicle for the ubiquitous lesson. The *shinkarstvo*, or Russian bootlegger, who sells samogon in competition with government vodka, is always a bad character; the unswatted fly leaves a trail of spoiled stews and fretful babies; the poor but pretty working girl of other days always has a hard life until her workman sweetheart, with bulging, bare muscles, slugs the wicked general; and indolent capitalists always spend their time in frivolity and carousing.

Enthusiasts of the Association of Revolutionary Scenario Writers complain that American movies, popular with the masses, who would rather be entertained than taught during their leisure hours, picture bourgeois society in pleasant colors and rarely teach a lesson of struggle and revolution.

Soviet Russia has made a good start toward a revolutionary school of movies, more difficult from the mechanical than from the artistic side. The history of the revolutionary movement provides abundant incidents; there is no shortage of writers and producers to dramatize them, talent is unlimited and unabashed, and crowds (preference given to workers and peasants) swarm to the Muscovite Hollywoods (see illustration, page 580).

Nature is liberal with scenery, the government puts entire cities or palaces at the disposal of the producers, and a picture with 3,000 to 5,000 actors is not unusual, with from 20 to 30 leading parts—so many that they cannot be remembered.

Some of the movie houses were built for that purpose, but many of them are converted halls or hotel rooms, so rapidly has the film increased in popularity. Each of the larger republics has one or more producing companies, and the present overtures to foreign capital to participate in production contemplate that outsiders will also invest around $50,000,000 in erecting new theaters.

Waiting rooms are an invariable adjunct of the movie theater, being in many instances several times larger than the auditorium. There the audience, while waiting to be admitted before each performance, can gossip, flirt, drink tea, and smoke.

LECTURES MOST POPULAR FORM OF DIVERSION

Theaters and movies have their followers, but the entertainment which arouses most enthusiasm is a lecture. It shows the serious trend of the popular mind and the eagerness for information. When Trotsky gave a lecture last spring, mounted police and soldiers were needed to handle the crowds besieging the hall, though all available space had been sold weeks in advance and scalpers were getting $10 for a ticket.

Trotsky is one of the headliners, but any lecture on any subject and by any speaker can expect a full house and all admissions paid, even though any official's speech is broadcast free by radio. Lecturing and writing for the newspapers under a pen name is a lucrative and permissible means for government secretaries to increase their small salaries.

As a lecture draws to its end, scraps of paper on which the audience has scribbled questions begin to drop on the stage, exemplifying the Soviet principle of free and unlimited argument. After two to four hours of talking, the speaker gathers up the paper snowstorm and starts answering.

The real fun begins, as questions usually are pertinent, challenging the speaker's theories, and a Russian audience is not backward in taking sides or voicing its opinions. A good lecture provides a lively night's entertainment.

TO DANCE OR NOT TO DANCE

Moscow has little of the frivolous. It has its government casino, the same as in other cities, with baccarat and petit cheval and secret police lurking in the background, assurance to each of the government's patrons that his source of funds will be scrutinized the next day.

Leningrad has its cabarets, tea dances, all-night cafés, and a Saturday night dance until daylight in its leading hotel. The larger Moscow restaurants have orchestras; some have a few singers to justify fancy prices for beer and food, but there is no public dancing.

A Russian takes to dancing as a duck to water. This year saw a long argument whether dancing should be permitted in the workers' clubs, which, with their Lenin corners, are popular adjuncts to every factory or neighborhood.

Most of the workers wanted to dance. The club committees were against the frivolity, however, explaining that amateur theatricals, with parts improvised by members called from the audience, were sufficiently strenuous, and deprecating the fox trot and Charleston, the latter a real danger, as buildings are not overly solid.

A compromise was reached by which a club might have dances for members only if the numbers were alternated with serious talks on the evils of dancing—the usual contrast of fact and fancy in Russia.

Appreciating that life in the capital might be boresome for the bourgeois foreigners necessarily in their midst—diplomats, newspaper correspondents, and itinerant business men—the Foreign Office provided gaiety. It took over the near-

Photograph by Dr. Vera Danchakoff

WANTED—A HOME

The Russian Revolution and the terrible famines that followed left a vast army of homeless children to wander aimlessly about the streets, absorbing all the vices of such a life and fast developing into hardened juvenile criminals. The government is trying to solve the problem they present (see text, page 525).

palace of a former department-store owner and on New Year's Eve staged the first of the weekly winter balls. There foreigners could meet, dance, eat, and drink as in any capital a thousand miles from Moscow.

Admission was by invitation, and only selected foreigners and Foreign Office representatives received the pasteboards.

The average citizen, even if he had been told, would not have believed that behind the darkened shutters of 6 Mertvy Pereulok a 40-piece orchestra and a negro jazz band were playing in brilliantly lighted rooms, filled with men in starched collars and dinner jackets and women in evening dress, habiliments now seen only in the movies or on parade floats depicting a social order which has gone.

Soviet Russia is not as straight-laced as it is pictured by those who have never been there.

When summer comes, the face of nature changes like the spirits of the volatile people. Daylight which faded into the winter gloom at 2 o'clock tints the cloudless skies until 10 at night. Dusty roads which were lost under the drifting snows are stirred by travelers, nature smiles, and the lonesome stretches where the wolf packs howled are green and flourishing.

The queues which shivered in front of the bathhouses—"the neatness of Moscow citizens is characterized by eight or nine washing parties a year," says the Economics Department—are gone and every watercourse is lined with bathers in the garb of Adam and Eve.

"NOT WILD, JUST ORDINARY PEOPLE"

Soviet Russia says that it welcomes American visitors. "We've never refused one in the last year, except perhaps newspaper correspondents," said a member of the Foreign Office Presidium. "We want Americans to come and see our country and our people. We are not wild people; just plain, ordinary people, trying to put into practice new social theories, facing great obstacles, but slowly succeeding."

GUATEMALA: LAND OF VOLCANOES AND PROGRESS

Cradle of Ancient Mayan Civilization, Redolent With Its Later Spanish and Indian Ways, Now Reaping Prosperity from Bananas and Coffee

By Thomas F. Lee

THE journey from Puerto Barrios to Quiriguá is not so much a 60-mile trip through bananaland as it is an adventure into centuries past, for Quiriguá is the center of an ancient Mayan empire of a bygone civilization and culture. Stopping on the jungle's edge, half-awed before the age-old monoliths that this vanished people left behind them, one need not be overimaginative to feel something of the pomp and barbaric splendor that must have blossomed there, perhaps 20 centuries ago.

The jungle setting itself is barbaric, with its uncanny growths, lush life, pythonlike vines that coil about the growing tree and crush the life sap out of it; dank, hidden spots; impenetrable thickets; huge flowered draperies flung across majestic tree tops, flaming orchids that thrive in this exotic air. Against this background are the sculptured monuments of a lost race, carved deep with picture-writing and queer oriental faces that have weathered the elements and the centuries.

But this is neither ancient history nor archeological lore. It is meant to be a picture of the Guatemala I know—Quauhtematlán—"Place of the Wood Pile," in the ancient Indian language; literally, "Place of Trees."

GUATEMALA HAS A THREEFOLD CLIMATE

Like ancient Gaul, Guatemala may be divided into three parts, with a special brand of climate assigned to each. There are the lowlands of the Atlantic and Pacific—the hot country; the uplands, ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 feet—the temperate land; and the highlands, where fanglike peaks stretch up to 14,000 feet above the sea—the cold country.

In Guatemala, climate is a thing of altitude rather than latitude. A mile in altitude carries one north 1,500 miles in latitude to the valleys of Tennessee, while two miles of altitude give an average temperature approximated by that in the latitude of the Canadian line. That is why one may see workmen in cotton drawers and blouses, or drawers only, cutting cane or bananas, while 40 miles away the upland Indian is dressed in woolen homespun.

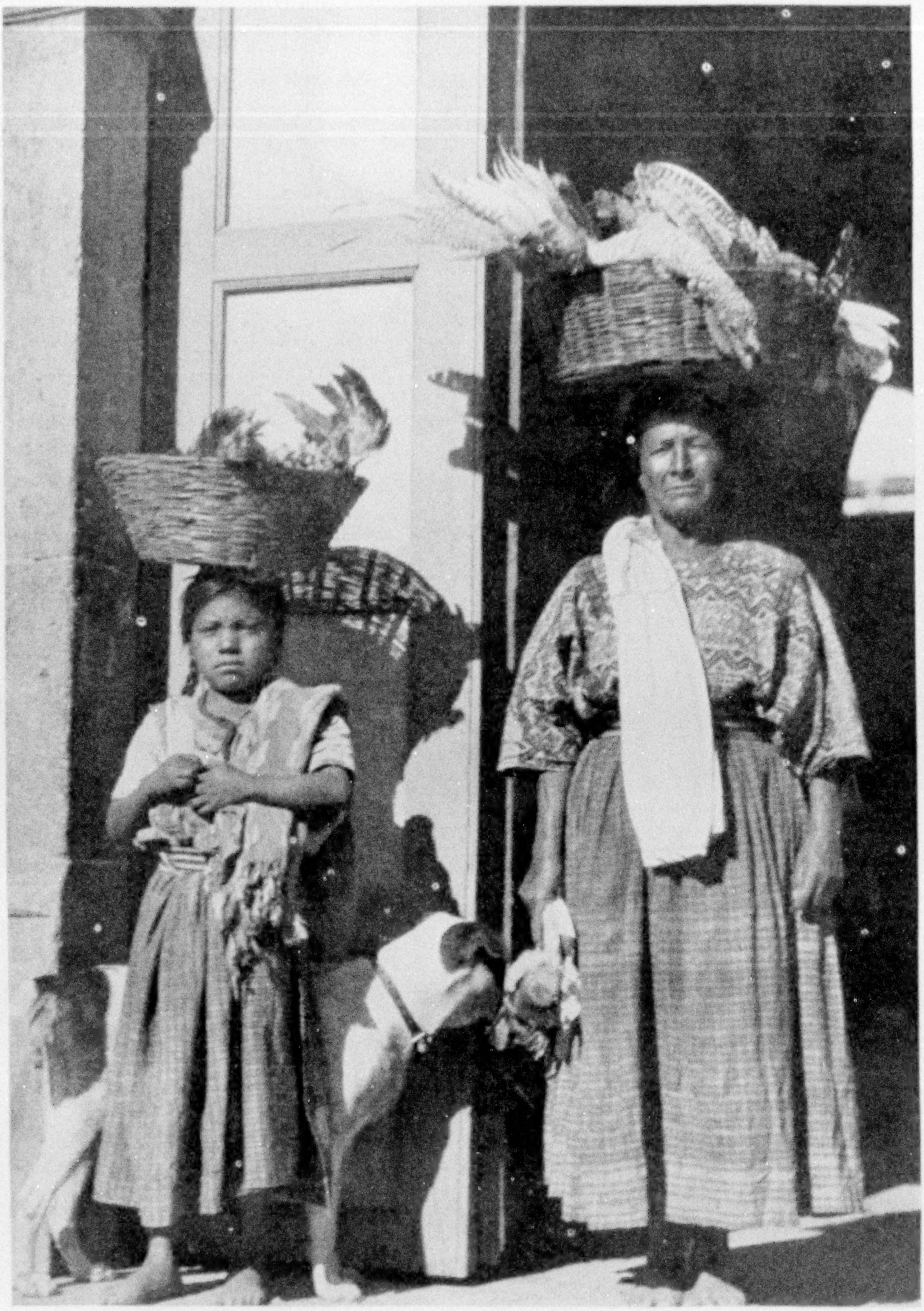
A PICTURELAND'S THRESHOLD

Having located the Place of the Wood Pile and given it a climate, let us go back to Puerto Barrios and take up the story of this rich pictureland.

Puerto Barrios, set on the inner rim of Amatique Bay, is alluringly beautiful from the steamer. Though one accepts it as a tropical dream come true, it does not bear close inspection. Here is the north coast terminal of the International Railways and important buildings of the United Fruit Company. Aside from these, Puerto Barrios does not intrigue one as a site for permanent residence, nor is the hotel at which I stopped the type to which one yearns to return.

I spent a night of intermittent combat in that caravansary by the sea—hours of surging restlessness. Who could sleep on a piece of canvas swung between two side bars and covered with a warm, moist sheet, while one's head nestled upon an inert pillow wadded with cotton batting and smelling unmistakably of moldy hidden places and a dank, unsavory past? Above this simple couch a net canopy acted as a discouraging barrier to the all-too-ambitious mosquito and other nocturnal visitants.

One cautiously creeps under the frayed edge of the canopy, and tucks it carefully between sheet and canvas without (as is fondly imagined) admitting any



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE INDUCED THEM TO POSE

Both mother and child had declined the honor of being photographed. A 10-peso note, however, caused the elder lady to change her mind. The look of sullen suffering on the child is the result of mother having posed her for the ordeal.

Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

"GREEN GOLD" EMBARKING ON ITS LONG JOURNEY TO MARKET

The day preceding the arrival of the banana steamer the "pick-up" train covers the lines of the banana railway and gathers the piles of green fruit stacked along the way. The majority of the laborers on the banana farms are negroes recruited in Jamaica and other West Indian islands. These men are racially more fitted to withstand the heat of the coastal plain than the upland Indians and are generally already experienced in banana cultivation.

of that buzzing swarm. Then one cuddles down in moist satisfaction, only to hear a premonitory hum, followed presently by the unmistakable landing of a bloodsucker on some undraped area of a shrinking body. Slowly, vindictively, maliciously, the hand rises to crush the unbidden guest. A vicious slap, a glow of satisfaction, business of cuddling down again, and then another hum, another landing, further onslaughts.

Multiply this by every five minutes of the tropical night and the products are weariness and a pent-up grievance.

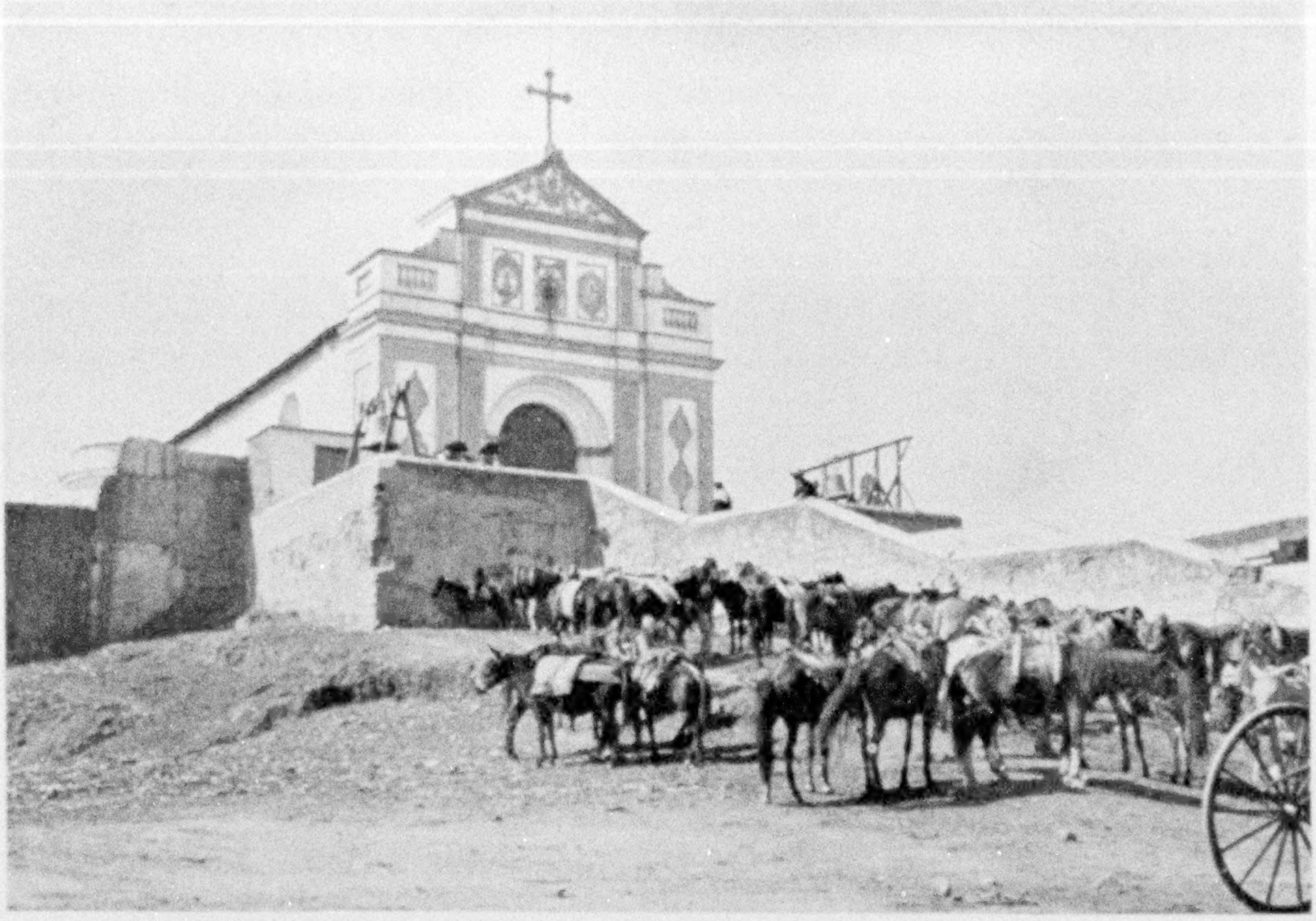
AN AMERICAN COMPLETED GUATEMALA'S RAILWAY

A few decades ago the Guatemalan Government concluded to build a railway connecting its capital and west coast coffee plantations with the north coast and markets.

When this road was half-finished, both money and credit ran low, leaving a pair of rails beginning at tidewater and ending at a spot in the broad, warm desert surrounding El Rancho. Then an American stepped into the breach, completed the railway, and made it possible for me to ride on a well-equipped train from my ship-side to most of the population centers of the Republic.

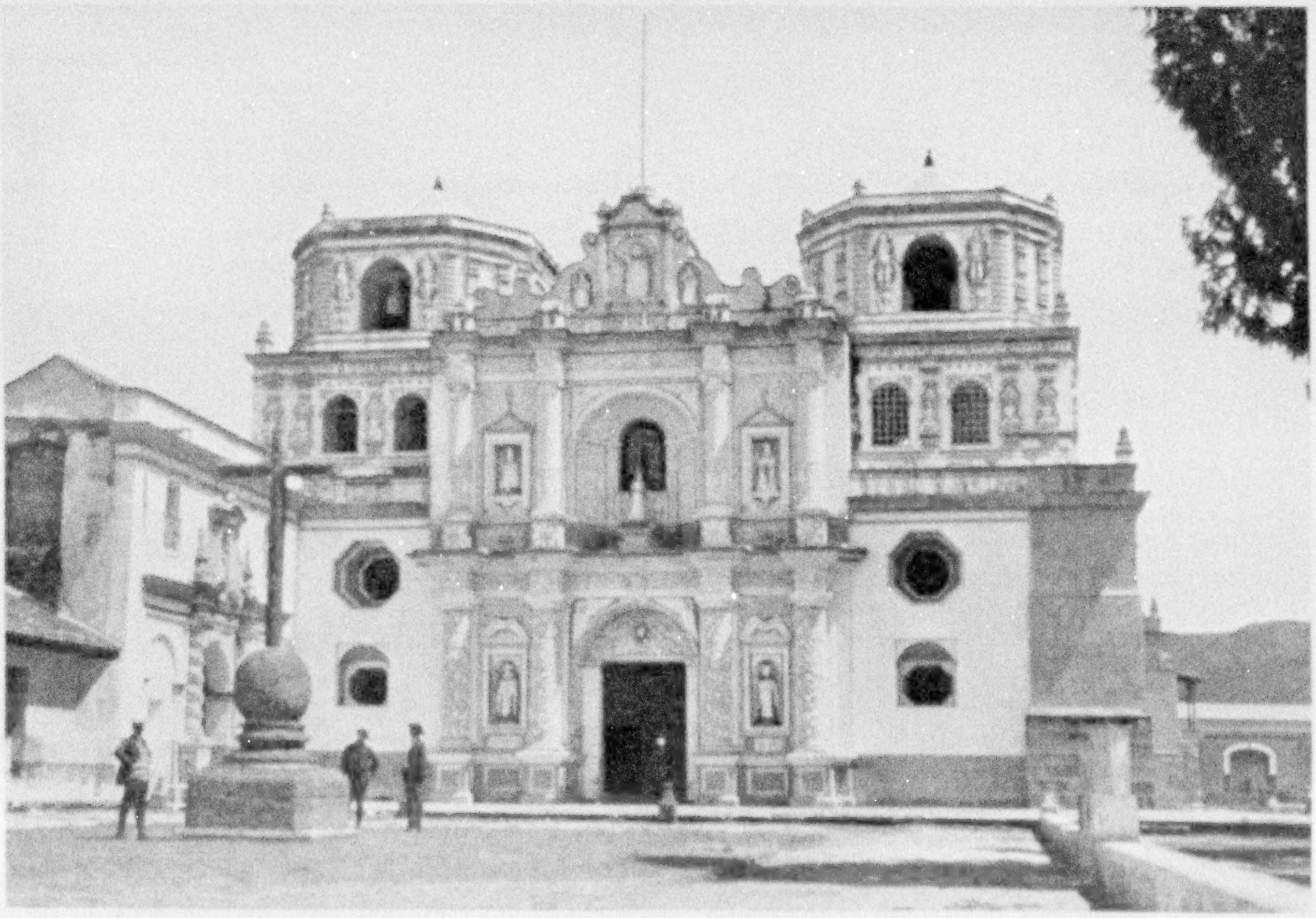
First impressions of Guatemala have to do with countless bunches of green bananas, for this northern fringe of the Republic is bananaland (see Color Plate V). These great fruit farms are recent, and to make them, the low, rich, swampy coastland was drained and made sanitary.

A Gorgas had to solve the mystery of yellow fever control before the banana business, as it is conducted to-day, was possible. Forty years ago, the Guatemalteco of the plateau would rather have risked a mild dose of poison than a week's sojourn in what is now the banana section. To-day, it is one of the show spots of the Tropics.



EL CALVARIO AND WAITING MULE TRAINS

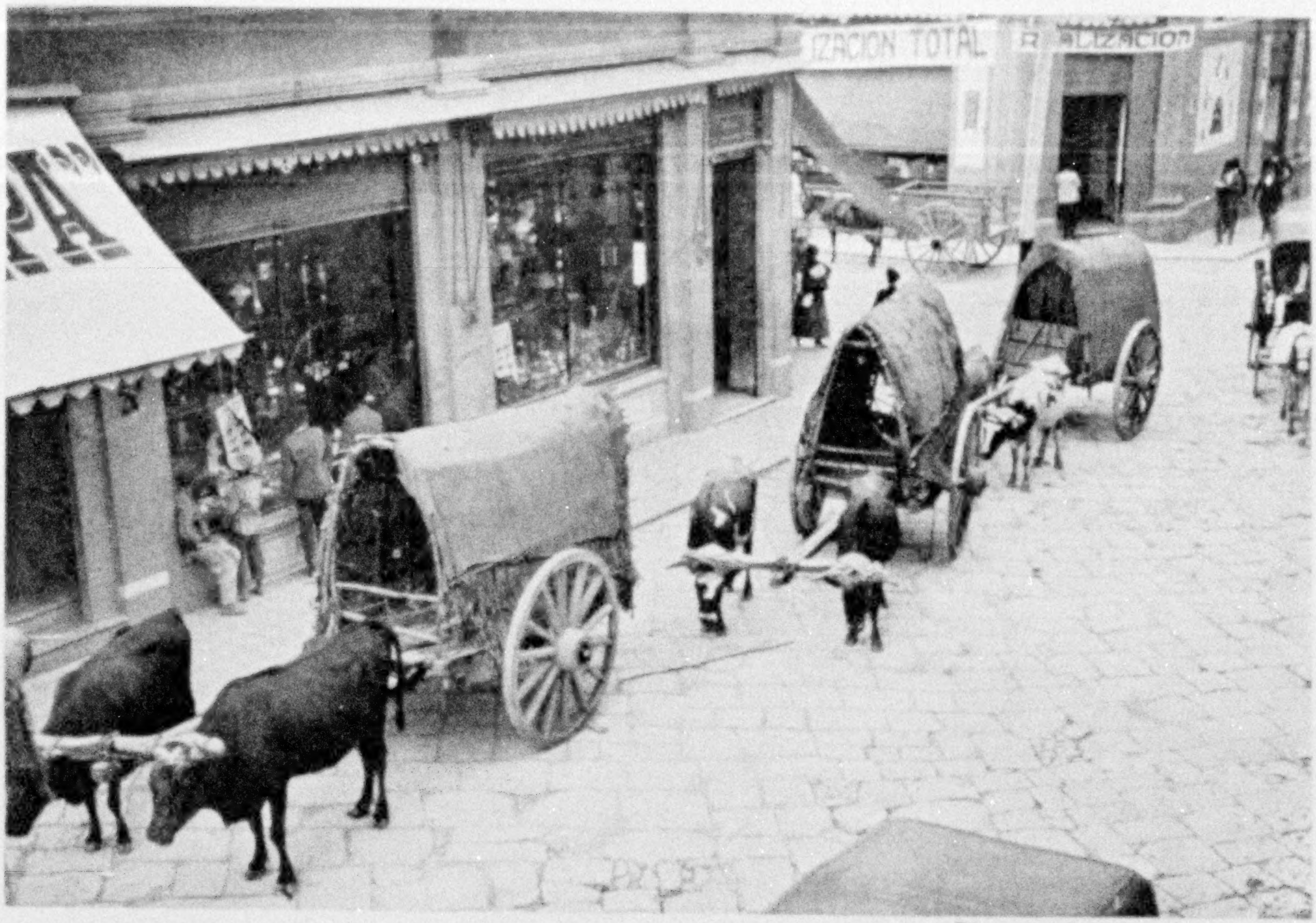
The open space beside this church, near the capital, is a favorite rendezvous for mule trains. Several hundred pack animals are collected here at times.



Photographs © Thomas F. Lee

EARTHQUAKES SPARED LA MERCED: ANTIGUA

Flat arches and mighty pillars distinguish this old church, restored to its former beauty. The entrance is flanked with columns entwined by deeply carved, gilded vines.



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

ROUGH GOING IN THE CAPITAL

The paving of the streets of this fascinating city is poor. The present progressive administration, however, has planned an extensive program of improvements and engineers are now working toward widening and repaving the streets (see, also, text, page 607).

Railways, banana walks, administration buildings, imposing hospitals, modern towns—these have all been built in order that a fleet of vessels may be fed with twoscore million bunches of bananas yearly. It is efficiency and organization par excellence.

Reduced to its least common denominator, it is a race between time and decay. The cutter, mule carrier, pick-up train, fast steamship, radio, telephone, fruit dispatch, all combine to deliver this highly perishable commodity from the banana farm to the corner store in Iowa before rot overtakes the fruit and turns profit into loss (see illustration, page 601).

THE MOTAGUA VALLEY A CRADLE OF MAYAN CIVILIZATION

The Motagua River, rising 200 miles away in the heart of the Cordilleras, flows to the north coast through one of the richest valleys in the world. In this district the early Mayan race left at Quiriguá, Copán, and other points evidence of advanced civilization. Here are the great stone shafts 20 to 30 feet high, hedged in by giant palms and the greedy jungle (see Color Plate XIII).*

No people of ordinary civilization built these monuments, but the key to their inscriptions and the story of their disappearance are both unknown. To me the immediate mystery was: How did these apparently primitive people transport a 20-ton block of stone from some quarry to this spot, when no stone is now to be found closer to the ruins than the mountains to the north?

We leave bananaland aboard the little train of the International Railways and start south. From Quiriguá the railroad winds up the Motagua Valley through plantations, skirting abrupt hillsides The train crosses the Motagua River every few kilometers, and, all along the way,

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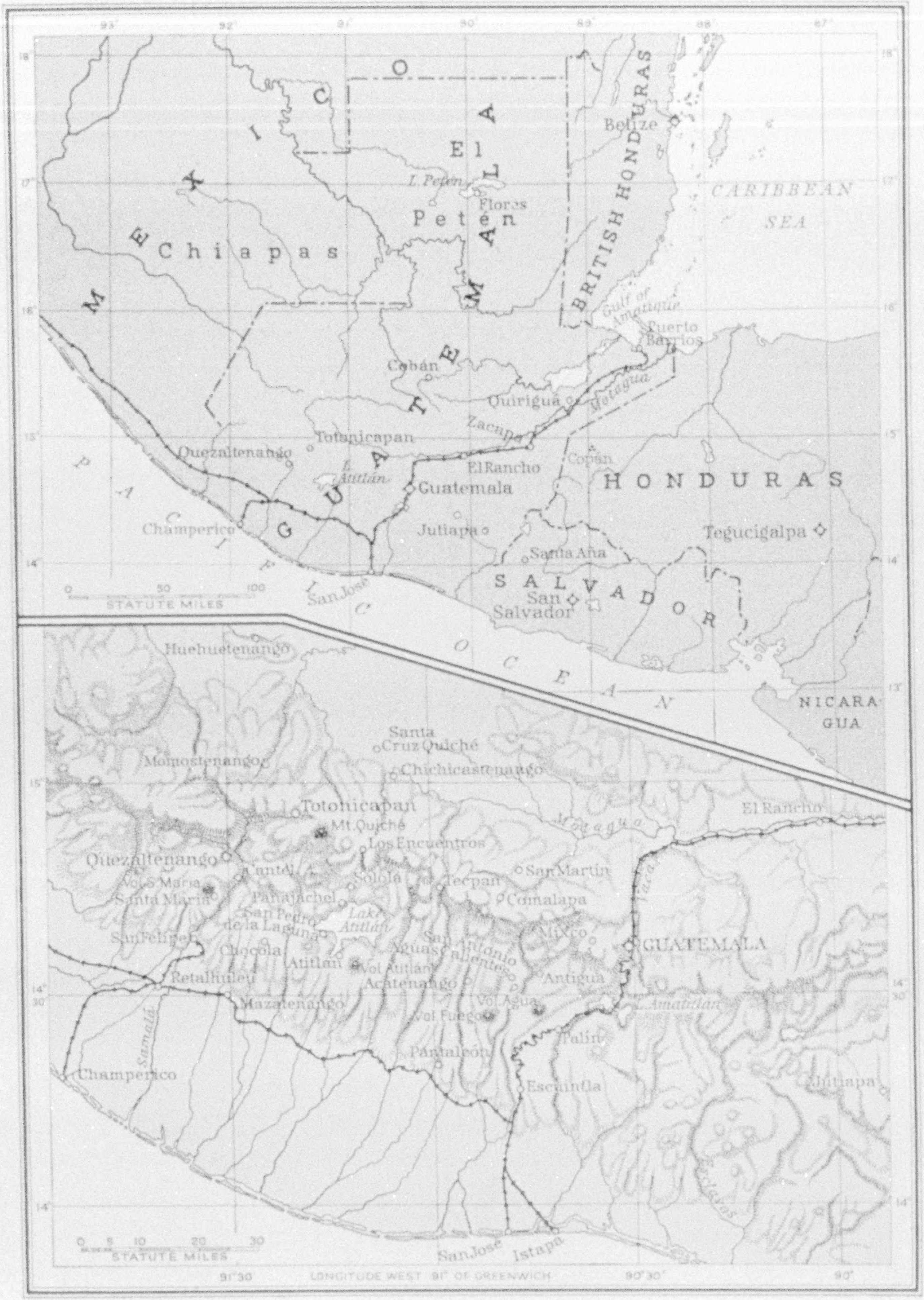
*See, also, in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for March, 1913, "Mysterious Temples of the Jungle," by W. F. Sands, and "Excavations at Quiriguá, Guatemala," by Sylvanus Griswold Morley; also, "The Foremost Intellectual Achievement of Ancient America," by Sylvanus Griswold Morley, February, 1922.


MEXICO
Chiapas
GUATEMALA
El Petén
L. Petén
Flores
BRITISH HONDURAS
Belize
CARIBBEAN SEA
Gulf of Amatique
Puerto Barrios
Cobán
Quiriguá
Motagua
Zacapa
Totonicapan
Quezaltenango
L. Atitlán
Guatemala
El Rancho
Copán
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
Champerico
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Santa Aña
SALVADOR
San Salvador
San José
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STATUTE MILES
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Momostenango
Chichicastenango
Totonicapan
Mt. Quiché
Los Encuentros
Quezaltenango
Cantel
Sololá
Tecpan
San Martin
Vol. S. Maria
Santa Maria
Panajachel
Comalapa
San Pedro de la Laguna
Lake Atitlán
San Antonio Aguas Calientes
Mixco
GUATEMALA
San Felipe
Chocola
Atitlan
Vol. Atitlan
Retalhuleu
Acatenango
Antigua
Mazatenango
Vol. Agua
L. Amatitlán
Vol. Fuego
Samalá
Palin
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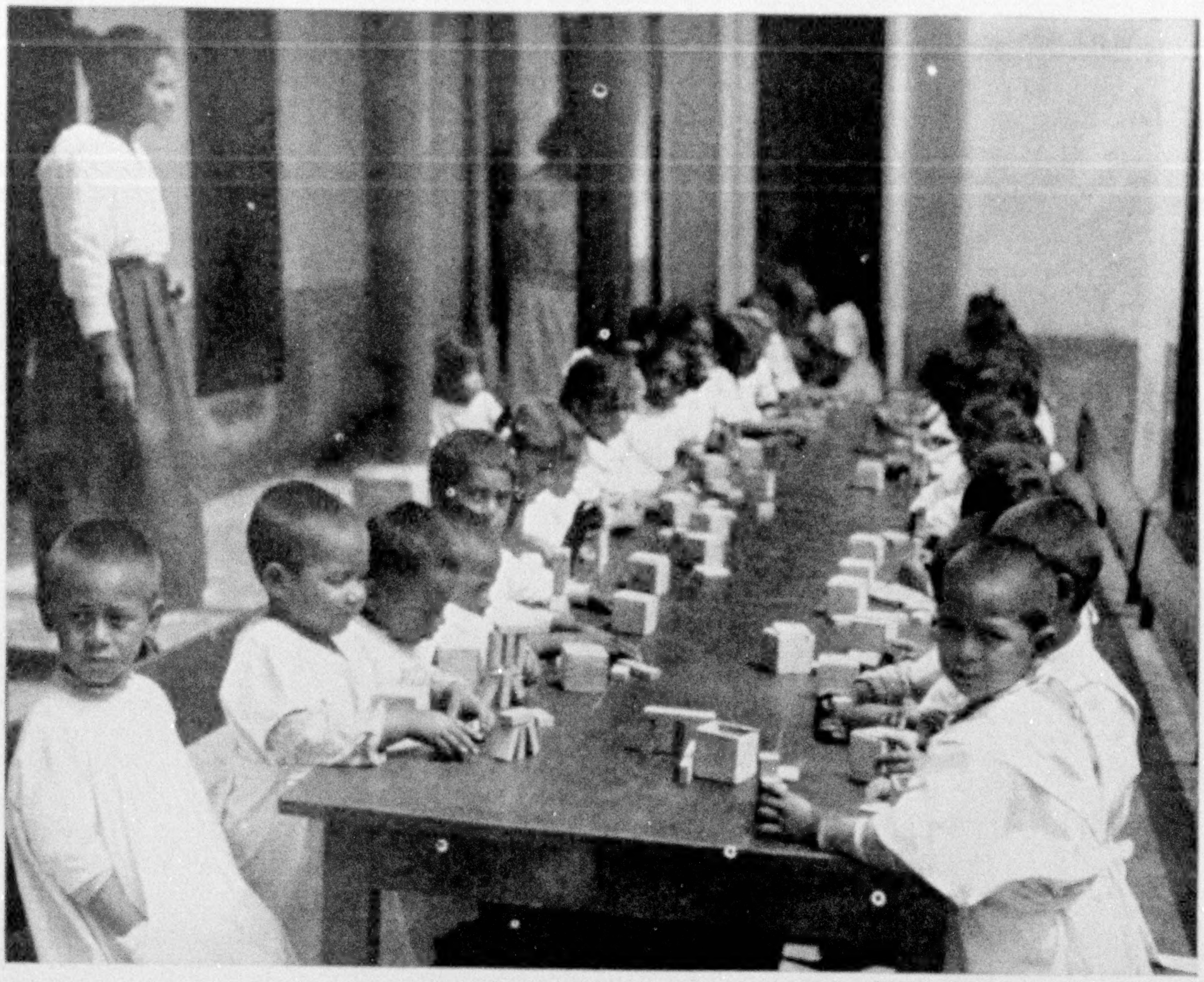
A SKETCH MAP OF GUATEMALA



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

A DAY NURSERY FOR LITTLE GUATEMALTECOS OF THE CAPITAL

Mothers who work bring their children each morning to the Casa del Niño to be cared for and taught during their absence.

passes women standing under palm sheds on the stream banks, washing clothing, children, and themselves.

After leaving Zacapa the long climb to Guatemala City begins, over a road that winds in horseshoe curves, up mountain sides, through cuts and tunnels, over fills and bridges. Now and then one glimpses the shingly gravel bars of the Motagua and the brush fishtraps set by the Indians. We passed villages where vegetable gardens were built on stilts, and perpendicular cornfields. Mark Twain facetiously described the Swiss who fell off his Alpine farm, but a close-up of these mountain maize fields took all the humor out of the Swiss story. Here it was fact.

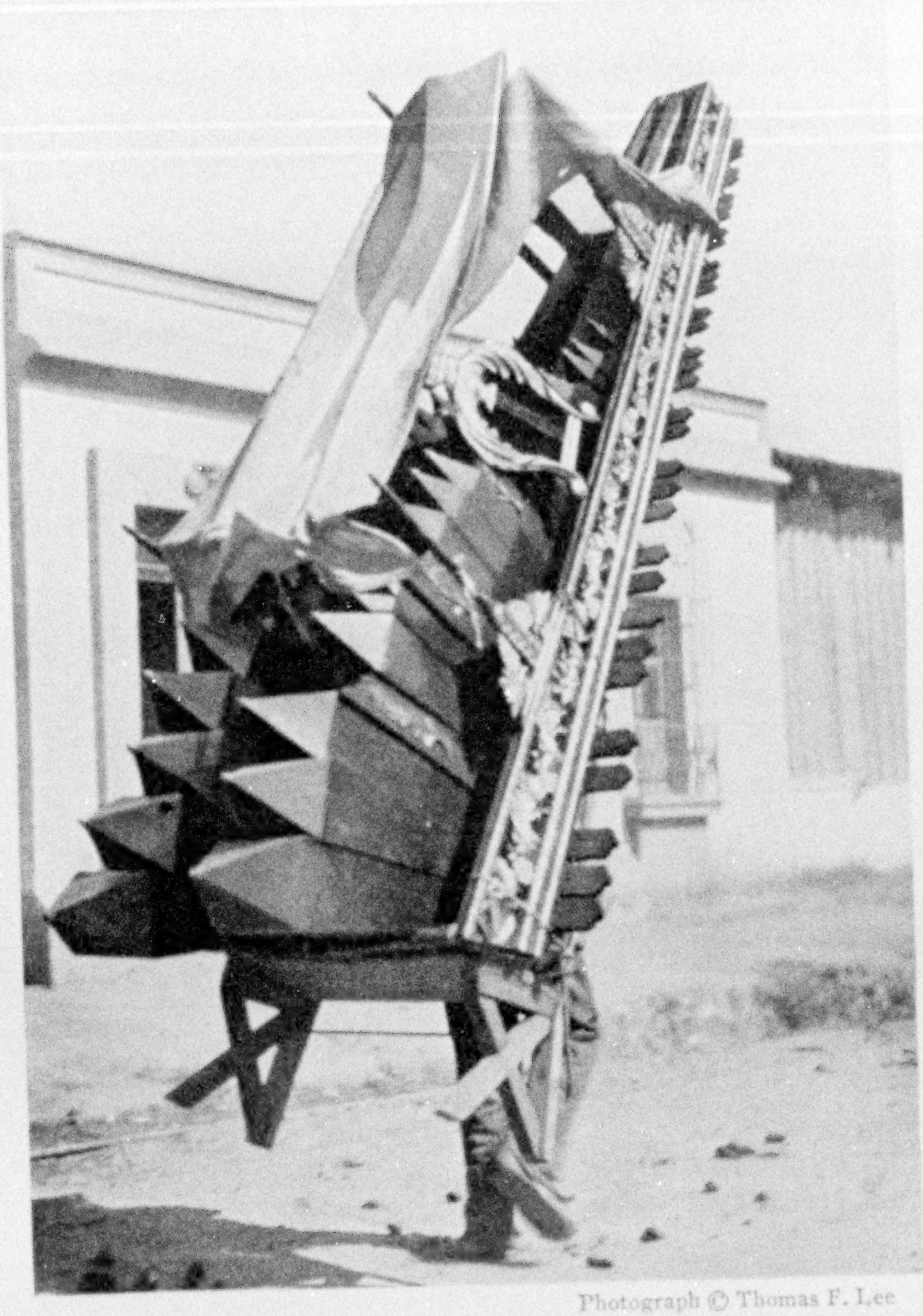
And still we climbed, past hot sulphur springs with steam clouds curling above them and deep railway cuts through volcanic ash. The air grew chill as our aneroid showed the increasing altitude. At sunset the profile of purple peaks stood out against a yellow sky. Then came night with more chill and finally, below us in the plain, the twinkling lights of Guatemala City.

The little engine had not only drawn our train 194 miles that day; it had lifted us, at the same time, almost a vertical mile above sea-level. Here the train stood crosswise on one of the vertebræ of the continental backbone that runs east and west through Guatemala and is said to be part of the connecting link between the Rockies and the Andes.

GUATEMALA CITY IS REDOLENT OF THE PAST

Guatemala City is not of the New World. It belongs to Old Spain. It is a city suggestive of the Moors, with narrow streets, varicolored houses, deep-set barred windows, bright patios, porticoes, and colonnades.

Guatemala's capital has always been



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

HEAVY TRAFFIC

The *cargador* is carrying a marimba, nearly as large as a piano, but not so heavy. The oddly shaped wooden boxes depending from the instrument give volume to its tones and take the place of the gourds seen on the primitive type of marimba (Color Plate II). These instruments are often played in religious processions, and when a marimba of the size illustrated above is carried along the street in a horizontal position, surrounded by its bearers, players, and the usual retinue of Guatemalan small boys, traffic along that particular street becomes necessarily very much one way (see, also, text, page 609).

Vulcan's plaything. He has shaken it down, even destroyed it, and has seen it rise again on three different sites and under as many names.

In 1527 Pedro de Alvarado began the first city on the lower slopes of Agua. In 1541 came a night of torrential rain, lightning, thunder, and earth rumblings, then a terrifying shudder. The crater of Agua was torn apart and the lake which filled it rushed down to overwhelm the city (see illustration, page 608).

A new capital, built a few miles to the northeast, in time became one of the most imposing cities of the New World, with splendid palaces and more than 60 impressive church buildings. The old city was but a memory, earthquakes were forgotten, and all seemed well as the new capital grew richer and more powerful.

In 1717, with an eruption of Fuego, came an earthquake that leveled the city. Again it was built and again shaken down in 1773, the year of the Boston Tea Party.

The capital was again transferred, this time 30 miles away to the site of the present city, and the life of the people moved on until in 1917 came a series of tremblings that first cracked the thick adobe walls and then caused them to crumble. Since 1917 the capital city has again been practically rebuilt, thus illustrating the tenacity with which people cling to homes that have been erected where the shadow of some volcano falls.*

The population of the present capital is more than 100,000. The city, set in the midst of the Valley of the Rio de las

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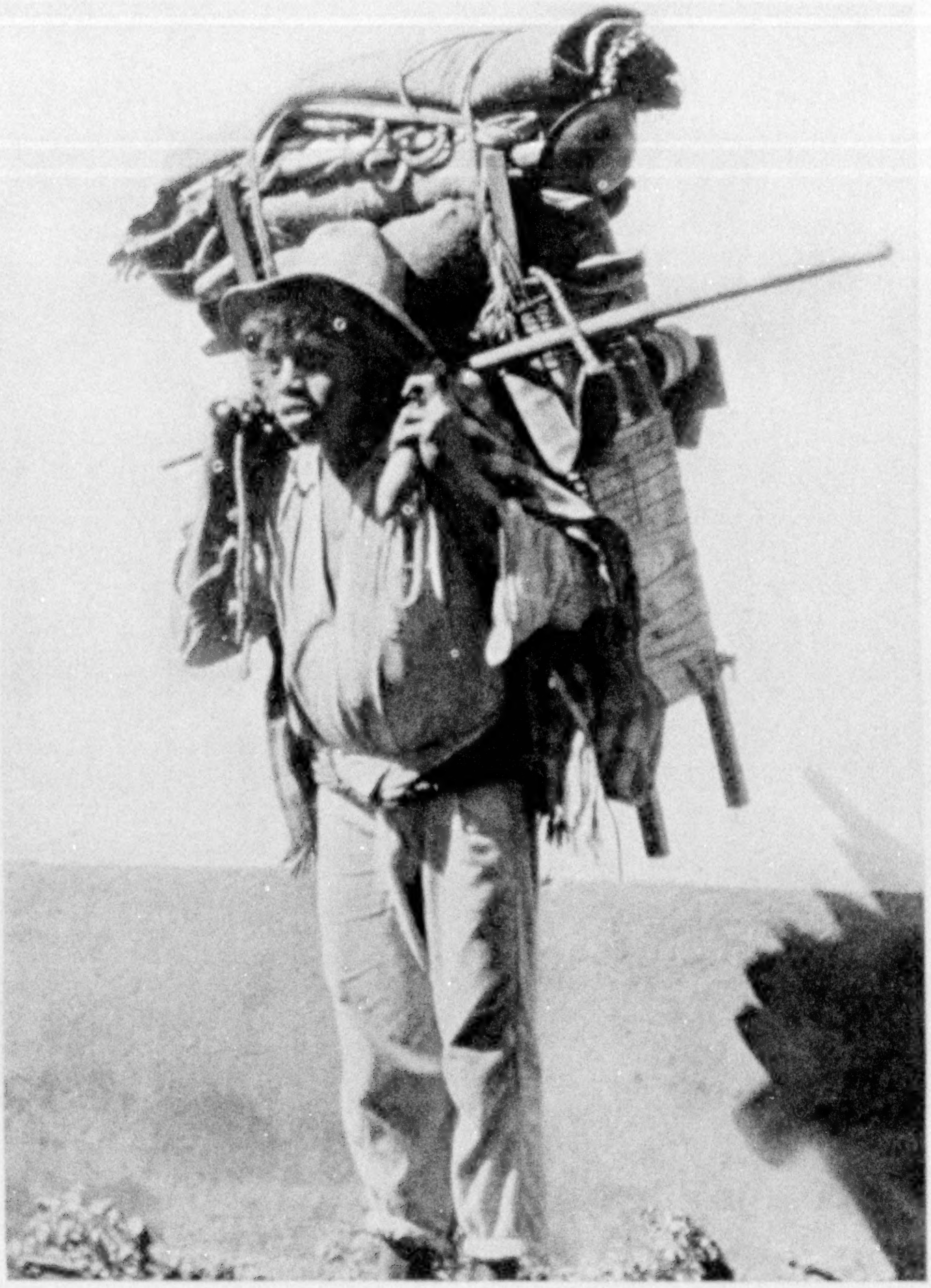
*See, also, "Shattered Capitals of Central America," by Herbert J. Spinden, in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for September, 1919.

Vacas (Cow River), is hemmed in by low mountain ridges and a group of imposing volcanoes.

At one time the church and the clergy dominated the capital city and the monastic orders built many really magnificent structures. The orders were banished, however, and the post office and customhouse now occupy the Monastery of San Francisco; the National Institute is in the Jesuit College; a liquor dispensary occupies the famous Monastery of Santo Domingo, and a cheap theater is in another dignified religious edifice.

The central plaza is not beautiful now. The earthquake partly ruined the imposing cathedral to the east; the Chinese, as a memorial, have built a number of pagodalike buildings to the north; the dignified Centennial Building occupies another side; and the Portales, with little one- and two-story shops, complete the quadrangle. It is a curious picture of ruin, dignity, tawdriness, and pagodas.



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

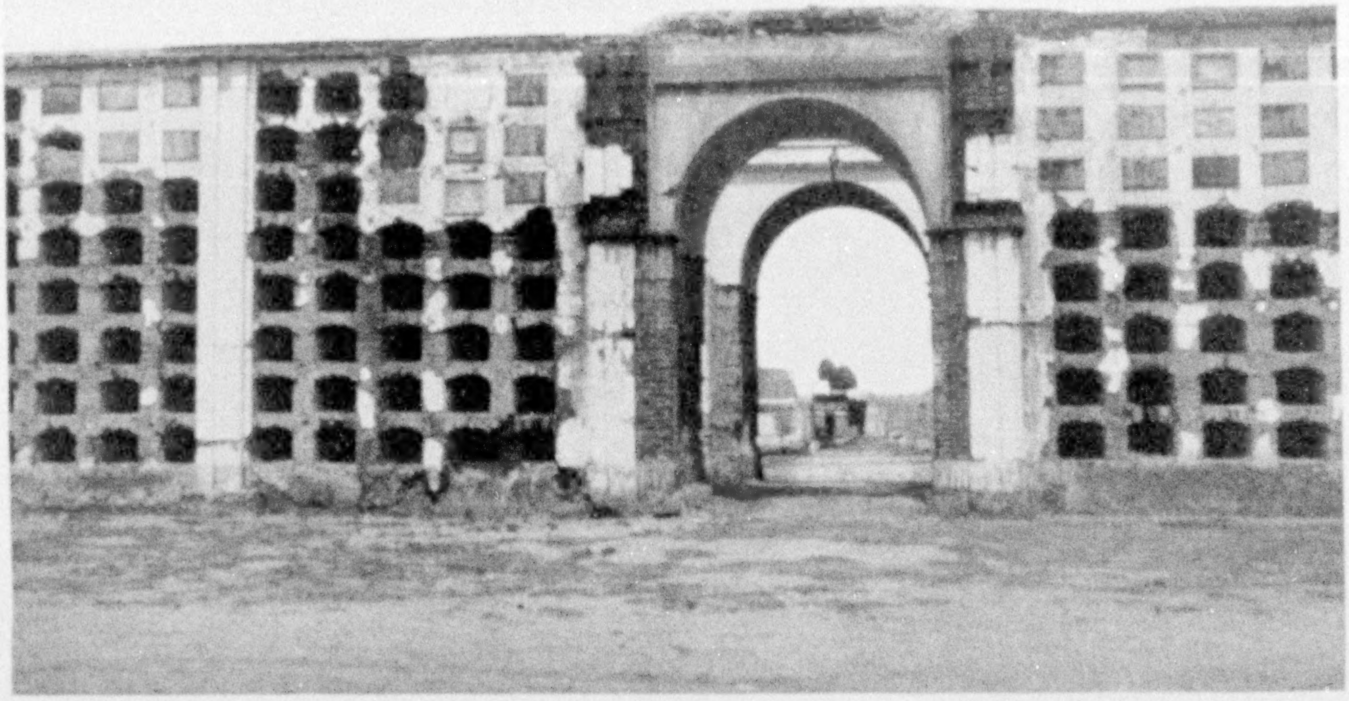
"EN CACASTE"

In addition to the cargo stowed away in the *cacaste*, this Indian carries his blanket as a pad between the pack and his back. His sleeping mat is lashed to the top, cooking pans are tied to either side, and hanging from the back are a cup, a small pail, and an arriero's quirt. When the cargador wishes to rest he bends his knees until the load is supported on the ground by the legs of the cacaste (see text, page 610).

More interesting than the hodgepodge plaza is the old fruit woman who sits under a canopy on the corner of the square, with heaps of oranges, mangoes, aguacates (avocados), papayas, and melons piled about her, hobnobbing with all who pass, the people who for years have been her customers and friends.

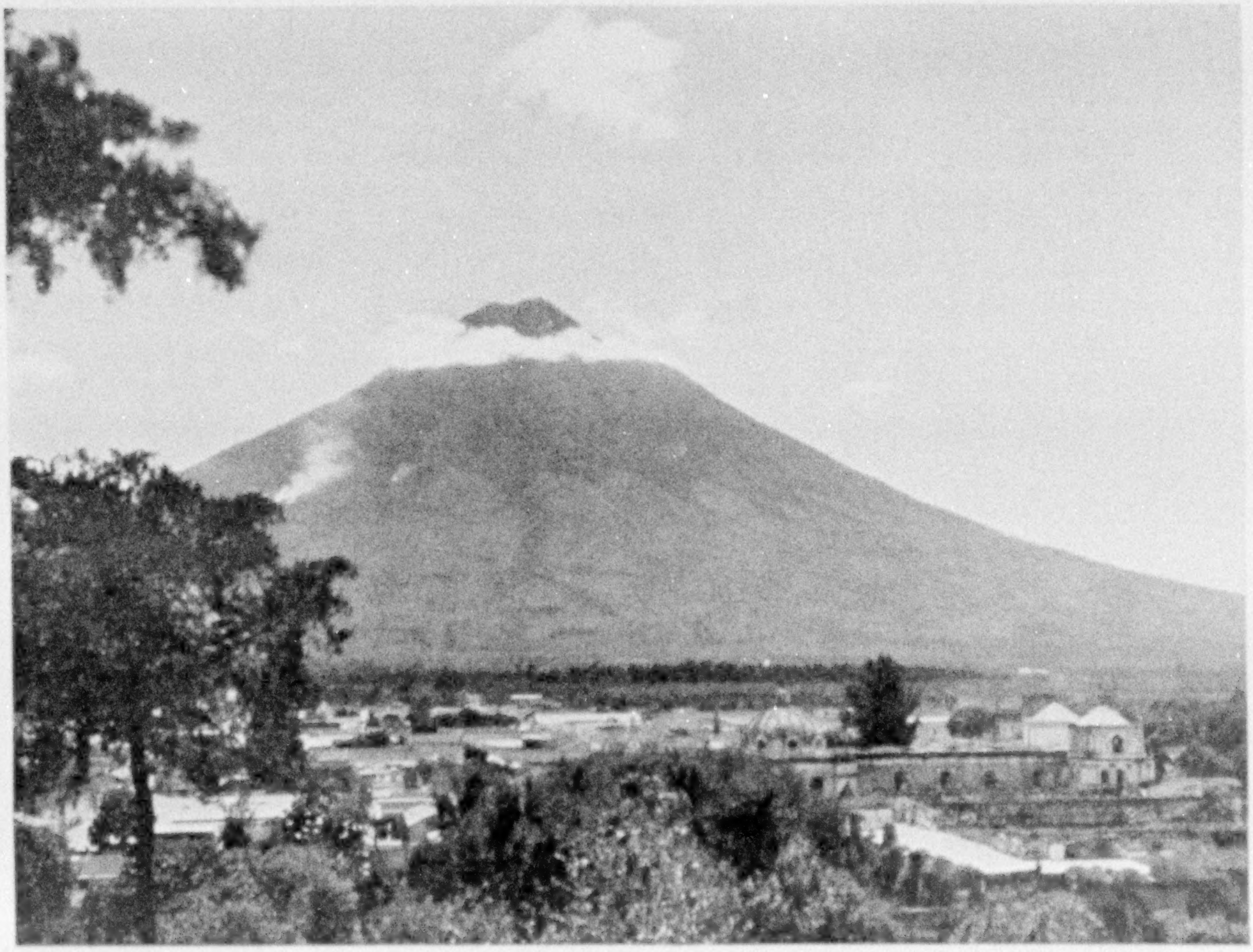
The street paving is beyond mention. The best is like our old cobbled variety and the worst stops just short of the impassable (see page 603). The four-wheel coach, drawn by two dejected steeds, is still the usual mode of conveyance, although the city is full of private motor cars.

Guatemala City needs paving, waterworks, and sewers, but so would any town that had passed through the ordeal that came to this capital in 1917, and steps are being taken now to remedy these conditions. The city has many fine shops, comfortable clubs, at least two good hotels, the



A TIER OF BURIAL PLACES IN THE CEMETERY AT GUATEMALA CITY

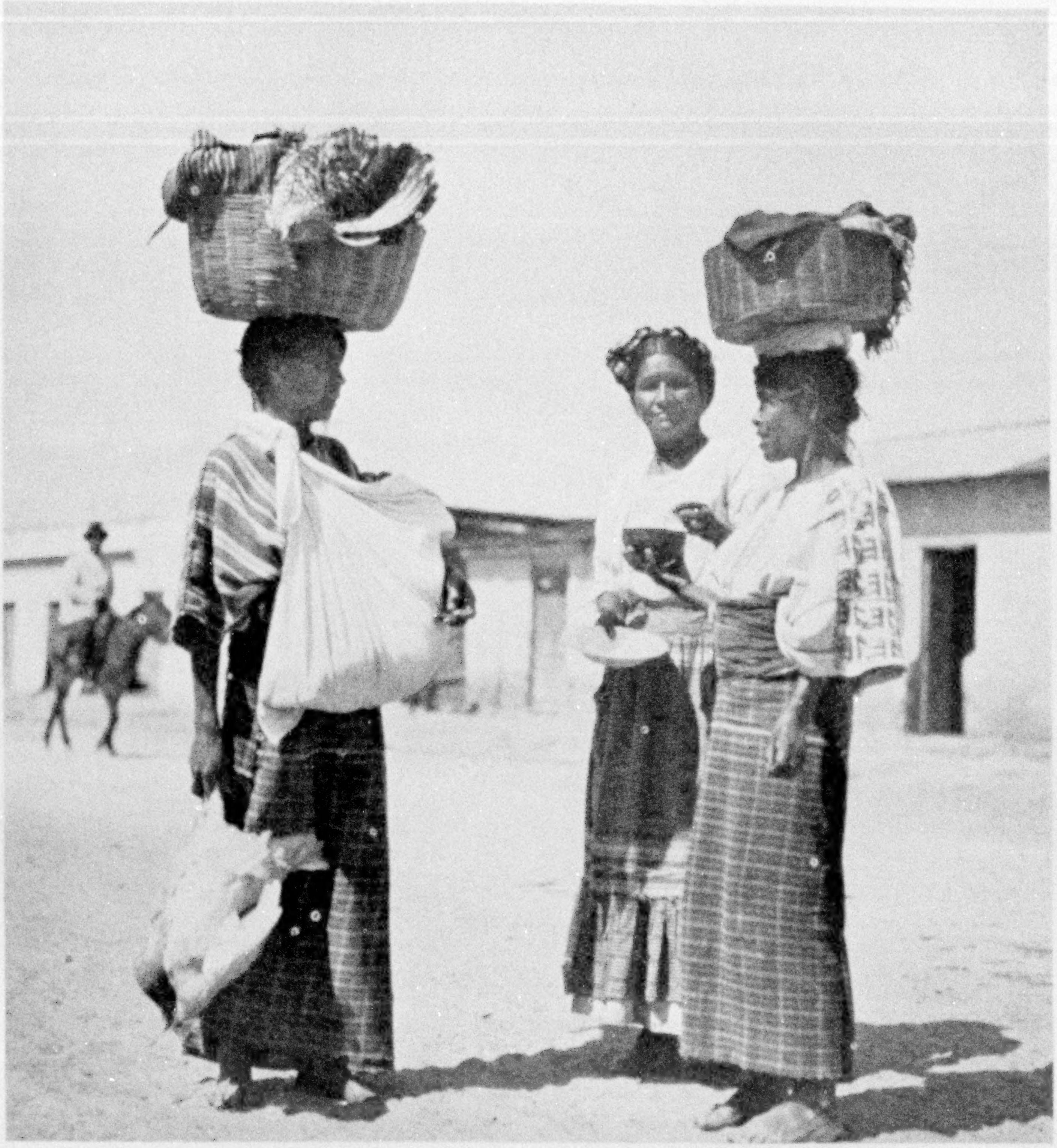
These vaults are used only by the poorer people, the upper classes having mausoleums of their own.



Photographs © Thomas F. Lee

A MONUMENT OF ANCIENT FURY

It was a lake in the crater of this Volcano de Agua that was released by an earthquake and, rushing down the mountain side, overwhelmed the first Spanish capital, located on the lower slopes of the mountain. On a clear day one may see both the Pacific and the Atlantic from the summit of Mount Agua.



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

HEADS UP!

They have to be held up to carry such loads over the ten miles from Mixco to Guatemala City without mishap. The practice of carrying burdens on their heads over long distances is a feat of endurance and juggling which gives these women an erect carriage. The one on the left is also carrying a young baby in the sling.

inevitable motion-picture theaters, where damaged American films are shown, and —marimba bands.

THE MARIMBA IS TRULY A NATIONAL INSTRUMENT

The marimba, that queer African instrument which Guatemala made its own, has deep, rich tones, and produces profoundly stirring music. When one stands close by, the sound comes soft and mellow, but not lacking in volume, and when one hears it from afar there is the same surging, welling volume of harmony, often wildly barbaric, but always denoting some deep, half-dreamed primitive emotion.

I do not believe that any other national instrument so completely expresses the soul of the people who make it and play it as does the marimba. In it the Indian of Guatemala finds the musical expression of his race (see Color Plate II).

But Guatemala City is to me not a

place of churches, plazas, buildings, and pavement. Its overtones are produced by a little group of whites and mestizos (half-breeds), but its dominant note comes from the Indian masses.

The streets of the city throng with steady processions of Indian carriers, ox-carts, mule trains. The Indian is the burden-carrier, the ox-driver, the muleteer, the servant. Ten miles away, in the village of Mixco, live the Indians who each day carry to the capital the foodstuffs which its people buy.

The road from Mixco to Guatemala City is one of the fascinating moving pictures of Central America. These Indians raise the vegetables, fowls, eggs, and fruits that they sell, and also manufacture the simple necessaries of everyday life, such as coarse-woven saddlebags, hempen belts used by the driver to fasten the pack to his animal, women's blouses and girdles, and hundreds of other articles used by housewife, laborer, and ox-driver.

Dawn in Mixco finds everyone up, preparing for the long, daily walk to the market place and back home again. Early risers set out with their wares packed in a broad basket, borne on the head if the carrier be a woman, or if a man, in a *cacaste* carried on the back, with a broad leather tumpline leading from either side of the load about the forehead.

THE INDIAN'S BADGE OF SERVITUDE

This cacaste, which constitutes the Indian's badge of servitude, is a peculiar contrivance about four feet long and consists of several shelves built one above another, not unlike the familiar "whatnot" of a generation ago. Small articles are packed on the shelves and larger ones lashed to the top and sides. When fully loaded, it may weigh as much as 200 pounds (see illustration, page 607, and text, page 641).

By sunrise the head of the train is well on its way, and a steady line pours out of this Indian village into the broad, dusty highway leading to the city.

By 9 o'clock there is a procession ten miles long, more fascinating, varied, and interesting than any circus parade that ever preceded a calliope.

Women with leathery, wrinkled skin, gray hair, and shriveled bare arms and legs, still trot back and forth on this 20-mile errand each day, carrying to market a crate of eggs, a half dozen fowls, a tray of aguacates, or any one of a hundred things to eat and wear (see page 609).

EVERYONE WORKS, INCLUDING FATHER

Here comes a family. The father bears a heavy load of corn or beans or other vegetables, bending forward under the weight and balancing it with the tumpline. The mother, perhaps, juggles a wide wicker tray of vegetables on her head, while she carries a pair of chickens in either hand and an infant swung in a shawl about her body. A brood of children follows, each laden according to size and capacity.

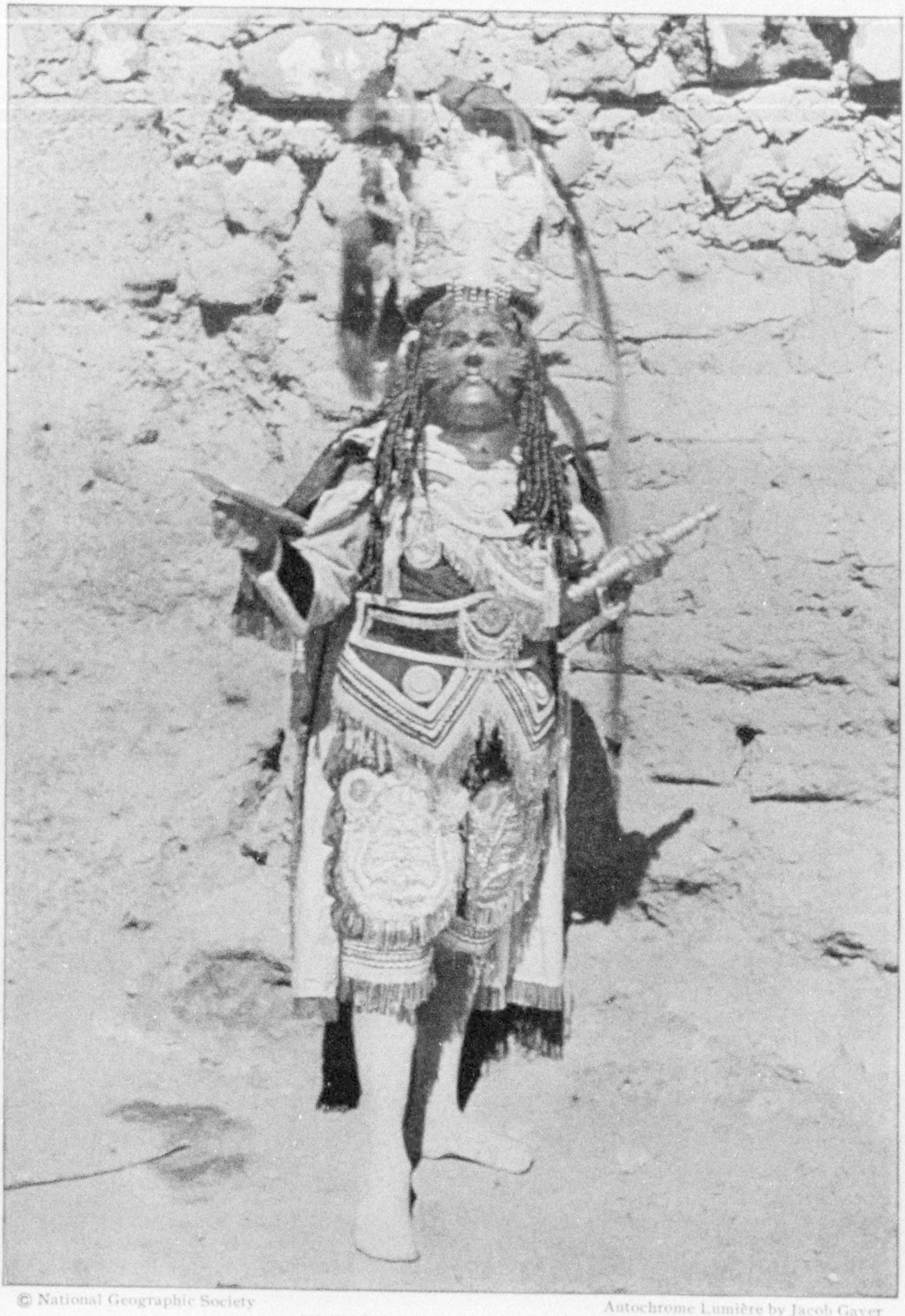
The family dog, anæmic, apologetic, is always in the party and frequently wears a necklace of dried lemons to ward off canine ills.

A dozen burros pass with bulging packs of charcoal lashed to their backs. A porter goes by with a marimba nearly as big as a piano, but not so heavy (see illustration, page 606). He has carried it from Antigua, 30 miles away (see text, page 647).

A *mozo* (peon) passes with an enormous bulk of half-bushel baskets towering above his body. Another is weighted beneath a burden of earthen water jars, a load that you would not carry a block, yet he has jogged in that very morning from Mixco. Of course, oxcarts make part of the procession, great lumbering vehicles filled with corn, hides, sugar, coffee, and other heavy items of freight that may be moved from country to city (see illustrations, pages 603 and 636).

Then the occasional automobile looms up in the distance, emerging from a cloud of dust. A great wave of hysteria runs through the procession in front. Old women, little children, porters with unbelievable burdens, all scuttle, dodge, and scurry to the roadside, up steep banks, and into neighboring fields or woods, anywhere to escape the imminent danger of this unnatural monster.

When I began to photograph individual units of this train, there was often difficulty in inducing them to face the camera, because of a widespread belief that the apparatus is an X-ray machine in disguise and that the operator is probably viewing



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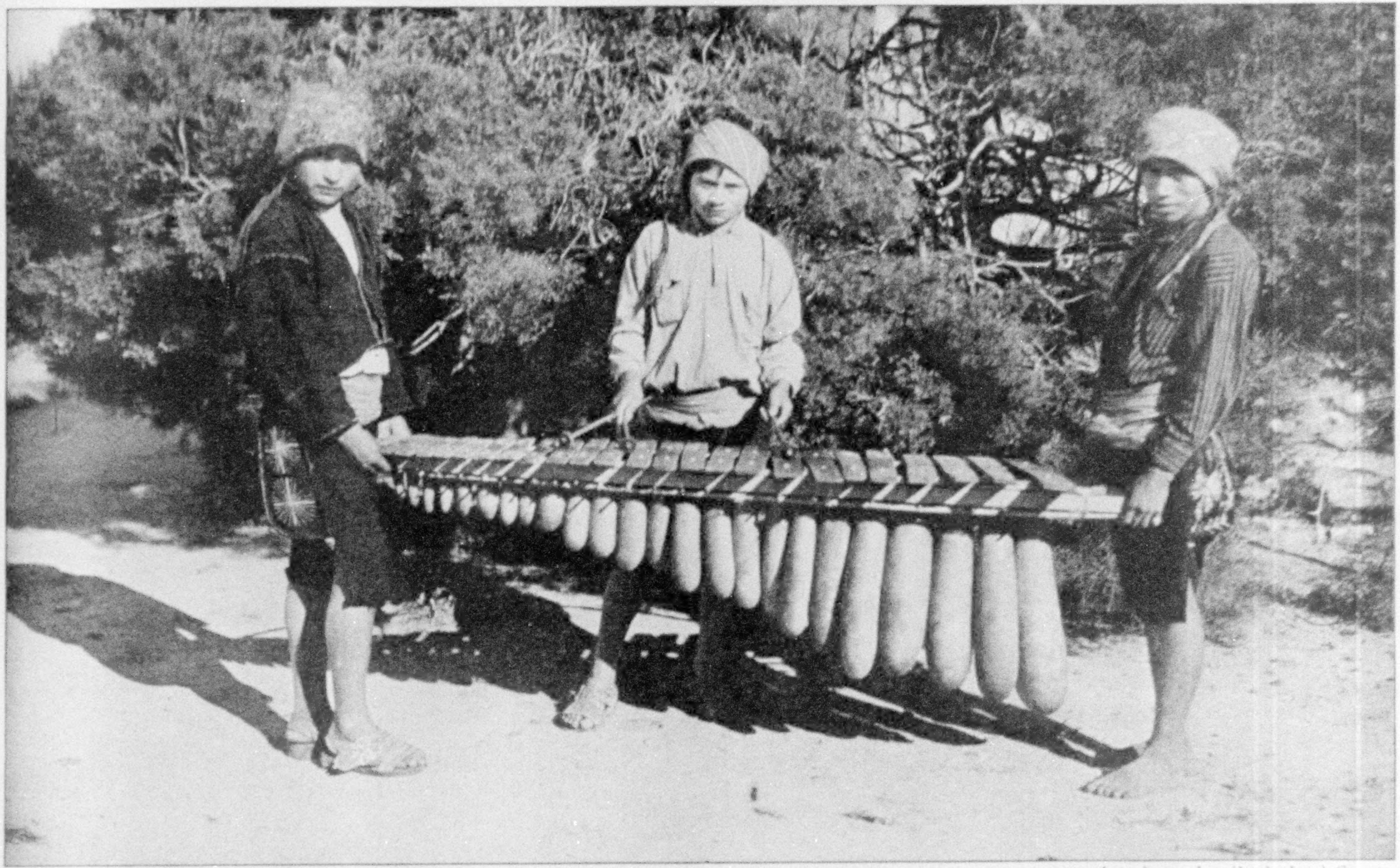
IN THE FULL PANOPLY OF WAR

A Quiché Indian impersonates Tecum-Umam, commander in chief of his tribe in its last desperate stand against the Spanish invaders. Surmounting the headdress is a stuffed quetzal, the brilliant green bird which is the national emblem of Guatemala.



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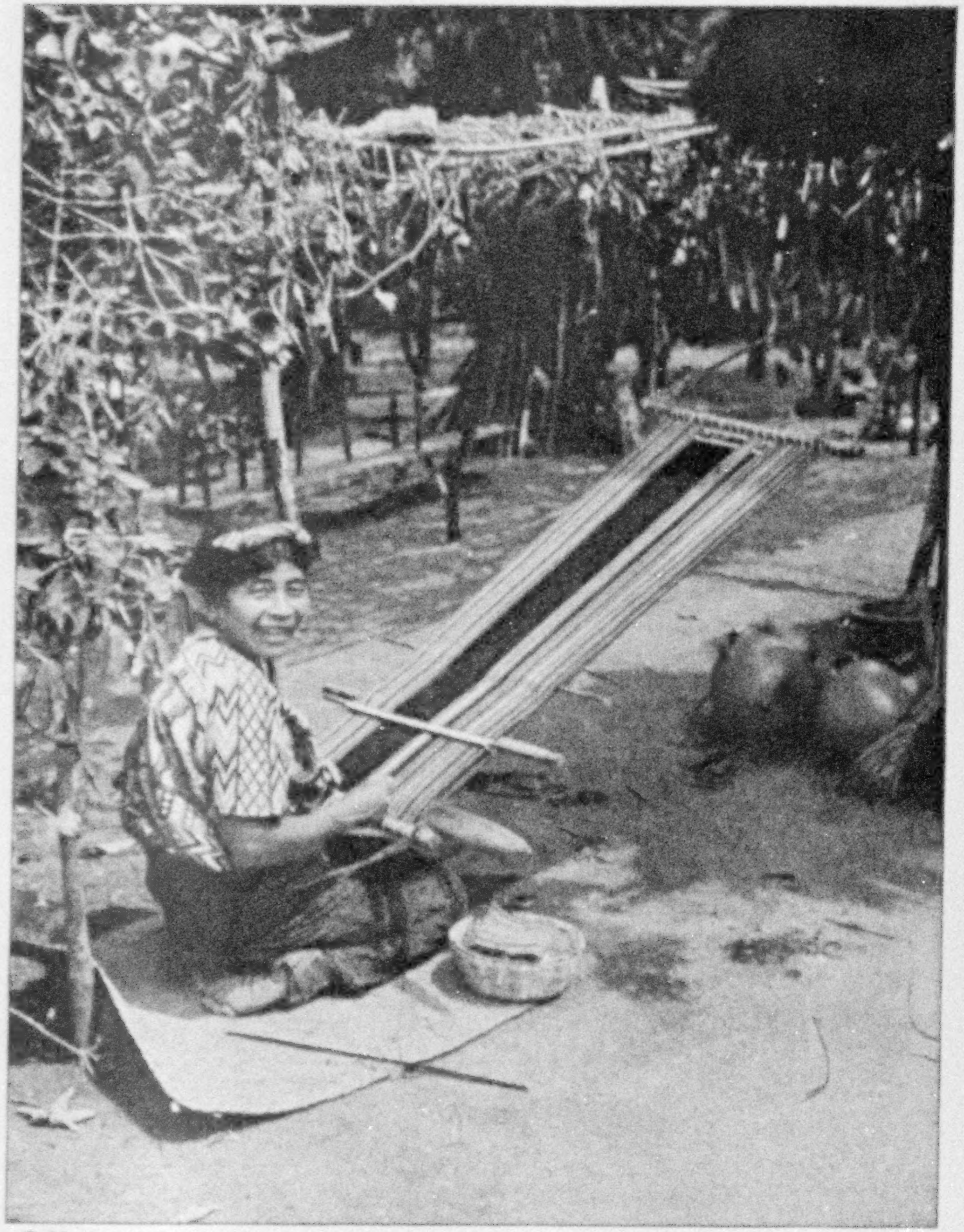
THE NATIONAL INSTRUMENT OF MUSICAL GUATEMALA

The large modern type of marimba, played by a sextet of sleek-haired and tuxedoed exponents of "jazz," is a familiar sight in the United States as well as in Guatemala City, but to see and hear this unique instrument in its primitive form one must journey to the upland Indian country. Here it is known as the *tecomates* (gourds) or more colloquially as "marimba 'Mas'" which might be rather freely translated as "Tom Jones' marimba." Saint Thomas is the patron saint of Chichicastenango, where this picture was taken, and a large percentage of the men bear the name of Tomás.



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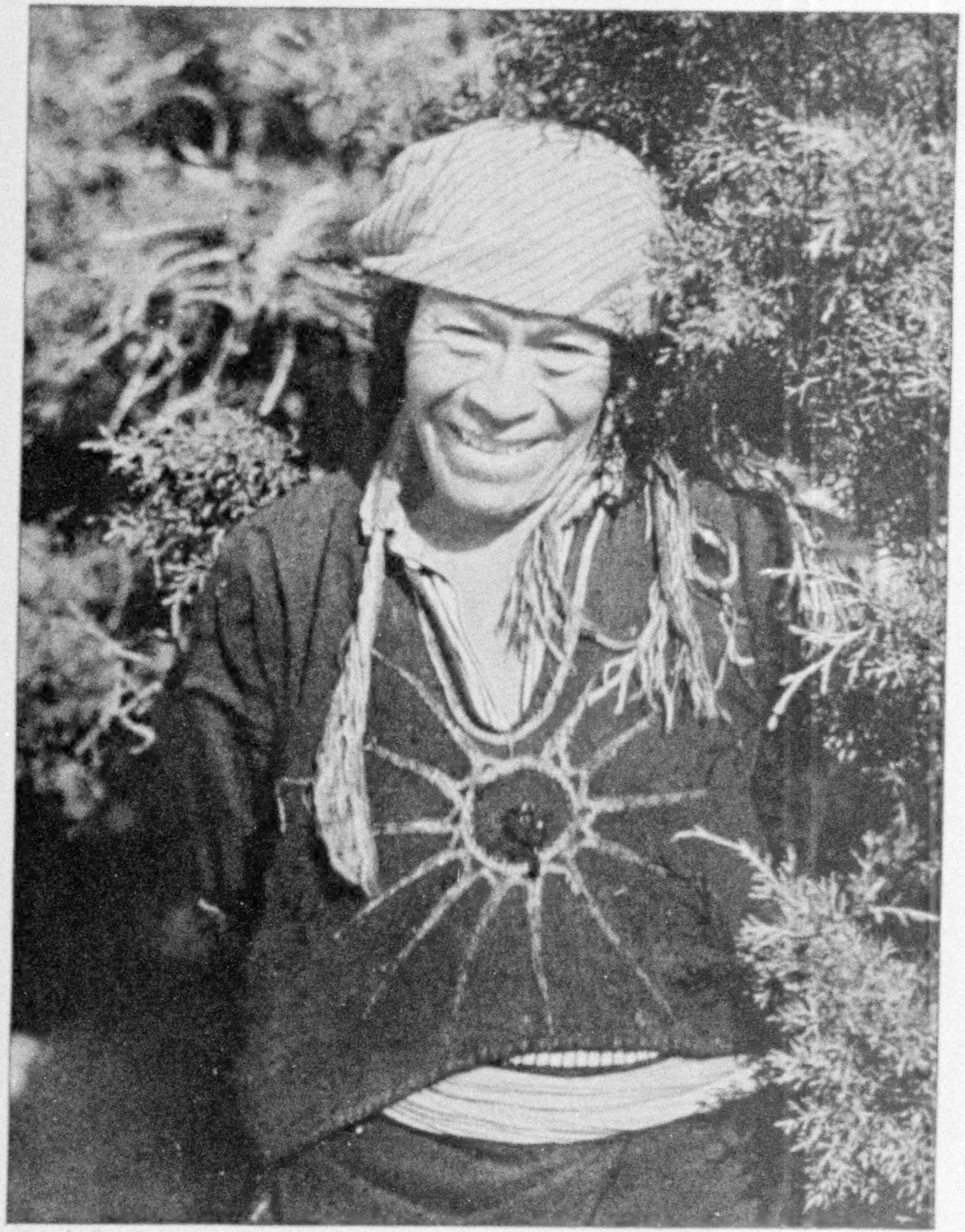
A GUATEMALAN WEAVER



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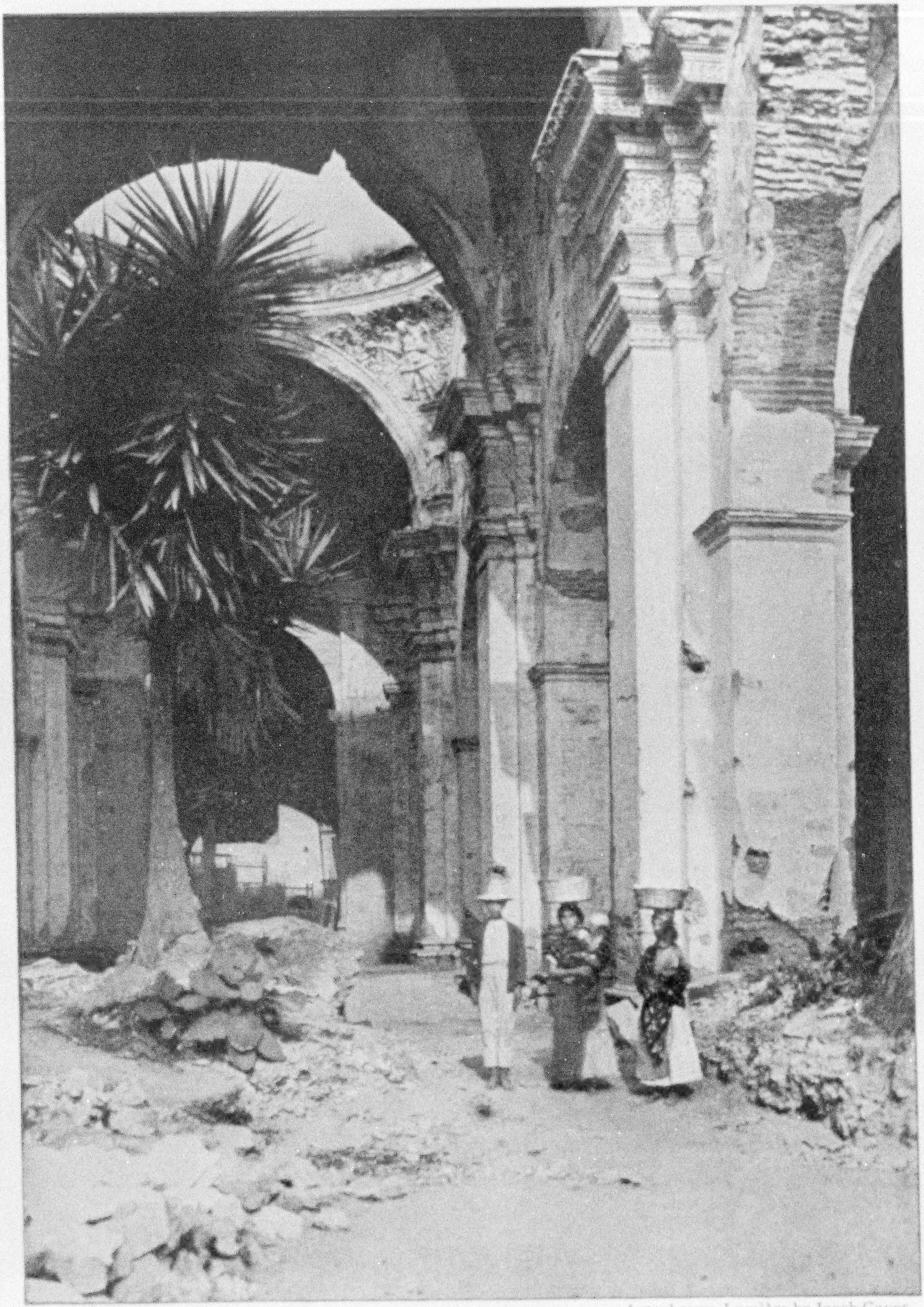
A PATRIARCH OF THE QUICHÉS



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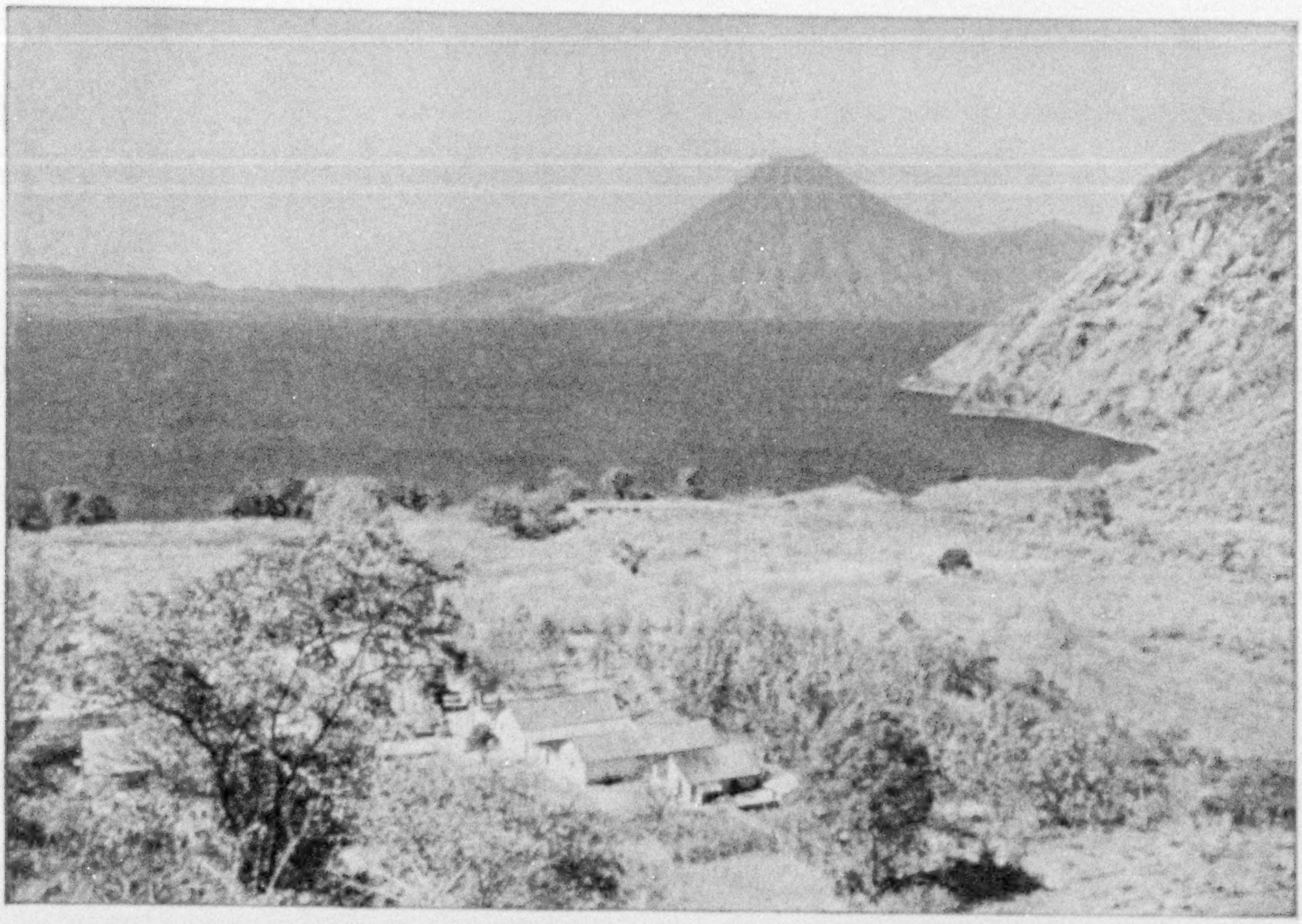
WHEN THE EARTH TREMBLED AT ANTIGUA

Sunlight and rain come through gaps in the roof of the Cathedral, and cactus and palm grow where black-clad ecclesiastics once trod the stately corridors.



LAKE ATITLÁN AND THE VOLCANO OF SAN PEDRO

The territories of the Quichés, Cakchiqueles, and Zutugiles meet on the now peaceful shores of this lake, formerly the scene of many a sanguinary conflict among these warring tribes.

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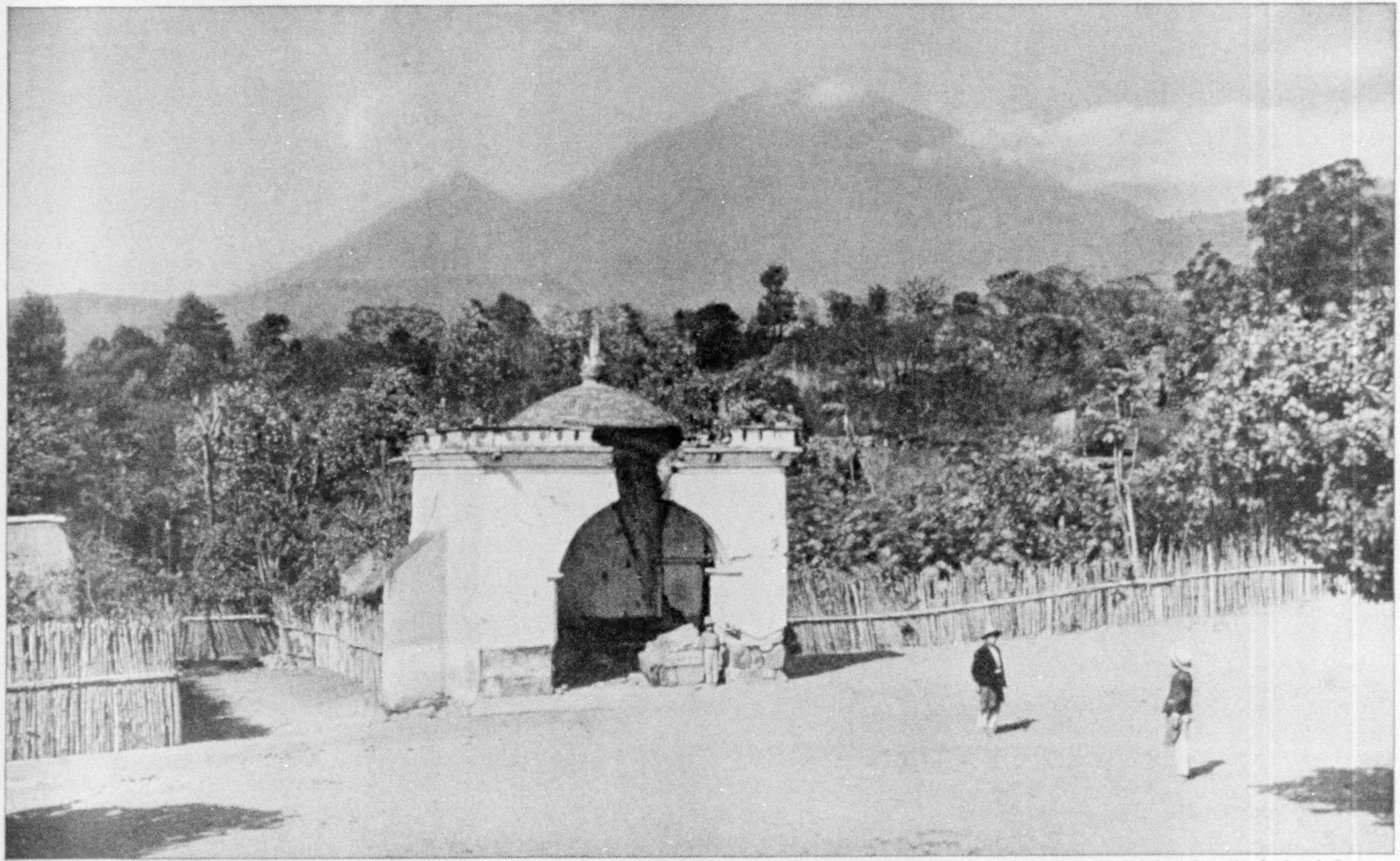
IN BANANALAND

The green fruit has just been cut and hauled by mule tram to the "pick-up" platform, whence it starts on its long journey to North American markets.



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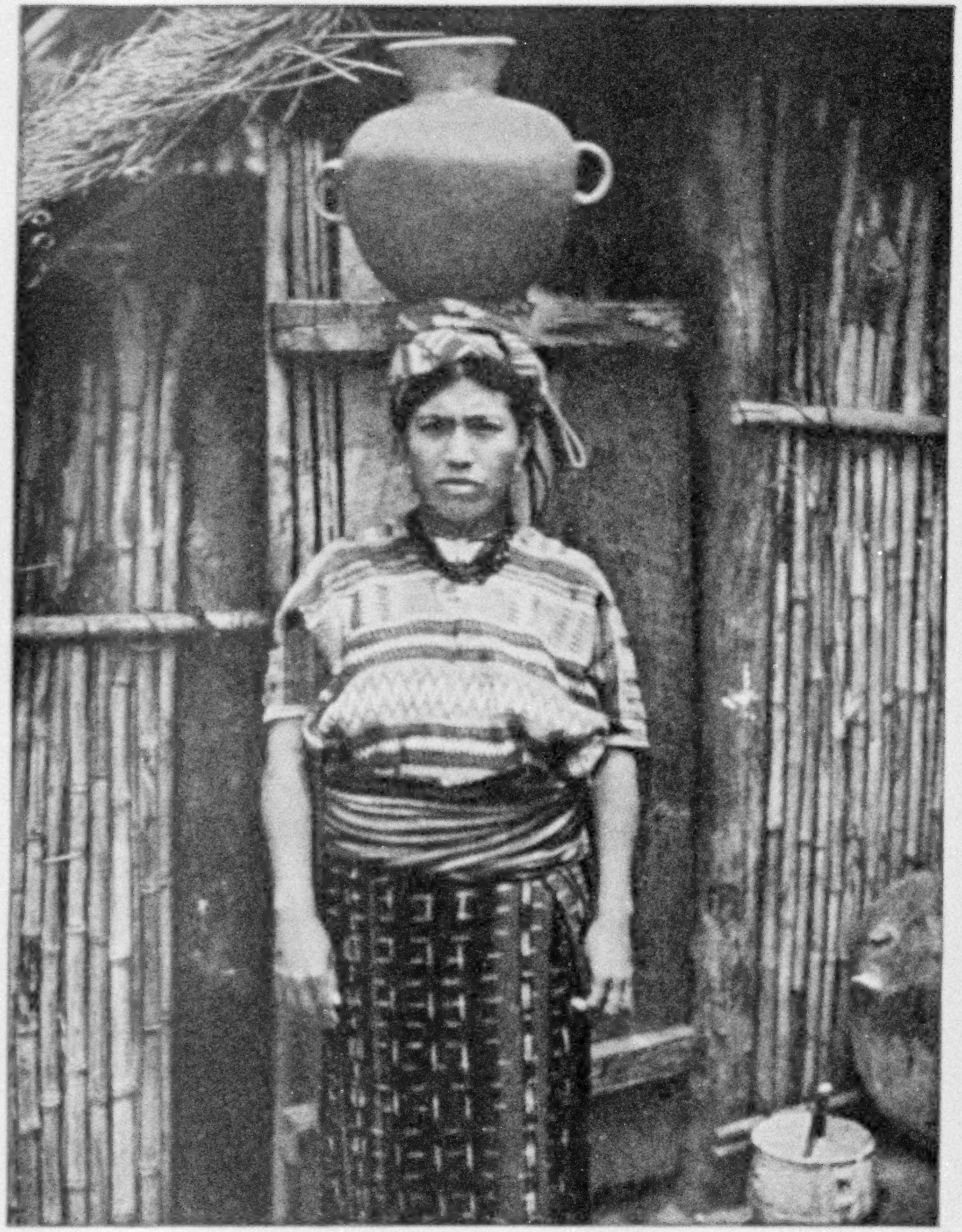
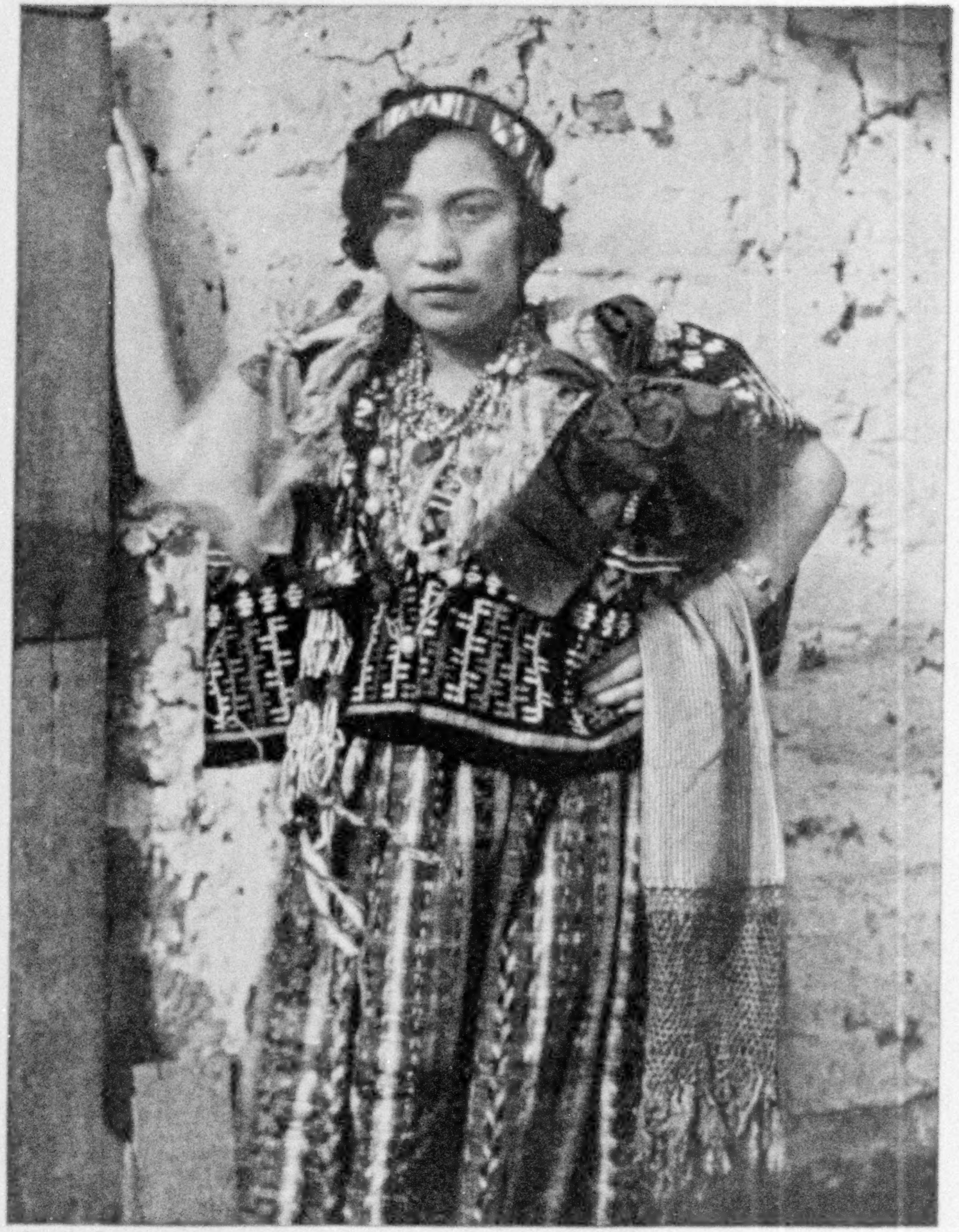
A CORNER OF THE PLAZA OF SANTA CATARINA

In the distance are the twin peaks of Fuego and Acatenango and in the foreground the ruins of a small building formerly used as a repository for sacred effigies.





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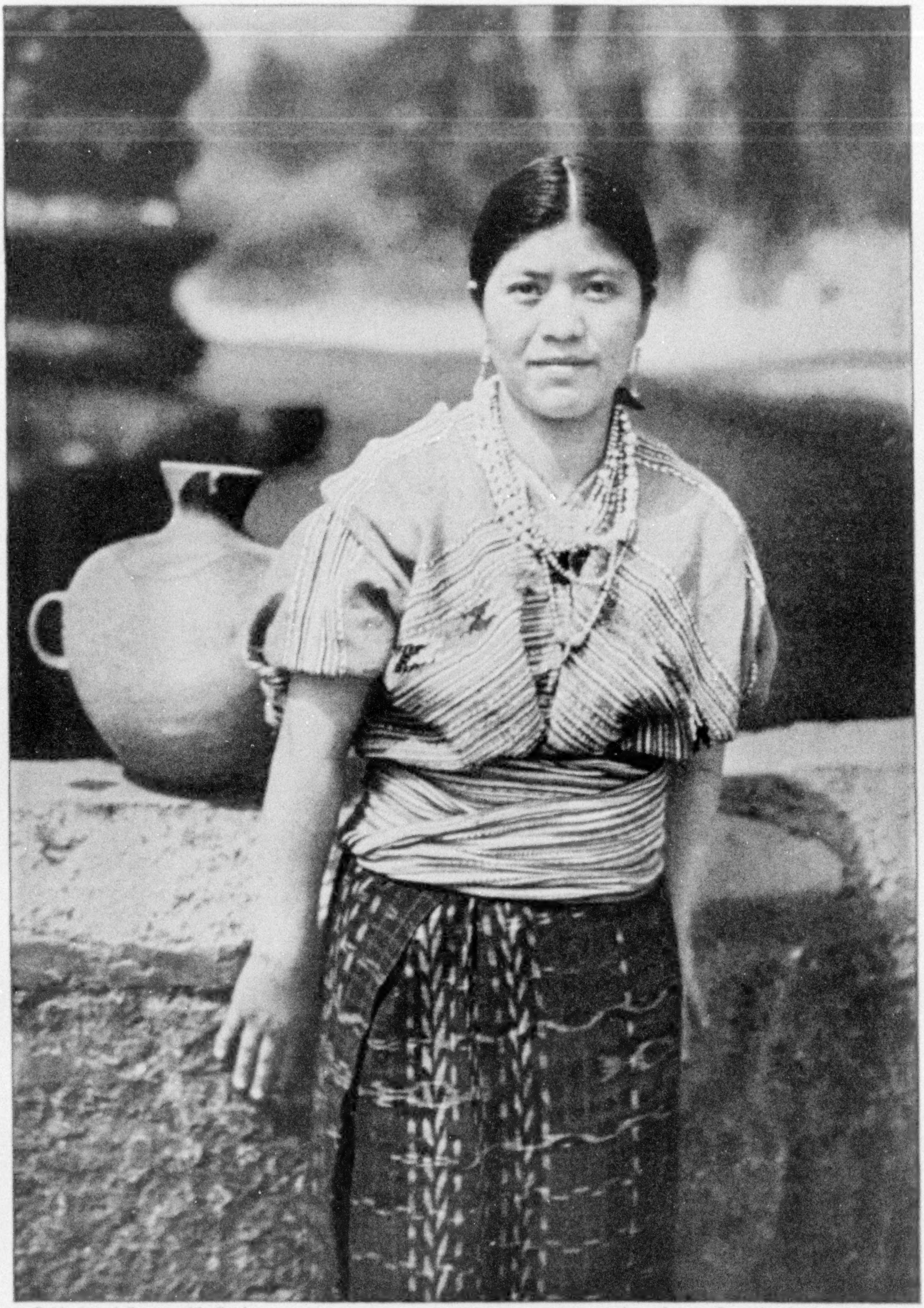
A WOMAN OF SAN ANTONIO AGUAS CALIENTES

A GUATEMALTECA OF COBÁN IN FESTIVE ATTIRE

The color designs of the costumes are peculiar to the native towns of these women, and for either to change the pattern in any detail would be considered in very bad taste.



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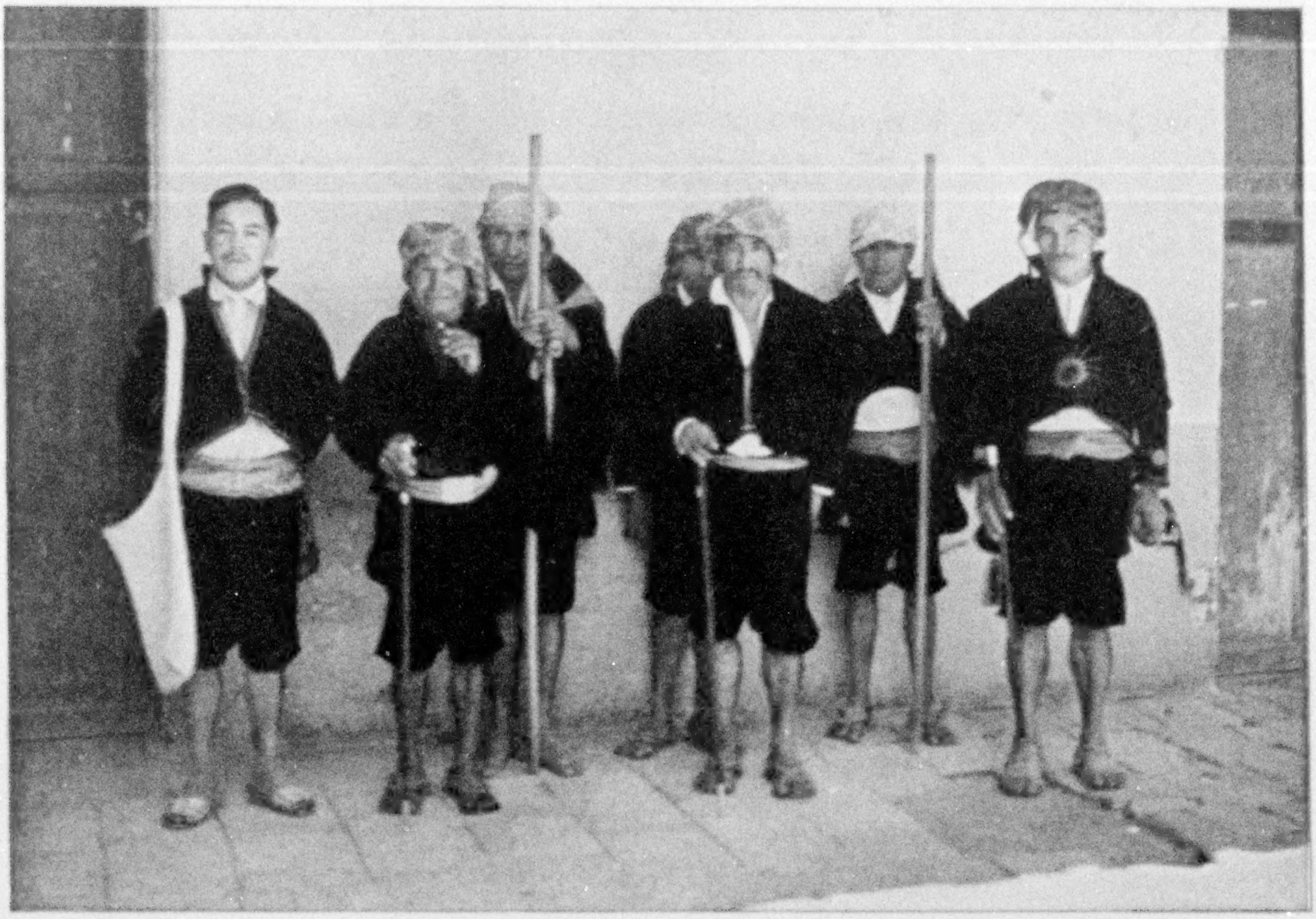
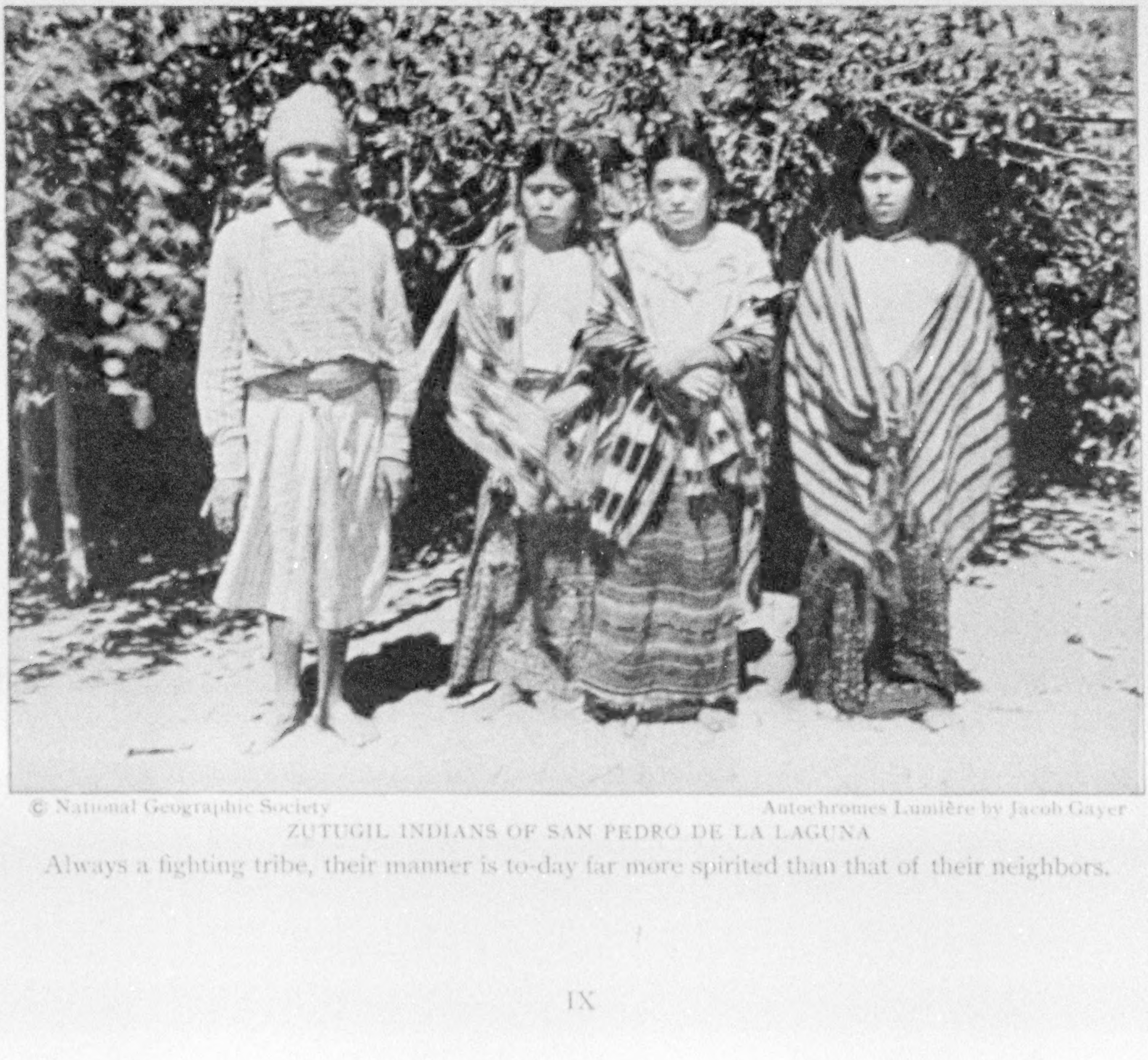
A YOUNG WOMAN OF COMALAPA

She is not unwilling to pose but is poised for instant flight if the weird gestures and incantations incident to color photography grow much more mysterious!



CITY FATHERS OF AN INDIAN TOWN

Note the staves of office, of which these Guatemalan officials are very proud.



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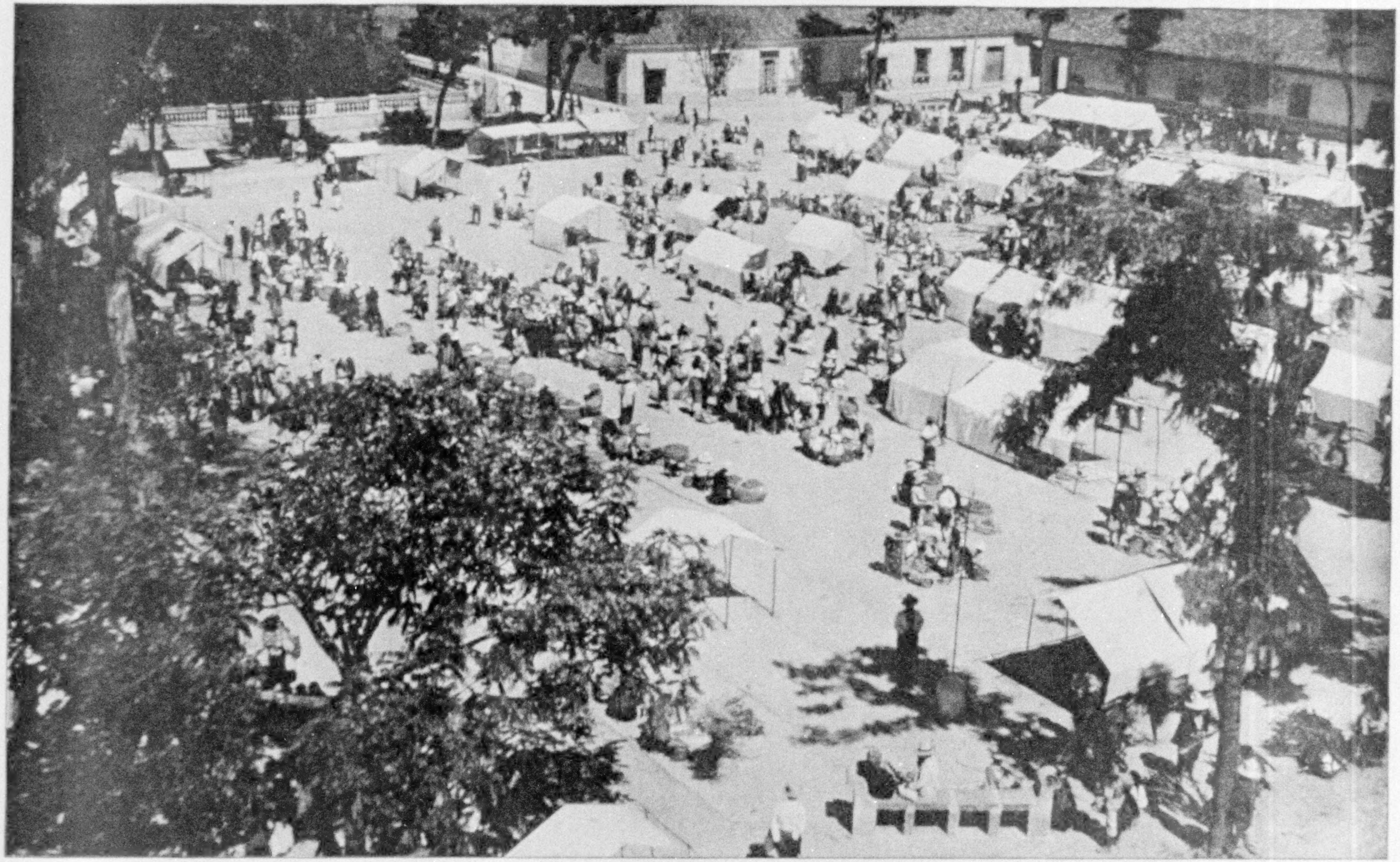
ZUTUGIL INDIANS OF SAN PEDRO DE LA LAGUNA

Always a fighting tribe, their manner is to-day far more spirited than that of their neighbors.



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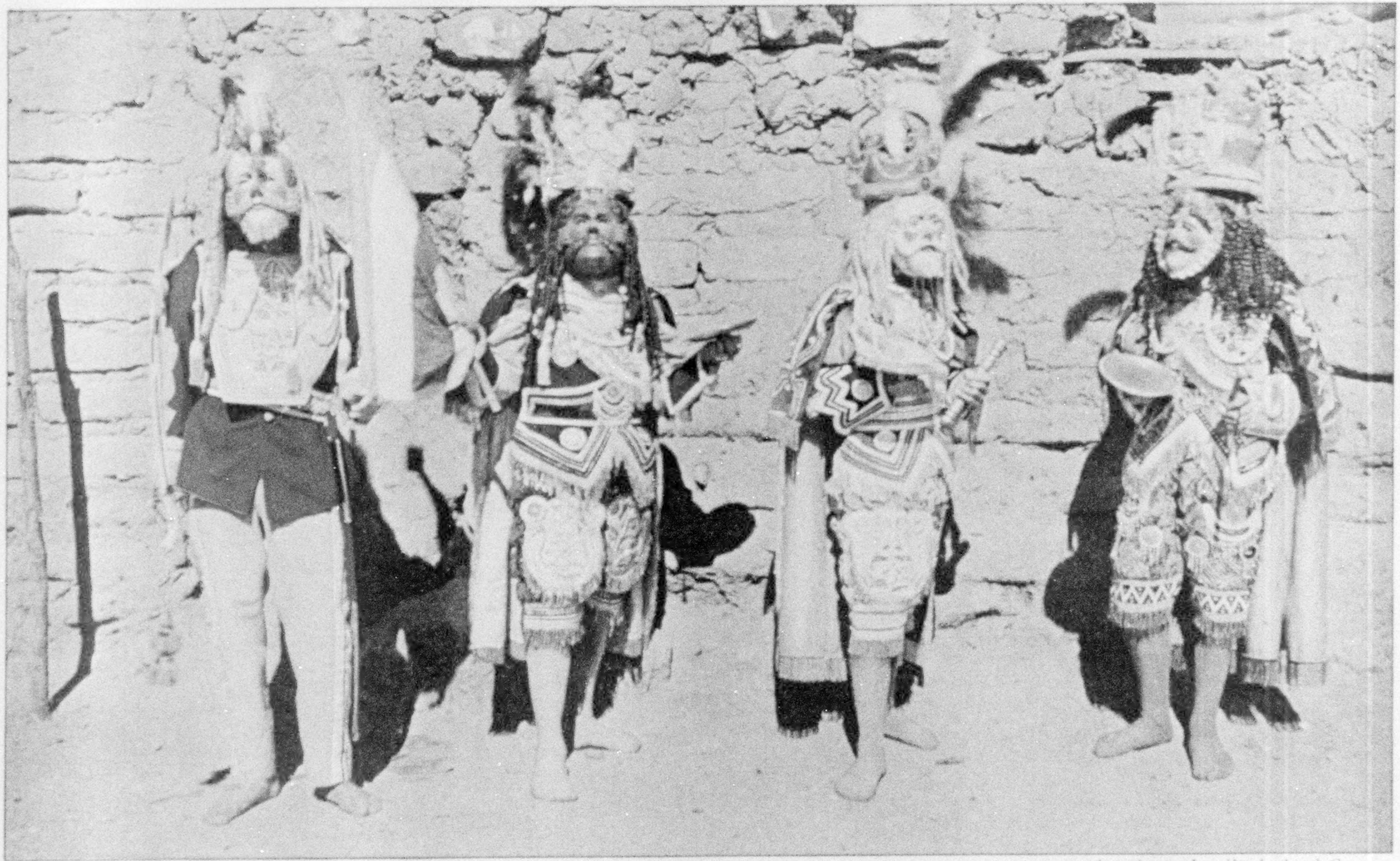
THE MARKET PLACE OF ONE OF THE HILL TOWNS OF GUATEMALA

On two days of each week Chichicastenango becomes the scene of a kind of fair, and Indians come for many miles to sell their produce and purchase articles to meet their simple needs.



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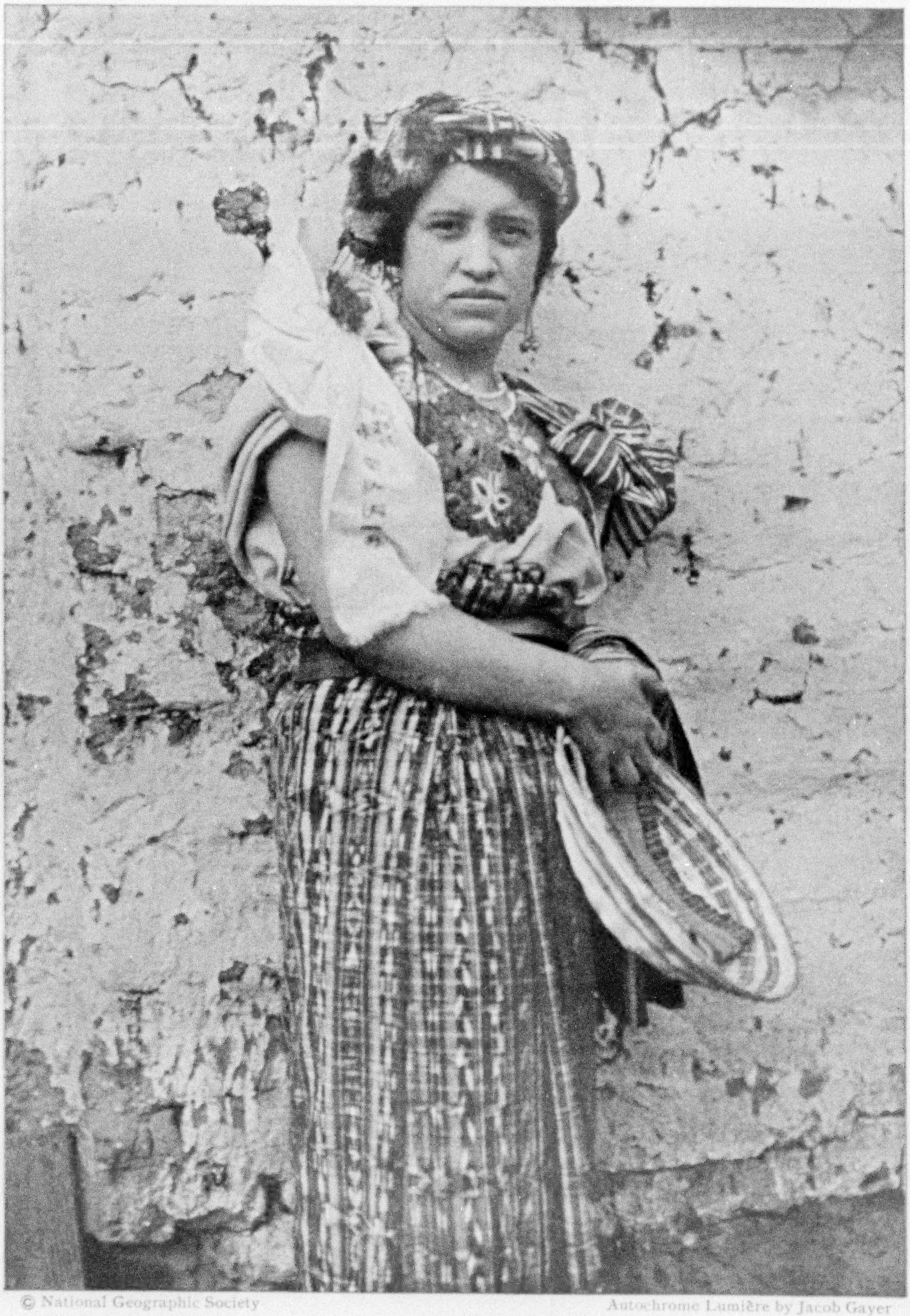
IN THE BRILLIANT COSTUMES OF THE DANCE OF THE CONQUISTADORES

The Guatemalan Indians reënact the struggle between the Quichés and the invading Spaniards under Alvarado. Note the beard and mustache effect à la Espagnole. The second man from the left is shown also in Color Plate I.



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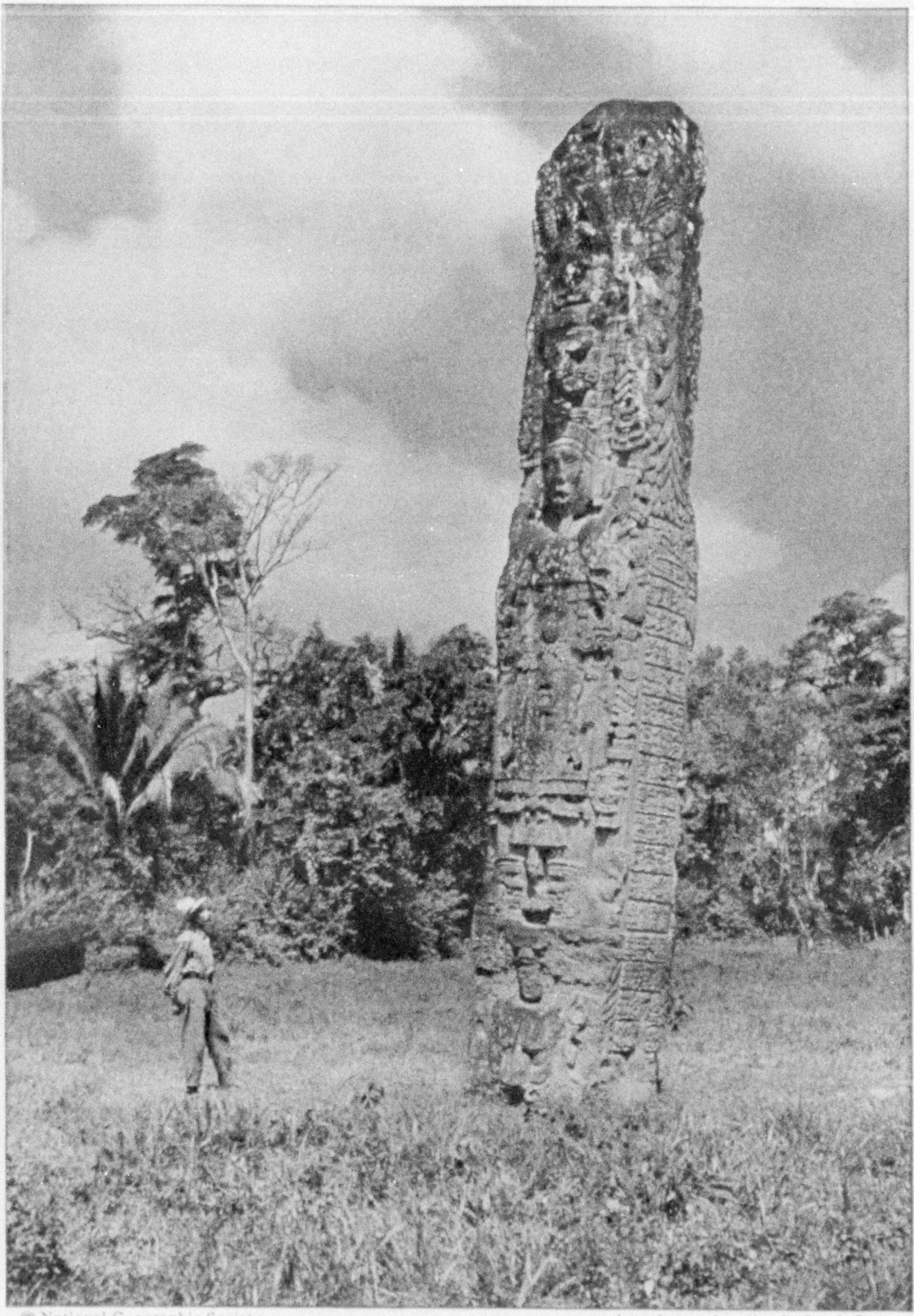
AN UPLAND LASS

The women of the mountain districts are extremely fond of gay colors, and the children's dresses are often charming miniatures of their elders'. Weaving and dyeing are native arts which survive in remote districts.



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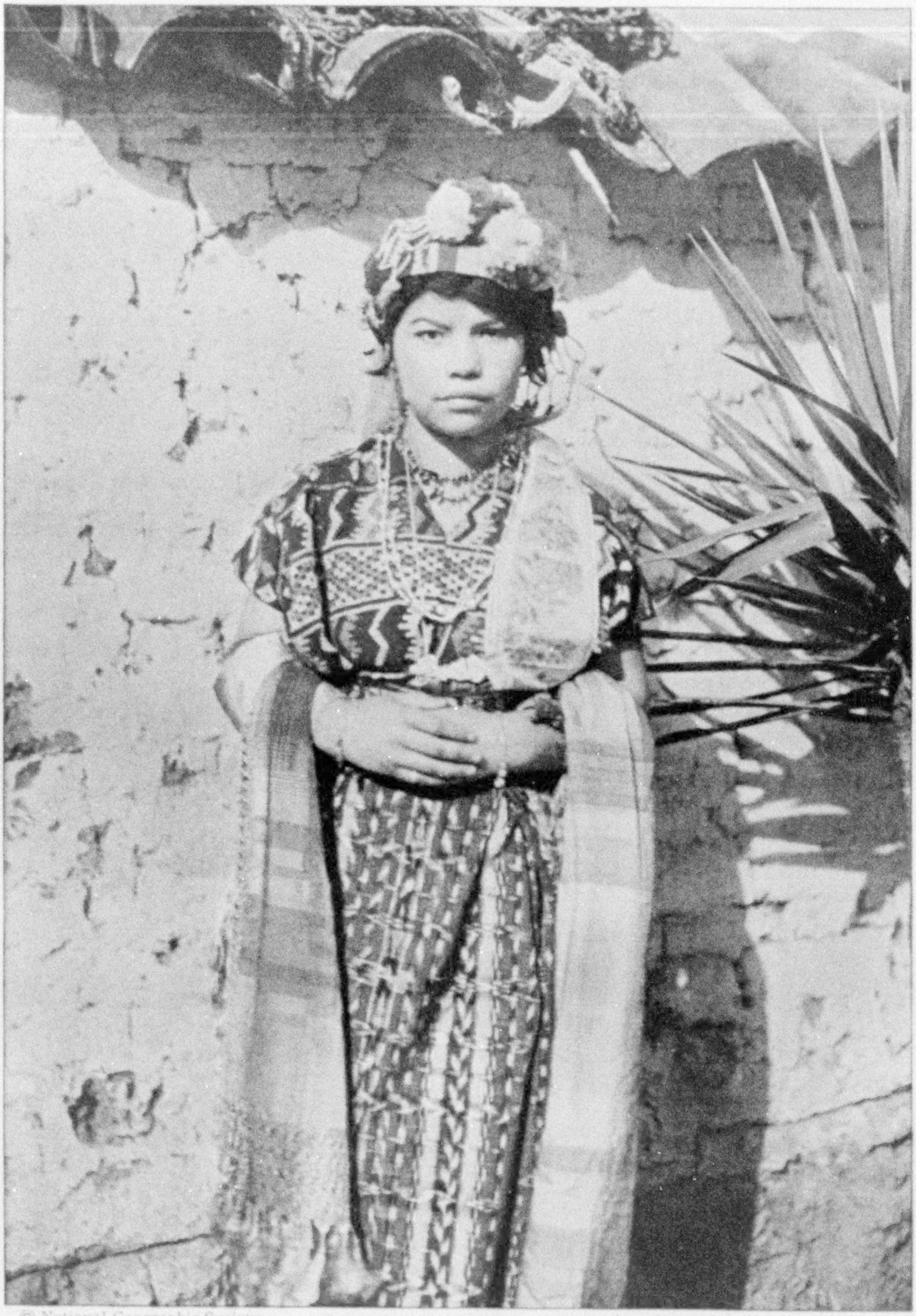
A MONUMENT LEFT BY A VANISHED PEOPLE

This wonderfully carved stela, standing in the midst of a tropical jungle near Quirigua, is one of the many mysterious remains of the ancient Maya civilization of Central America, fully described in earlier numbers of The National Geographic Magazine.



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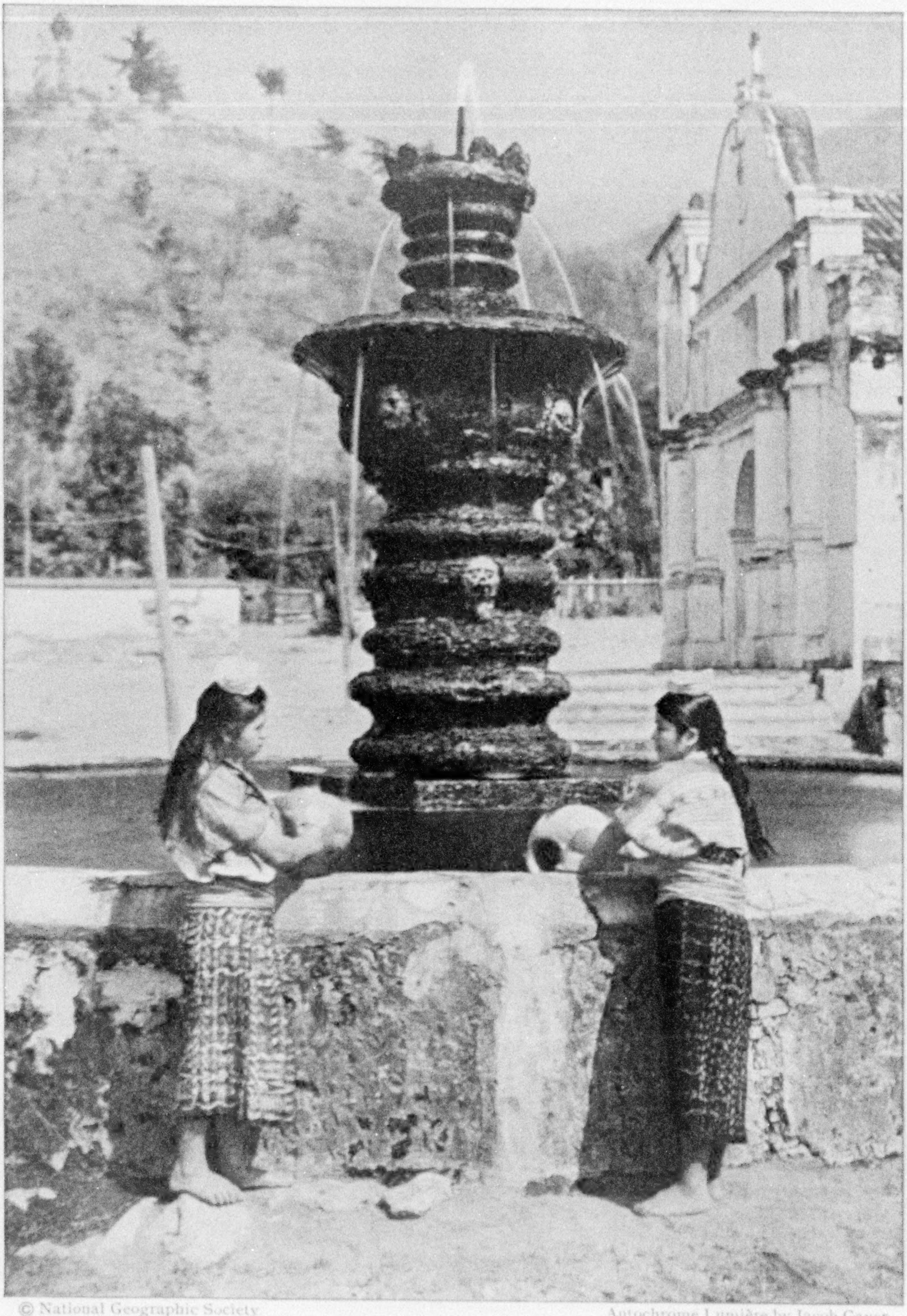
A STATELY DAUGHTER OF AN ANCIENT RACE

Although it has been 400 years since the Spaniards colonized Guatemala, the Indian tribes have bravely maintained their racial identity.



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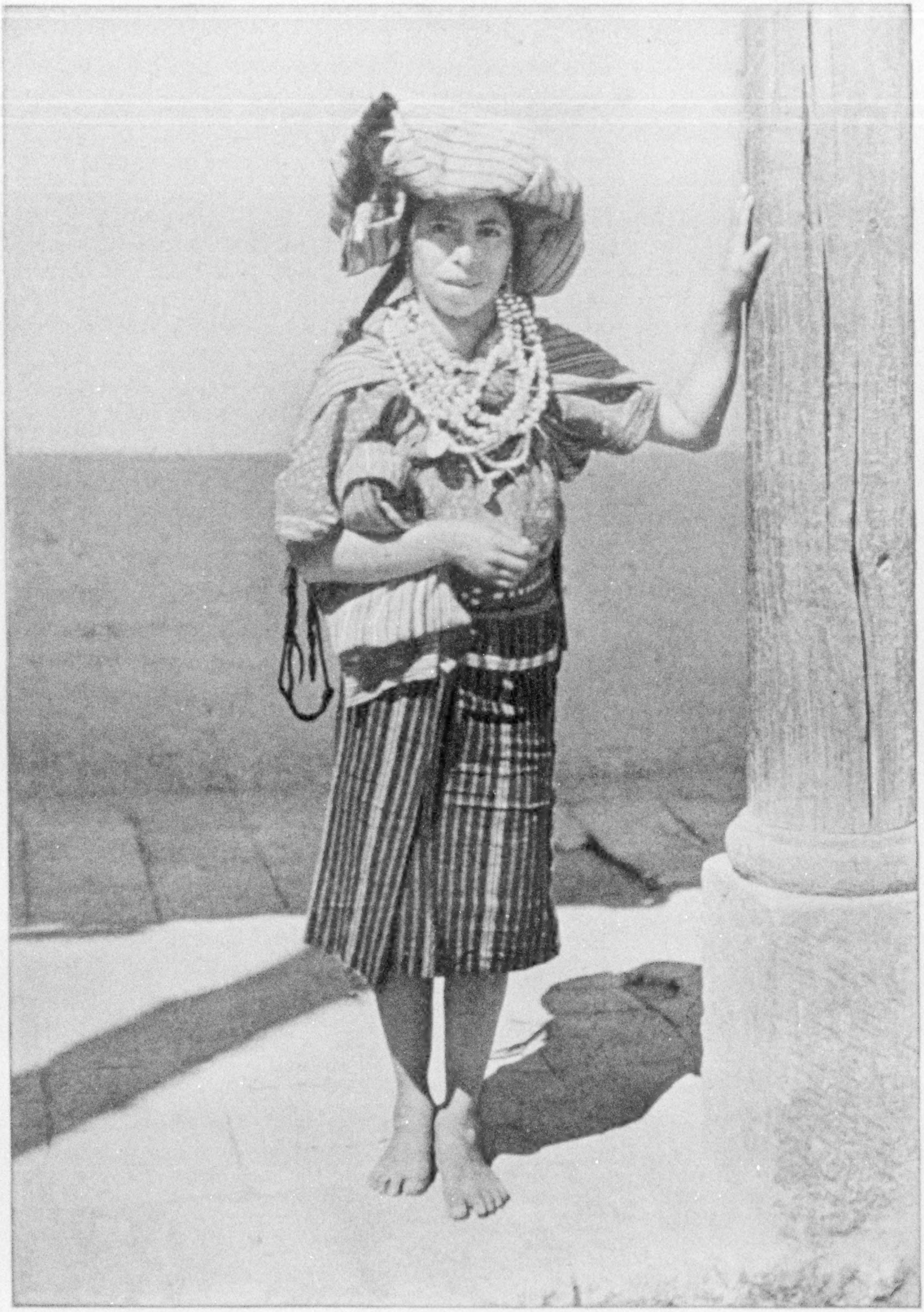
A RELIC OF SPANISH OCCUPATION

This grandiose fountain is the chief water-works of Santa Catarina, one of the numerous Indian towns in the neighborhood of Antigua.



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A WOMAN OF THE QUICHÉS

There is a tradition among the people of her tribe that the whippoorwill still guards the sacred spot at Xibalba where the Quichés in legendary times established the capital of their empire. The gayly colored background (shown also in Color Plate IX, upper), is a wall of the "city building" in the Indian town of Chichicastenango.

various bones or vital organs. Therefore I never blamed them for registering mild uneasiness (see illustration, page 600).

On other occasions subjects whom I had selected demurred, in the belief that I was about to weave around them a sorcerer's spell. The Guatemalan Indian has experienced so many instances of misplaced confidence during the past 400 years that he is justified in questioning the motives of a "gringo" who backs him up against a convenient palm tree and aims a wicked-looking piece of mechanism at his solar plexus.

To smooth out some of these annoying difficulties, I explained the situation to a youngish policeman who had been following me about with eager curiosity. Pushing a 10-peso bill (almost 20 cents) into his hand, I coached him in the part he was to play in the intimidation of such of these passers-by as I might select. The honor of participating in the photographic fiesta would probably have been gross overpay, but this glory, plus the munificent gift, stimulated his sense of duty to an embarrassing degree.

When I selected a prospective victim, this minion of the law not only arrested his journey toward the market place, but insisted upon posing the subject.

Perhaps nothing more unnatural, strained, and surprising could have been attained than the expression of these conscripts in the name of art, who were torn between fear of refusing the policeman, horror of a possible X-ray machine, and deep apprehension as to possible sorcery.

NATIVE ART CAN BE STUDIED IN THE MARKET PLACE

I followed the Mixco procession into the market place, the most interesting spot in Guatemala City. It is a big, rambling structure covering a block, filled with numerous booths piled with fruit, vegetables, flowers, and with little stalls lining the inner walls, each with its stock of blankets and the varied woven work of the different tribes.

Here were embroidered blouses from San Martín, serapes from Quezaltenango, bridles, cinches, native hats, sandals—the thousand and one simple, though well-made, articles used by the common people in their everyday lives.

Side streets are choked with mule trains, curbs are lined with oxcarts, a small regiment of servants passes from booth to booth, each carrying a broad wicker tray on her head, making piecemeal purchases for her particular señora.

A few tourists wander about, paying exorbitant prices for everything they buy, and housewives pick their way disdainfully through the cluttered place, followed by servants, as they make the family purchases.

WE DESERT THE HIGHLANDS FOR THE HOT COUNTRY

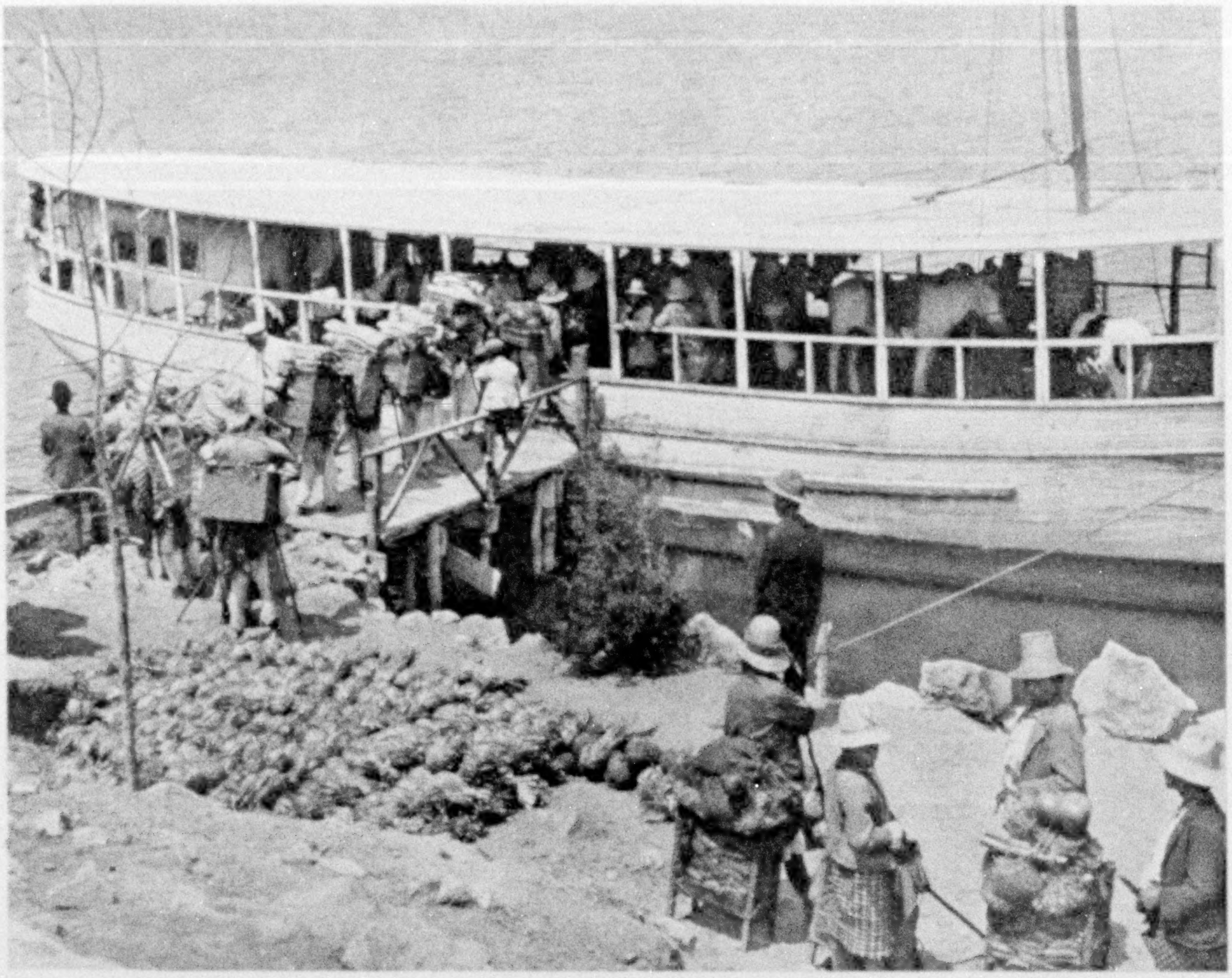
One morning as day broke we boarded a private train of the dependable International Railways and slid off the backbone of the country, down past Lake Amatitlán, with the hot springs and steam jets along its margin, through Palín, where village women swarmed on us with trays of fried fish, aguacates, and tortillas (see illustration, page 630).

On the edge of Palín Hill one looks 40 miles over ranches, canefields, cattle pastures, and the virgin forests of this magnificent plain to the edge of the Pacific, and then on across a narrow belt of hazy blue to a line where ocean and sky blend into a vague, enchanting horizon.

The little yellow train coasts down Palín Hill 16 miles, a drop of 2,500 feet out of the cool uplands into the hot country and into the station of Escuintla, "Land of Dogs."

Here is the northern edge of a zone 200 miles along the Pacific and 30 miles wide, one of the richest belts of land on earth, suited to any of the food products of the Tropics, from finest coffee on its northern foothills to cane, cacao, cattle, and cotton in the lower lands—four million acres that might produce each year more food than two or three of our arid Western States.

This zone has a curious labor situation. The owners of large estates maintain villages for their workers in the cool uplands and bring them down into the lower altitudes only during cane-cutting, coffee-picking, corn-planting, and periods of other seasonal labor demanded by tropical crops.



Photograph by Jacob Gayer

A FREIGHT AND PASSENGER BOAT ON LAKE ATITLÁN

This is the only vessel of any size on the lake and operates as a ferry between the Indian towns on the shores. In the left foreground is a pile of *panela*, crude sugar molded in spheres and wrapped in leaves for transportation.

This gives greater efficiency, for the hookworm finds its opportunity among barefoot people and those who live in the Guatemala highlands must be shod for comfort.

From Escuintla we glide down through canefields and jaragua grass pastures to Santa Maria, where the road divides, one branch leading to San José, the Pacific port, the other toward Mexico.

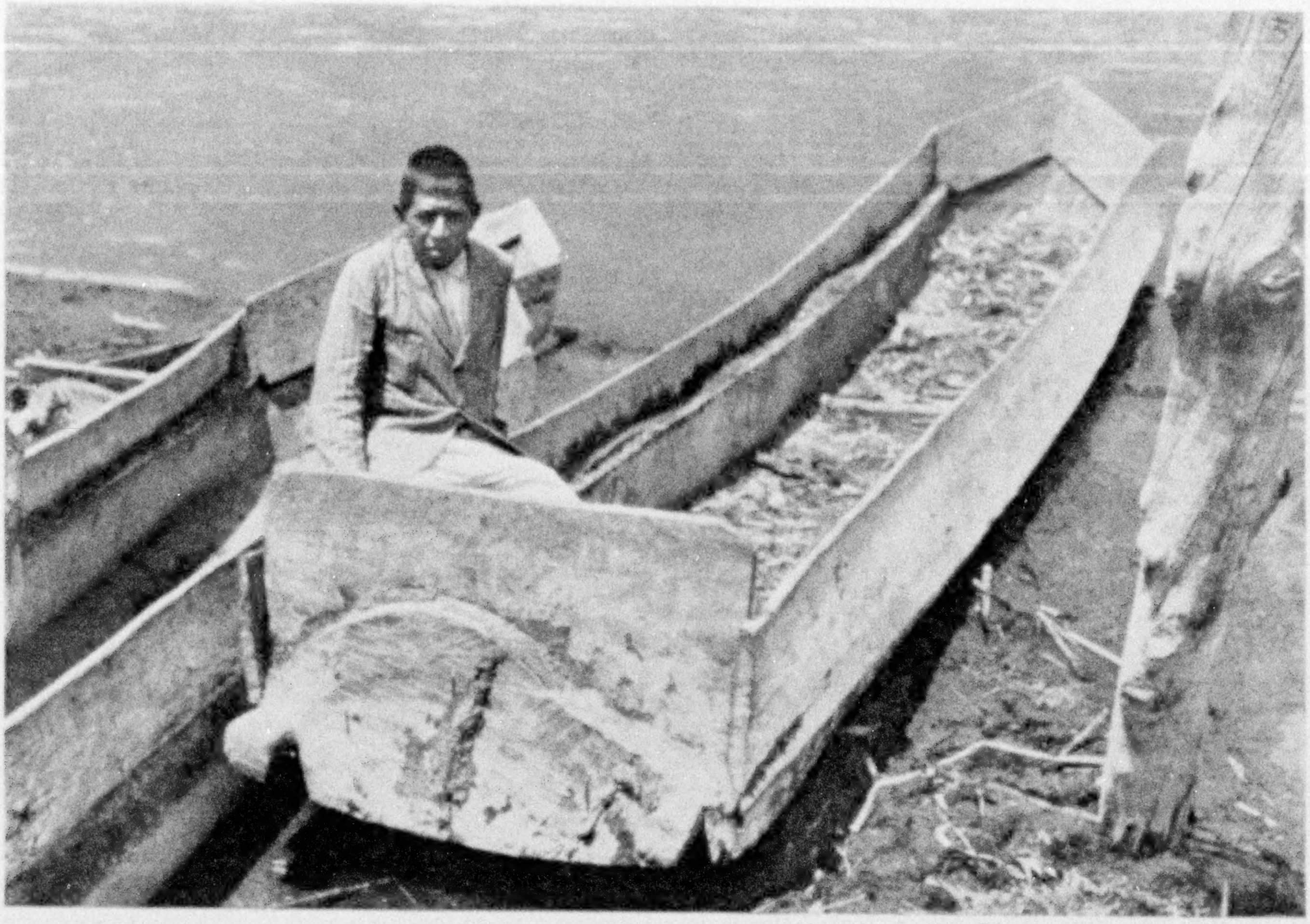
ROAST ARMADILLO VIES WITH LIZARD À LA MODE

The womenfolk of Santa Maria live by train schedule. Four times each day, with unfailing punctuality, they appear at the station with huge trays of something to sell. Passengers on the morning train from Guatemala City fall easy victims, for they arrive close to luncheon time and, after an hour of "la tierra caliente" (hot country) following the cool of the uplands, have been reduced to a state of feeble resistance in which these market women are not to be lightly fended off.

A comely girl, hemmed in by little heaps of vegetables, sits on the station platform and challenges appetites by holding up an armadillo roasted in the shell.

Another market woman, impressed by our interest in the armadillo, sought to lure us to her stall by holding up a squirming dinosaur—that is, its forbears were such several æons ago, before the species dwindled to the black, white, and green lizardlike creature now called the iguana (see illustration, page 640).

Friends in the Tropics have frequently assured me that the flesh of the female iguana is as delicate and savory as young chicken. But always, when my appetite has been whetted to a keen edge by these mouth-watering descriptions, a sudden "cut back" to that lizardlike body with the greenish dewlap, crest of spines running down the back, small beady eyes,



Photograph by Jacob Gayer

A NATIVE CRAFT ON THE BLUE WATERS OF ATITLÁN

The boat is a dugout, with sides and ends built up with extra boards to withstand the waves, which are frequently high. This mountain-fed lake, more than 5,000 feet above the sea, is of volcanic origin and in many places a 1,000-foot line will not find the bottom.

and long alligatorlike tail, has dulled hunger pangs.

We are now in the midst of the west-coast belt for the purpose of meeting the Guatemalan country gentleman at home and observing how he produces the cattle, cane, coffee, cacao, and other staples upon which the prosperity of this Republic depends.

Las Victorias is a big ranch devoted to fattening cattle. The house is typical—a luxurious country home built about a modern bathroom equipped with constantly running water and every shiny white thing a northern bathroom boasts.

An ex-officer of the German Army was major-domo of the ranch. Shortly after my arrival, I watched him inspect the *vaqueros*. Twenty or thirty native cowboys climbed into the saddle and wheeled their bronchos into an unbroken file of horses' noses. This attained, each vaquero straightened up in his saddle as the martinet marched down the line with his foreman.

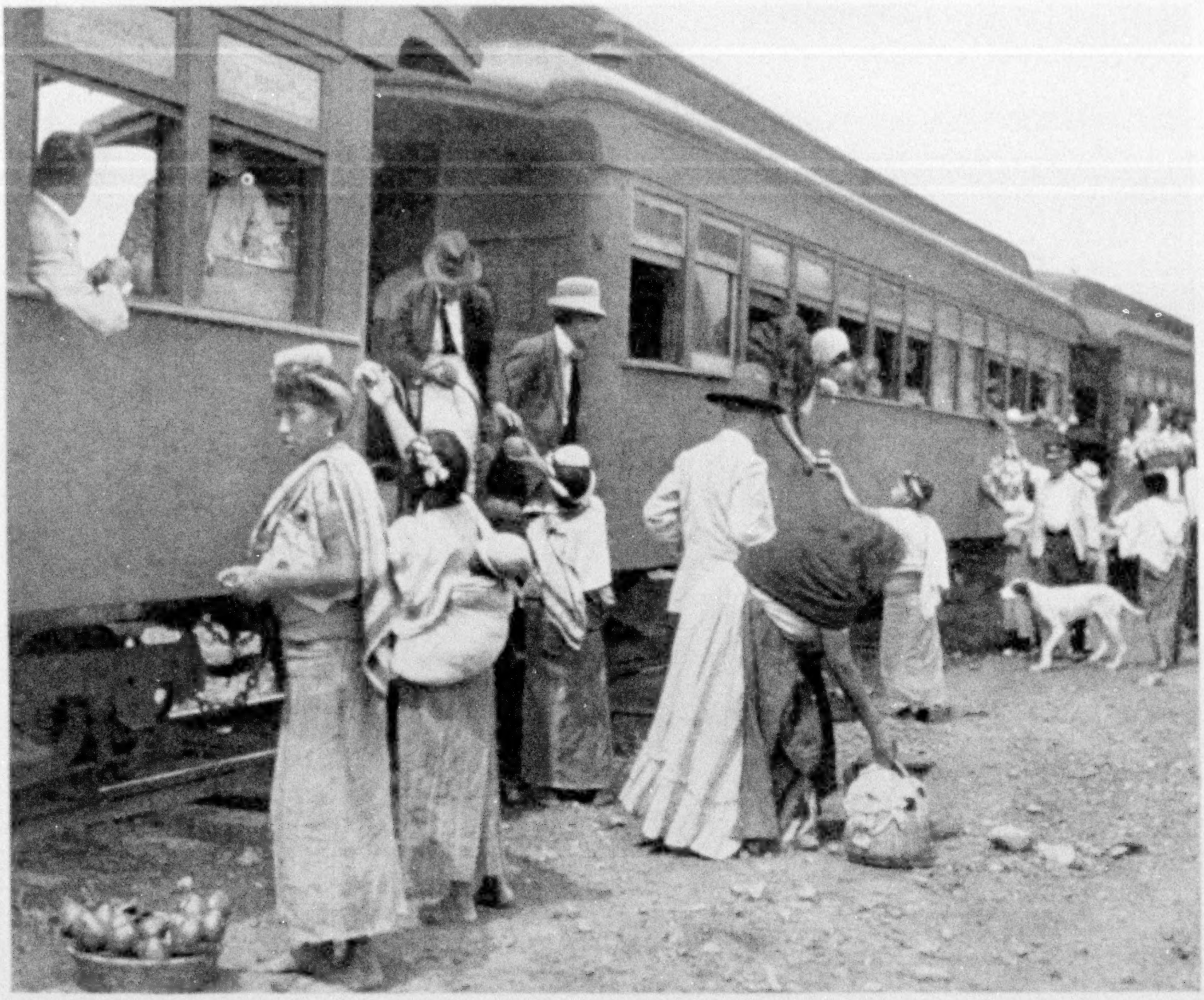
Inspection over, the major-domo mounted his own horse and with a word of command led off, the cowboys falling in behind with a subdued air not common to this independent breed.

Then we scrambled into our own saddles, assumed a debonair, centaurlike pose, which we did not feel, and clattered out for the ride over the ranch.

Long roads overhung with giant ceibas, festooned with orchids and flowing vines; broad fields of jaragua grass so high that we could scarcely see the backs of grazing herds; corrals in some wooded spot where steaming, milling, unhappy steers were herded for some unexplained purpose; villages for native labor, banana plantations, innumerable streams of clear, flowing water, and groves of coconut trees hung with clusters of green fruit—these were my impressions of a south-coast cattle ranch.

And then we knew why the bath was the feature of that home.

One will never realize the surpassing



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

DINING EN ROUTE IN GUATEMALA

Village women swarm around the incoming trains with trays of fruit, fish, aguacates, and *tortillas*. The ubiquitous tortilla, second cousin of our own flapjack, does double duty at these wayside cafeterias, being used both as a comestible and as a plate on which other food is served. Tortillas are made of corn which has been cooked in lye water and have a somewhat soapy flavor.

joy of a tepid bath, of any bath, until he has ridden a strange saddle cinched to an eccentric mule for at least six hours of some baking, dusty tropical day, harried by the ooze of perspiration and the galling contact with saddle seat and stirrup strap. A spray of tepid water, a Turkish towel, clean, cool pajamas, a hammock, and an Omar Khayyam to weave this languorous moment into verse!

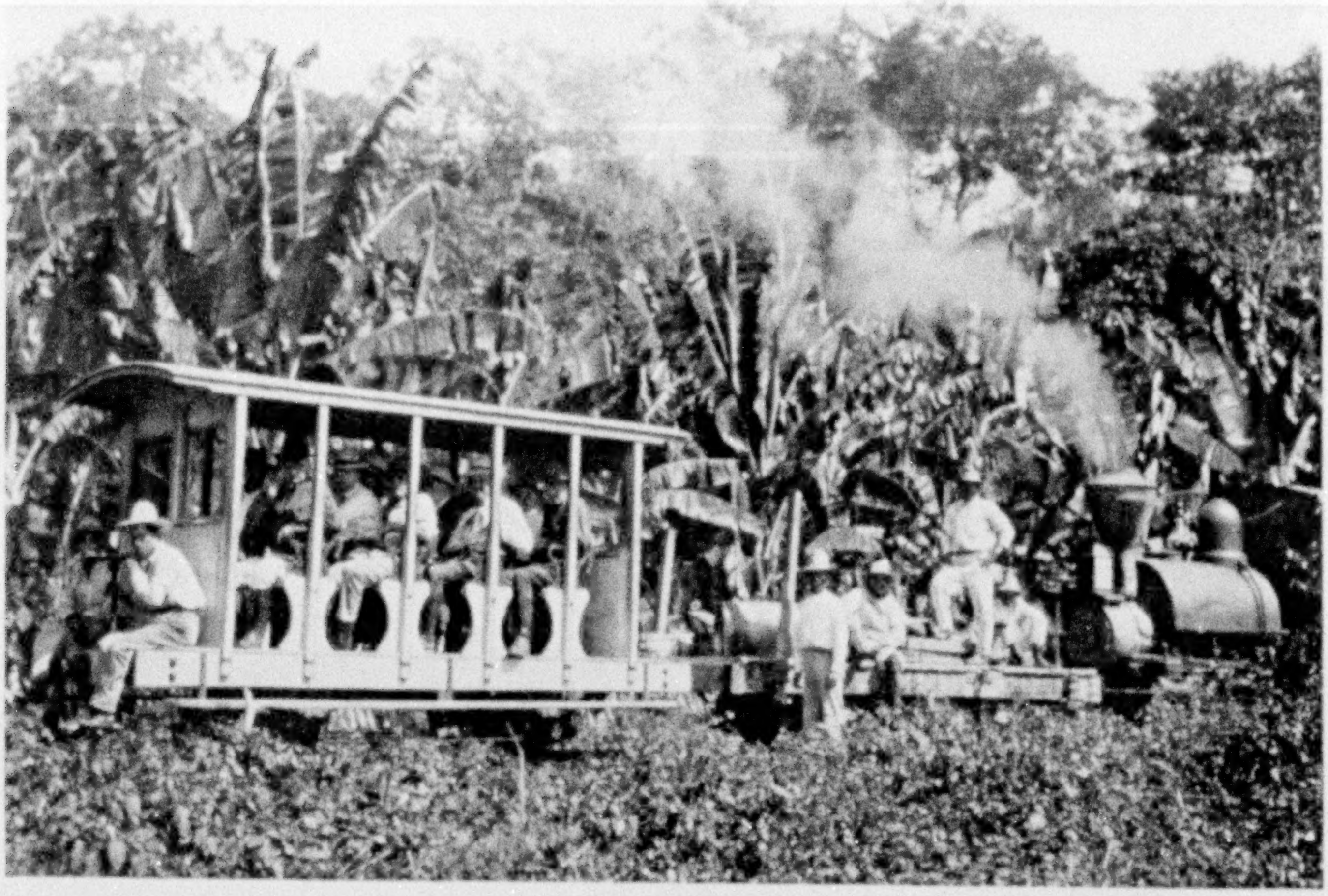
SUGAR CANE IS CULTIVATED EXTENSIVELY

An hour by rail brought us to Pantaleón, where a play train hauled us through canefields to the mill and the plantation house (see page 631).

Canefields, cane-cutters, oxcarts piled high with stripped stalks, tramcars heaped with cane, a mill where cane stalks are turned into raw sugar, a rambling plantation house built about a patio in which four giant royal palms guard a fountain, a pyramid of idol heads, faces of ancient Quiché gods, orange trees and mangoes, a whitewashed village set in coconut palms behind a little chapel—this was Pantaleón.

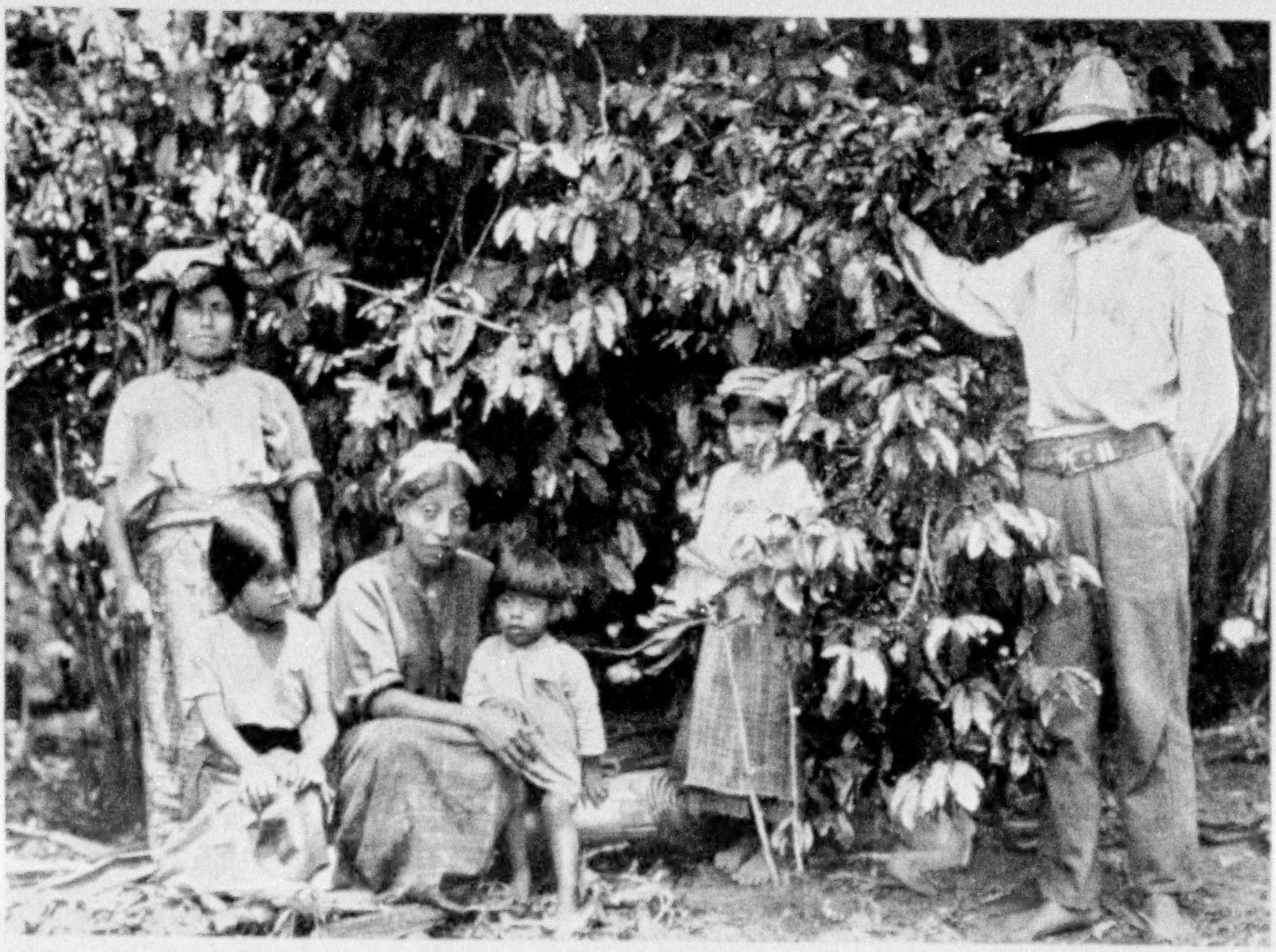
Then muleback for several leagues brought us into the foothills, where cane gives way to coffee at Asunción. Here is another sprawling plantation house surrounded by thatched Indian huts nestling in clumps of palms, and an old *ingenio* (sugar mill) whose machinery is turned by water of a mountain stream brought to the mill in a huge concrete flume through the very top of the house.

As I lay in bed that night I could hear the rush of waters over me. Next morning my host pointed out an adjoining room with a deep, sunken stone bath per-



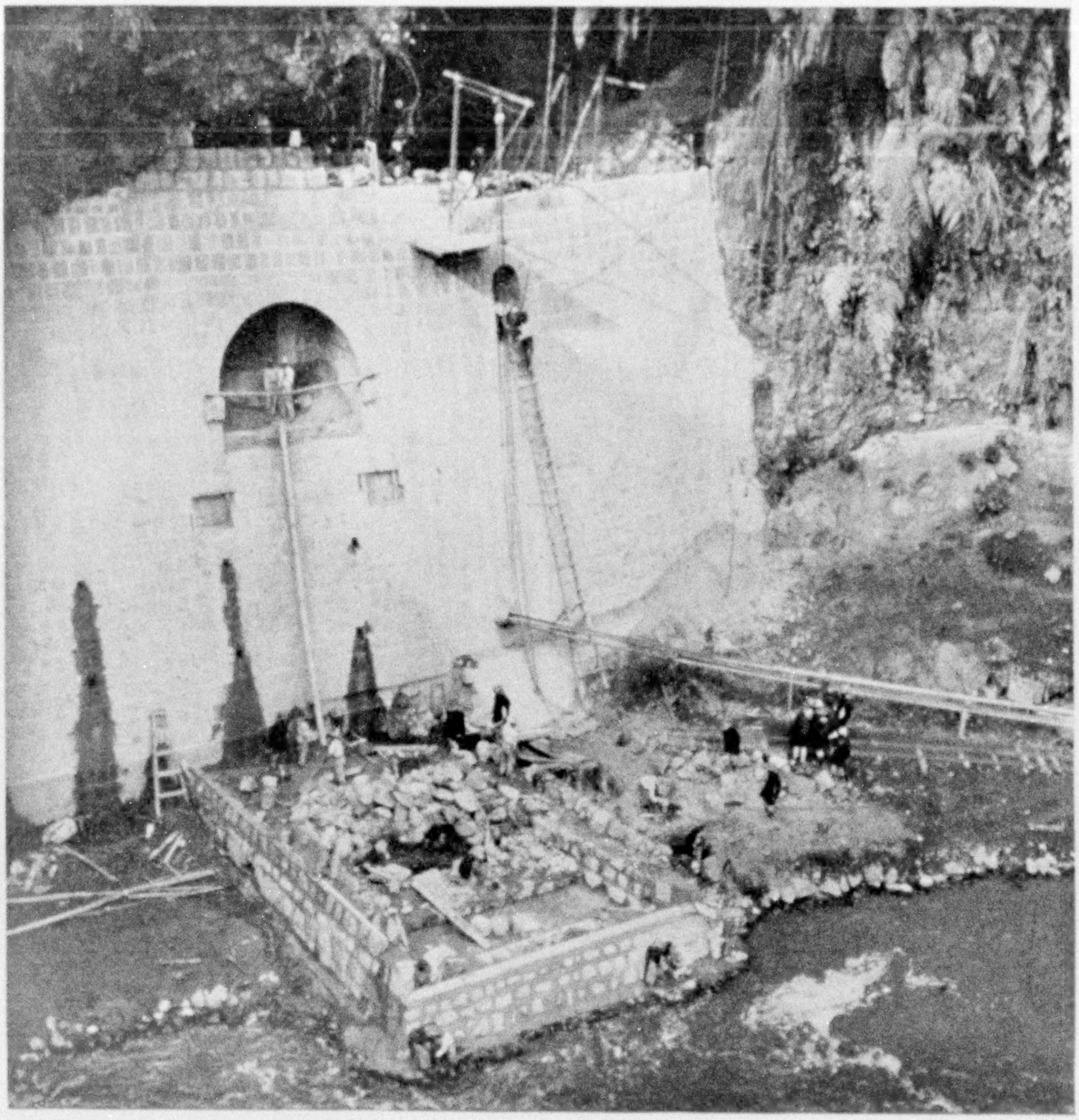
"PLAYING TRAINS"

Many of the larger *fincas*, or plantation estates, have their own miniature railways.



Photographs © Thomas F. Lee

COFFEE-PICKERS ON THE ROAD FROM THE COAST TO QUEZALTENANGO



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

ELECTRICITY IN THE MAKING

Upland Indians are building this power dam at Santa Maria, Guatemala. The streams of the central mountain range furnish abundant hydroelectric power, which is extensively utilized. Many Indian towns have electric light and travelers in the hinterland should be prepared for the anomalous sight of an electric bulb blazing away in a thatched and dirt-floored hut. Meters are not used outside the capital and payment is made at an average monthly rate of 10 cents for each light installed, regardless of how long it burns (see, also, text, page 640).

haps 20 by 20 feet—an indoor pool—filled by swinging a lever to divert the waters of the flume overhead. This was not Guatemala. The mechanism of the universe was out of kilter, and I had been hurried back through a few cycles to the days of Rome.

It was not yet 6 o'clock. The sun threw the deep shadows of Agua and Fuego down the valley, but not quite to the Pacific, 40 miles away, for I could see a distant shimmer of light. A procession of workmen passed my barred window on their way to the fields, each carrying a machete and hoe. The latter was not the common garden variety with which we fuss about the roots of tender plants, but a broad, heavy implement which might be used as hoe or shovel.

These men had eaten a meager *desayuno,* or snack, and some hours later the women would bring their breakfasts to the fields. A little boy, in white cotton blouse, trousers, sandals, and straw hat

Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

THE WATERFALL OF SANTA MARIA, ON THE ROAD TO QUEZALTENANGO

At this point the Samalá River plunges several hundred feet over a cliff, and an idea of the volume of the fall is revealed by this photograph, taken nearly two-thirds of a mile away. The rapidity with which the topographic character of Guatemala changes cannot fail to impress the most casual traveler, and it is doubtful whether in any other region of the same approximate area can be found lush jungle, arid desert, fertile plateau, and rugged mountain in such proximity.

exactly like those of his elders, followed, bearing some burden in a woven sack upon his back and held by a tumpline about the forehead. He carried a machete and led a woolly pup that took vast delight in grabbing the frayed edge of his master's trousers.

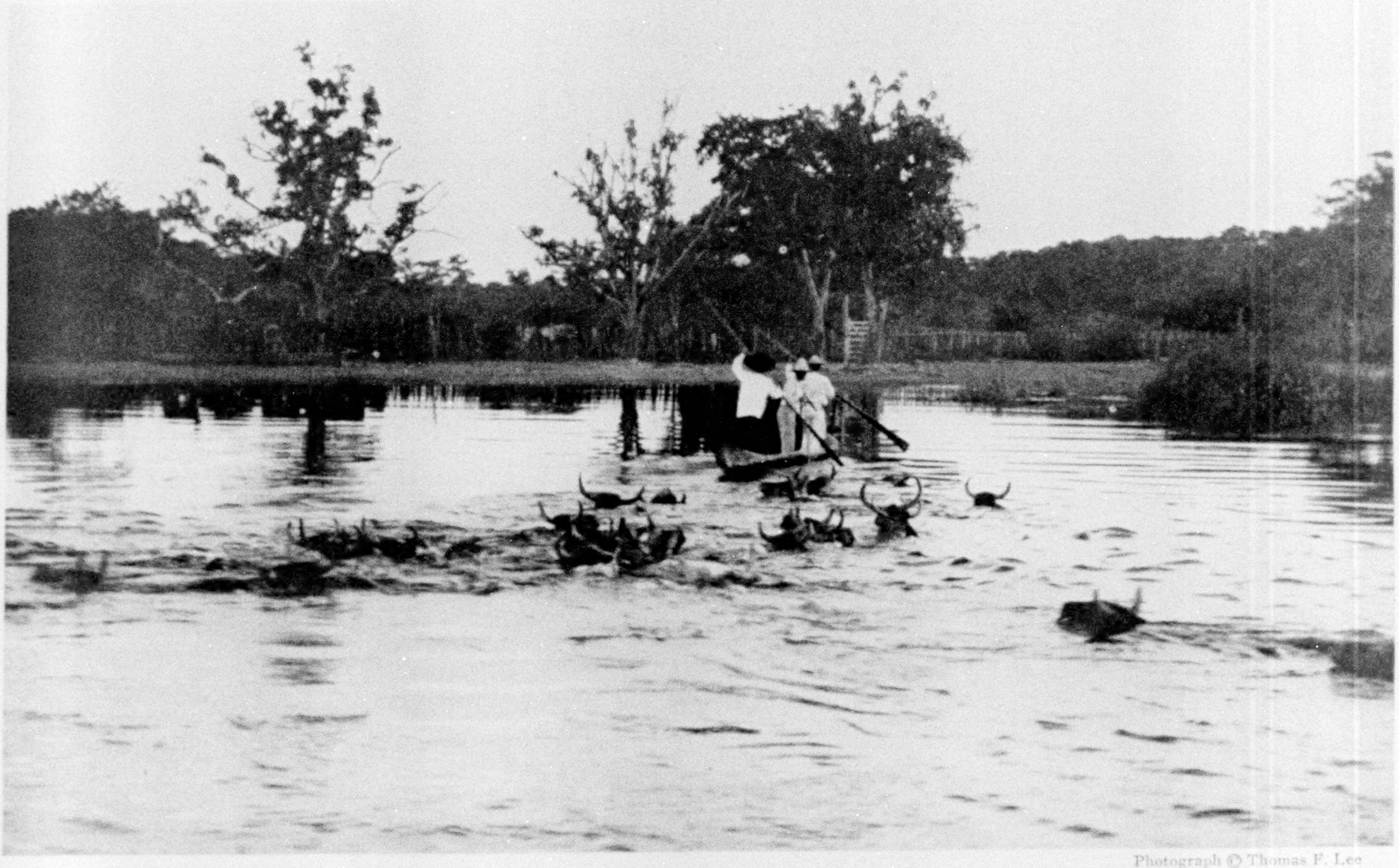
THE COFFEE TREE IS IN FULL BLOOM BUT ONE DAY

Once more the mule cavalcade pushed on, Indian file, through worn trails under palms, over little mountain ridges, deep ravines, and up a long foothill to San Andrés, the big coffee plantation 3,000 feet above the Pacific.

The mountain sides were covered with similar estates, and by sheer luck we arrived on the day that the groves bloomed, for the coffee tree is in full flower only 24 hours.

Far up in the mountains the berries are picked and then flumed down to the *beneficio,* a league or more away. They come in like ripe cherries, but the flesh is of no value and must be fermented and washed off in a depulping process. The seed which remains is round, two half-spheres held together by a tough skin.

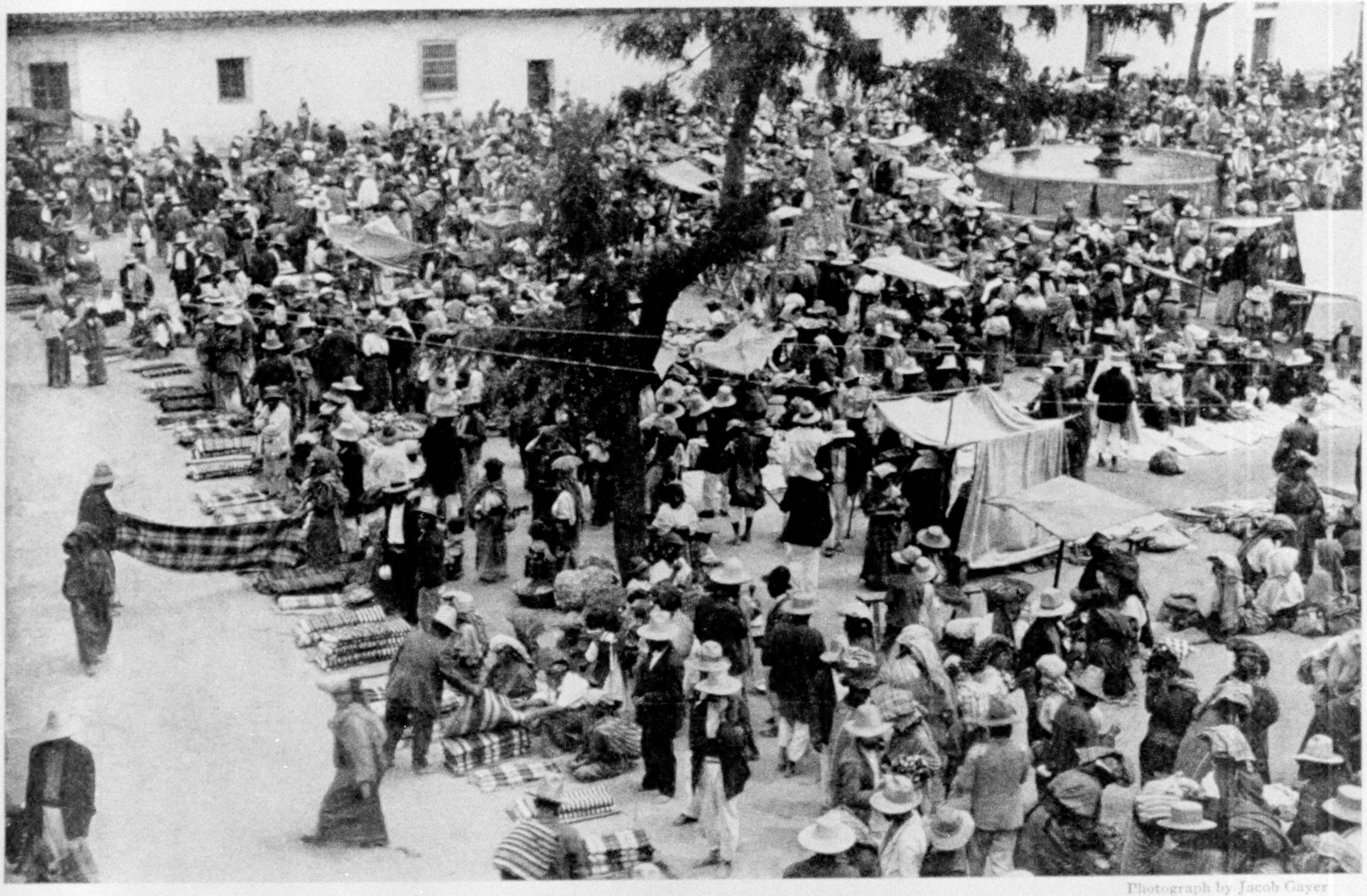
After the berries have been depulped and dried on a cement patio or by artificial heat, they are hulled, sorted, graded,



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

OUT OF THEIR ELEMENT, BUT GOING STRONG

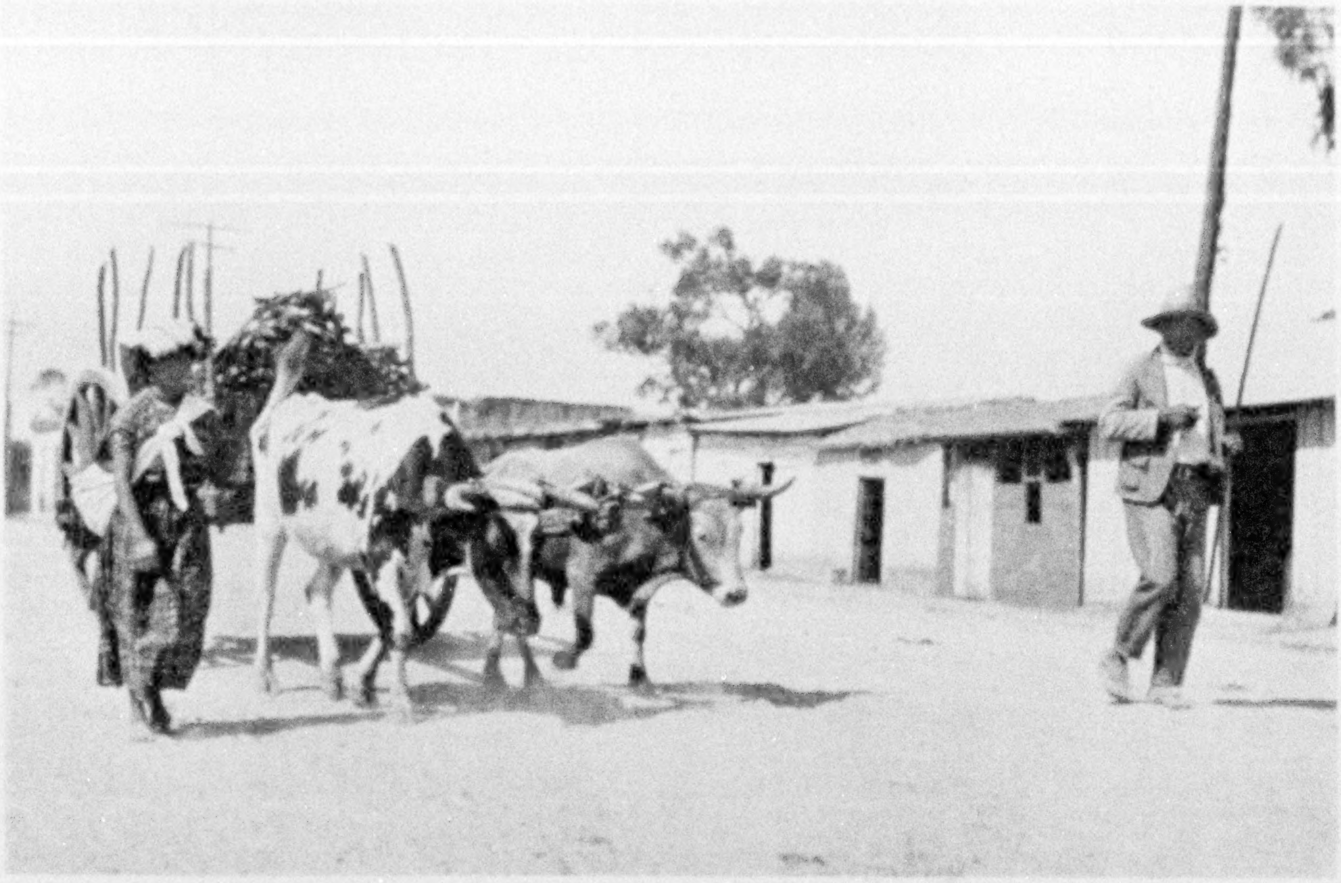
There is no refrigerator dispatch for meat, and beef is necessarily delivered on the hoof. Sometimes the animals must swim en route.



Photograph by Jacob Gayer

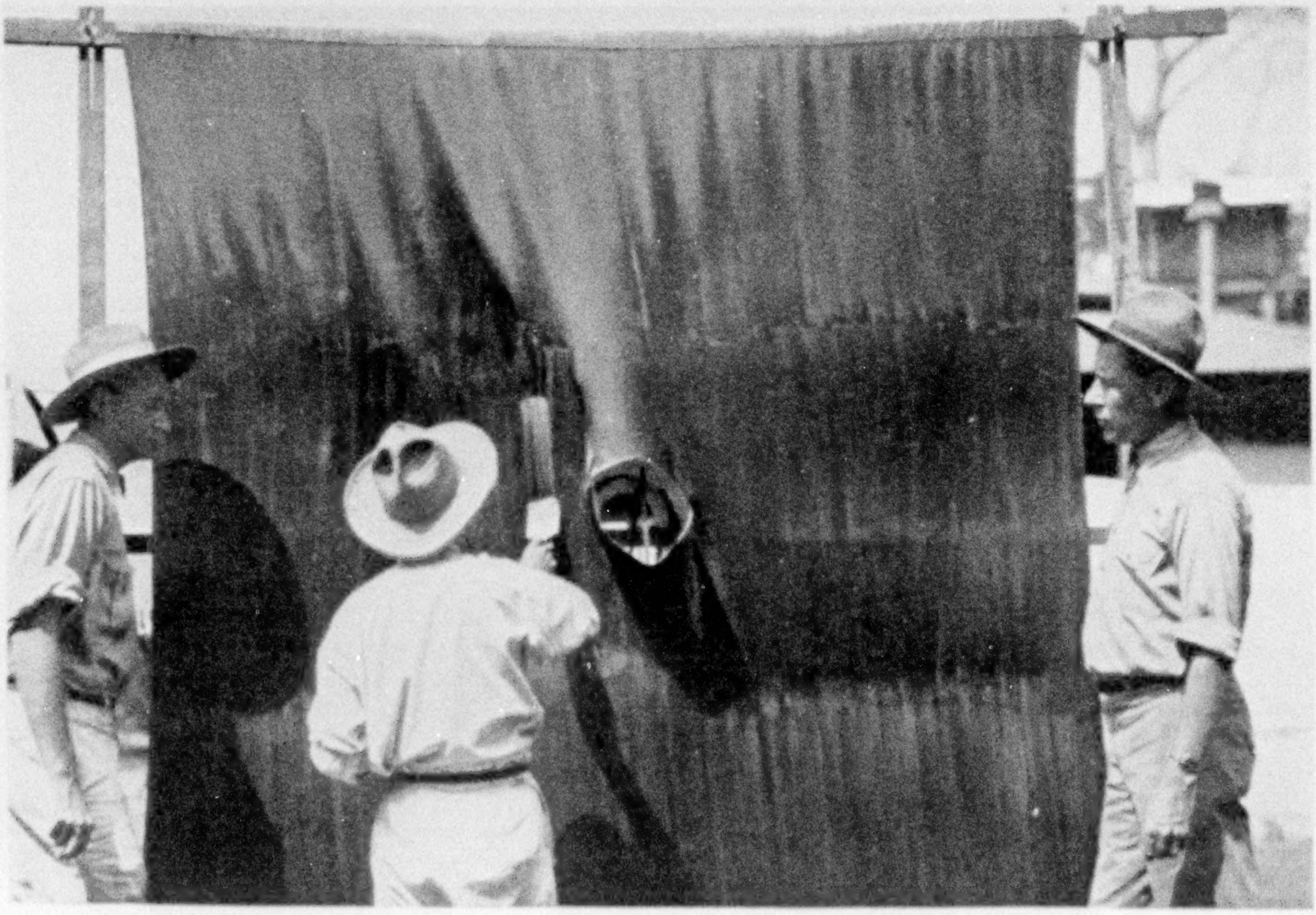
BLANKETS FOR SALE IN THE MARKET AT MOMOSTENANGO

This town is the center of the weaving industry in Guatemala, although it has no conventional textile mills. Each Indian home in the surrounding country has its loom and helps make the blankets for which the region is famous. The finished products are carried to town and sold, raw wool with which to make more blankets is purchased, and, after laying in supplies for simple needs, there is generally enough money left over for a few drinks of *chicha*, the cup that cheers—and, unfortunately, inebriates.



HELPING TO KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

These patient plodders are hauling a load of firewood to the city. The ox-driver walks ahead of his team and guides the animals by sharp cries and taps of his goad on the yoke.



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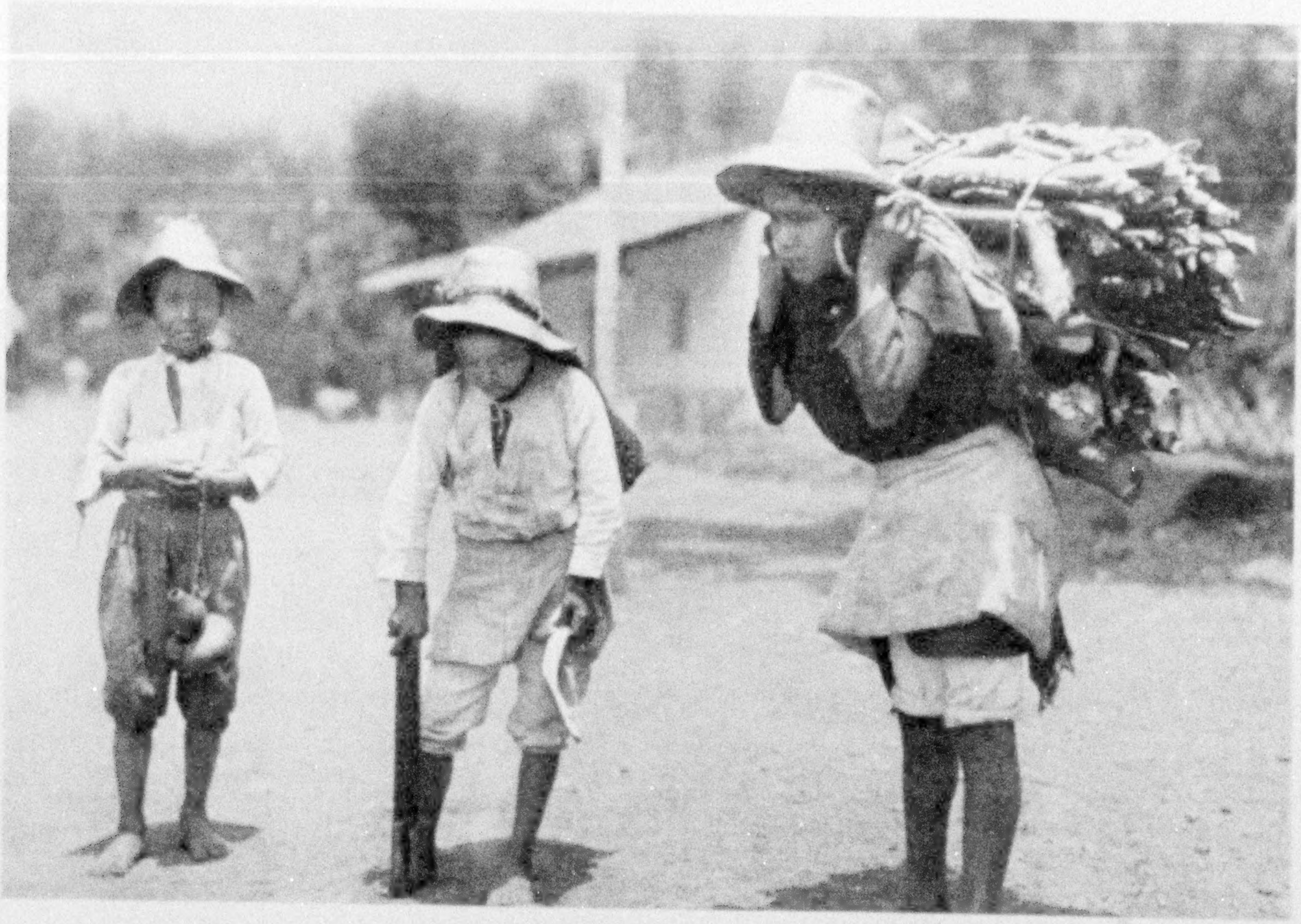
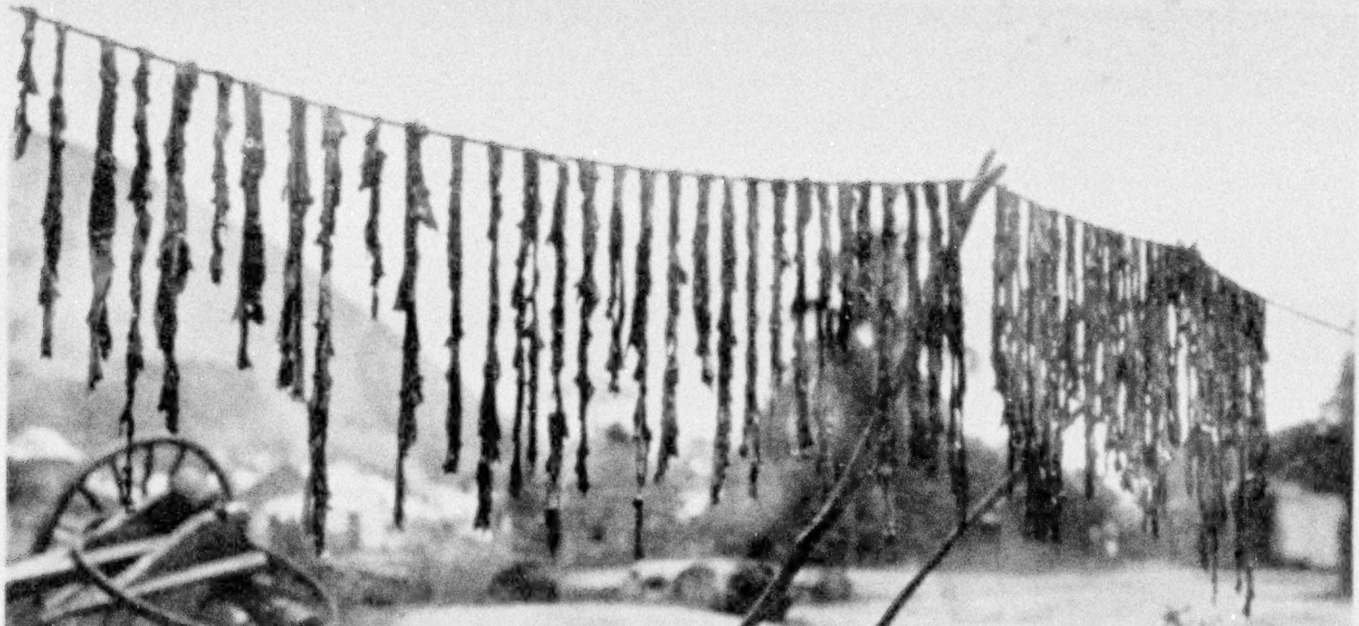
WATERPROOF PONCHOS FOR GUATEMALAN COWBOYS

The *vaquero* is coating a light canvas with fresh latex obtained from rubber trees which grow wild upon the estate (see text, page 638).



OPPORTUNITIES ARE LIMITED FOR THESE YOUNGSTERS

Probably the blame for much of the stolidity of the less fortunate Indian boys who have had no schooling should be placed on the repressing influence of the cacaste head strap.



Photographs © Thomas F. Lee

NOT THE FAMILY WASHING

The line holds strips of beef, salted and hung up to dry into *sesina* (jerked beef). The hide is staked out below on the ground (see, also, text, page 638).

Photograph by Jacob Gayer

BEATING THE MIDDLEMAN

The stocky Indian on the right has carried his load of wool direct to the market of Momostenango, knowing that he will find a ready sale for it among the blanket weavers there.

polished, and sacked for the long trip to the world's breakfast tables.

Guatemala exports more than 90,000,000 pounds of coffee annually, its excellent quality causing the United States to take an increasing amount each year.

Coffee-raising is now the greatest industry of Guatemala, and the people have turned to it as universally as they once entered upon the production of cochineal.

At Finca Velásquez we rode through plantations of growing cacao, whose pods grow directly from the body or limbs of the tree. Each contains numerous beans somewhat larger than our Lima beans, which, when cured and ground, produce the raw chocolate of commerce.

As we passed through the native village, we saw a clothesline hung with what seemed to be extra-long stockings. Closer inspection revealed strips of beef, salted and hung in the sun to be dried into jerked beef (see illustration, page 637).

Two Indian cowboys were making the plantation's supply of waterproof ponchos by coating sheets of thin canvas with the latex from the rubber tree, which grows wild upon the estate (see illustration, page 636).

Three hours more in the train, with visits to San Antonio and the Finca of Chocola, give us a clear impression of the south-coast country.

San Antonio is quaint and refreshing in its old-fashioned setting. The manager of Chocola met us at the train with a cavalcade of horses and mules, motorcycles, and side cars. The plantation house, ten miles back of the village, is reached through the most beautiful country of Central America, low, rolling foothills leading up to the five volcanoes that rise like gray, austere sentinels back of the house.

At Chocola are sugar cane, coffee, and cattle and a pretentious country estate. That evening, as a marimba played outside in the patio, we banqueted in a formal dining room hung with paintings of things Guatemalteco.

Later came a fiesta and the marimba band. The palms and bamboo were dimly lit with Chinese lanterns. Hundreds of Indians from the plantation, dressed in their festive costumes of white cotton, clustered about in the half-gloom. The air was like that of our early June.

MARIMBA MUSIC AND MOONLIGHT MAKE FOR ROMANCE

Among the gentry there was much passing of glasses filled with a bubbly amber something. Later rose a moon—not too late, though, for the marimba, the plaintive songs, brilliant costumes, and the bubbly something awoke sleepy romance in our workaday souls and the moon's rising aided in our complete undoing.

One must ever hold tight rein upon vagrant emotional impulse in this unreal land, lest in a moment of unguarded abandon he becomes a plush-caped *caballero,* armed with full-strung lute, beneath the casement of some velvet-eyed señorita, pouring out in thrilling song such love and devotion as make the palm leaves quiver and the moon grow dim.

We leave Chocola, run up through Mazatenango and Retalhuleu, and take automobiles for the uplands, the real Guatemala. White-man cultivation and efficiency, all conscious group effort at production, are left behind as we go into the Indian country and into one of the most picturesque and interesting sections of Latin America.

The trip from Retalhuleu to Quezaltenango is not only 35 miles across country, but a journey one mile and a half straight up into space—a trip from the Tropics to the heart of the Temperate Zone.

In some small villages we see men wearing nothing but cotton breeches and women only bright-colored skirts. We pass mule trains, oxcarts, and scores of Indian carriers, for freight to or from this upland district is borne on the backs of mules or human beings and only occasionally in clumsy oxcarts.

GUATEMALA IS A LAND OF VOLCANOES

Halfway up the Quezaltenango road the slopes of Santa Maria appear through the mists, with clouds of steam curling up over a new crater just below its peak. In 1902 a terrific blast tore off the side of this volcano. Recently an outflow of lava began, so that a new cone is gradually building up beside the old one. The eruption of 1902 covered the whole country with ash. Coffee-planters mourned their groves as lost and then dug down through several feet of the ash to start new trees in the original soil.

Guatemalan volcanoes are not the lava kind. They are bold, upstanding cones, built gradually of cinders and ash, with uniform sides sloping up at an angle of 45 degrees. The process going on at Santa Maria is typical, for the new cone built by the side of the original peak ultimately becomes its rival.

This is true of a number of Guatemala's volcanoes, especially the peak of Fuego, situated midway between Antigua and Pantaleón (see map, page 600).

In such cases the original crater fills with a solid cork of lava so tough that when pressure comes the side is blasted out, not the top. The smooth-coned volcanoes, therefore, are young ones, perhaps only a few centuries old.

The formation of all the Guatemalan highlands is interesting. The broken ridges of the backbone were pushed up by the folding and buckling of the earth's crust.

West of Huehuetenango the mountains

Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

DESCENDANTS OF THE DINOSAURS EN ROUTE TO THE COOK POT

Except to the eye, the iguana is inoffensive. He is herbivorous, a tree-dweller, and likes to be near the water. His flesh is esteemed as food by the Indians of Central America, and those travelers who overcome their repugnance enough to try the meat find it palatable.

are made up of Jurassic limestone, much crumpled, worn away and filled with caves. Here the continuing volcanic disturbances have thrust up towering peaks.

The original mountains of this section, made up of granites and porphyries, are largely covered by ash, lava, or pumice, and the flow from eruptions which form new peaks has dammed up valleys, parts of the ancient drainage system, to make basins which now hold the lakes of Amatitlán and Atitlán.

From the volcano of Santa Maria the road to the village of that name is rugged in the extreme. Profound gorges open out below the trail, while above, overhanging cliffs stretch up into the clouds.

The Samalá River, a wild mountain stream, has eaten out a steep-walled ravine through these mountains. At Santa Maria it plunges over a cliff for a drop of several hundred feet (see page 633). Here European engineers and hundreds of upland Indians are building a power dam, the material for which, including machinery, has been packed by mule, porter, or ox from sea-level to this high altitude (see illustration, page 632).

MOTORING THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS OFFERS THRILLS APLENTY

The trail from Santa Maria clings grimly to a steep mountain side for several miles, and is so narrow that in many places two automobiles may not pass.

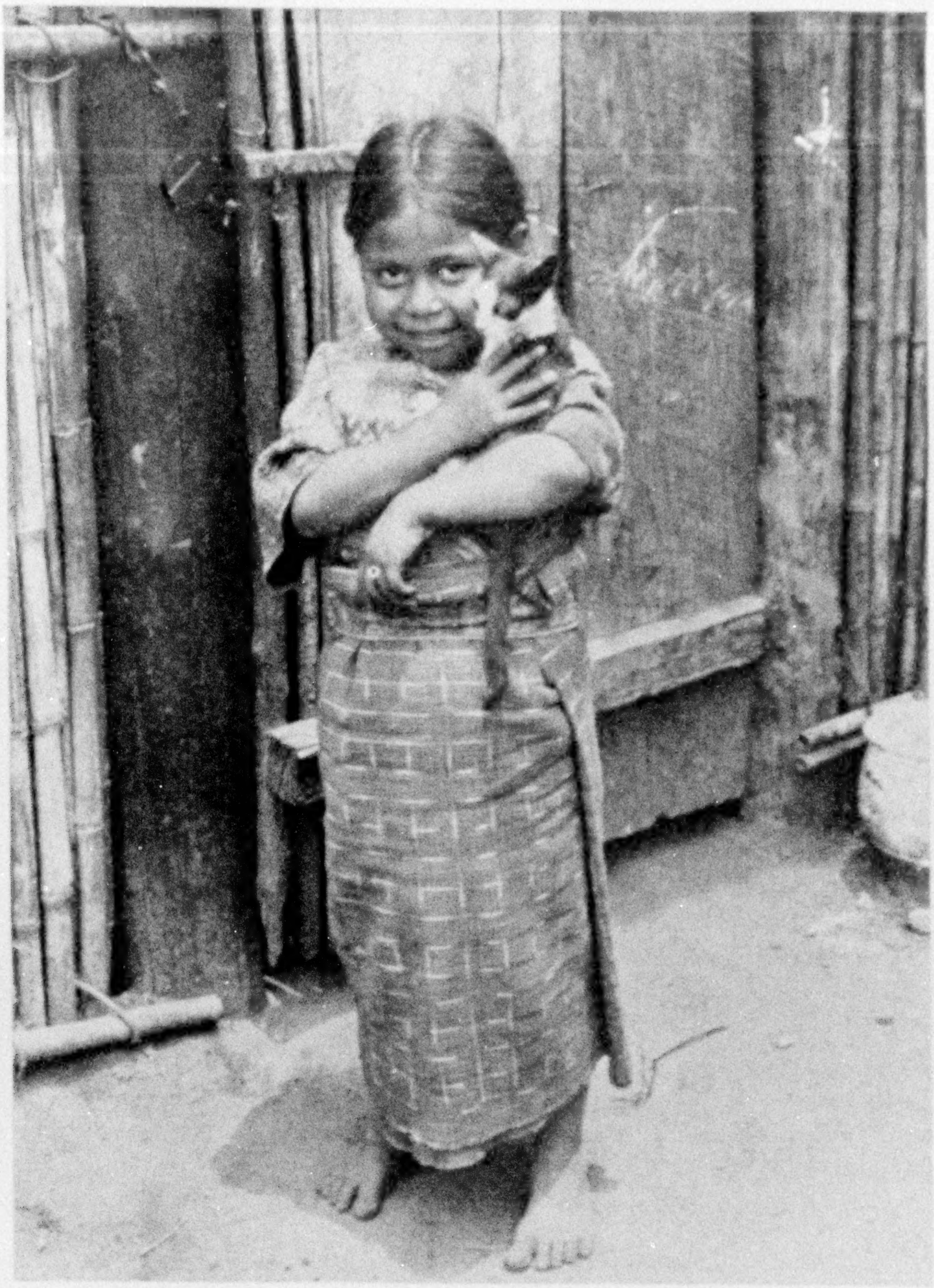
We dodge strings of pack animals, overladen carriers, huge bowlders, and sharp curves on a space not much wider than the machine itself.

At one point of the road above Quezaltenango a deep gorge opens, in the bottom of which, at regular intervals, high jets of steam spurt up and float away as cloud. Above it and off the narrow trail are deep, steam-heated caves. At this altitude it is as cold as a frosty morning in the late autumn, but Vulcan is a faithful janitor, and keeps the caves warm for the carriers on the Quezaltenango road, who use them as sleeping places for the night.

I ventured in to verify the story. A thin cloud of steam comes out from the rocks, which are indeed warmer than many of the midwinter radiators of New York apartments. The chauffeur explained how these lodgers for the night warm their tortillas and frijoles on the ever-hot stones, eat, then doze off in comfort.

After miles of hot springs, geysers, hot rocks, and steam jets, one became a bit anxious for fear the lid may accidentally blow off before he is safely away.

We have passed out of the warm country into high altitudes and lower temperatures, where wheat and corn become the principal crops. At a little village with its white gristmill the dress of the people and their general character change. Homespun becomes the garment, and heavy blankets are worn in place of the thin cotton clothes of the low altitudes (see text, page 599).



Photograph by Jacob Gayer

A CAKCHIQUEL CHILD WITH THE HOUSEHOLD PET

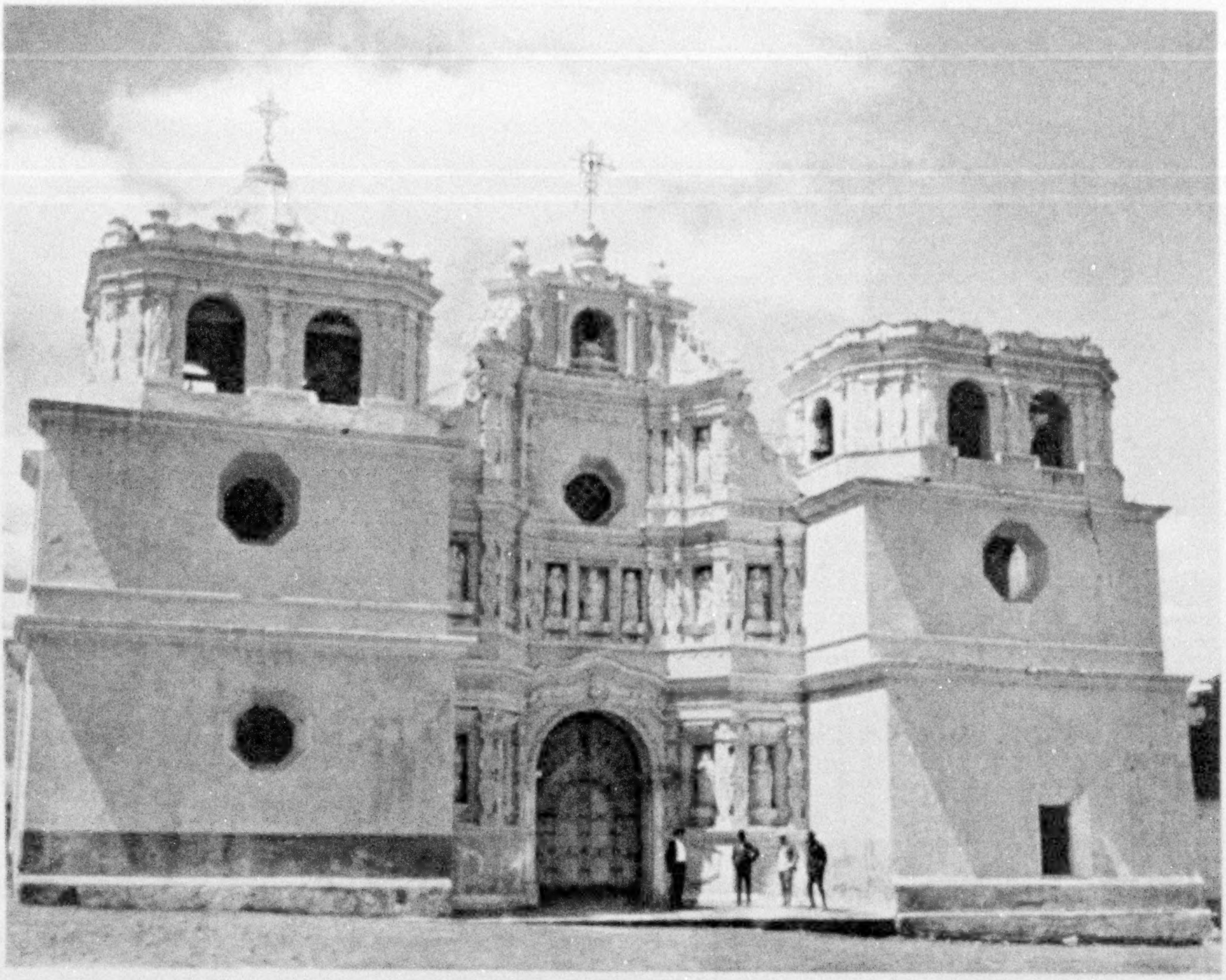
Her costume is a replica of her mother's (see Color Plate VII, left). Each Indian town has its own particular type of dress, and even though this little maid may take service in a distant part of the country when she grows up, the design of her costume will always proclaim her native town of San Antonio Aguas Calientes.

The Indian porters who cover these rugged trails bring in everything that the people of the uplands buy from the outside world and carry out the products of the highlands. Mule trains, oxcarts, men, and women form a steady, never-ending procession all day and far into the night.

THE INDIAN CARRIERS START YOUNG TO BEAR HEAVY BURDENS

The Indian begins early to train his child to be a carrier. Little by little the size of the pack is increased until he is able to transport from 100 to 200 pounds. When the maximum weight has been reached, the porter is careful to carry no less than this amount, the theory being that he does not wish to lose the habit of bearing the maximum burden. I was repeatedly assured that he fills out any deficit in the usual load with stones, but I saw no carrier whose intelligence seemed to have ebbed to that low mark.

We continued to climb. Valleys below are filled with white, woolly clouds; the sky above is a vivid blue. Our road skirts a beautiful little valley where children herd flocks of black and white sheep.



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

THE OLD CHURCH OF CIUDAD VIEJA WHICH SURVIVED THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1541

The Spanish capital, founded on the lower slopes of Mount Agua, in 1527, grew in fourteen years to be a rich and imposing city. During this time Alvarado, the conqueror of Guatemala, was its governor (see text, page 606, and illustration, page 608).

Now and then a report like a pistol shot denotes the young shepherd cracking his long whip to direct the feeding herd.

We met groups of reserved, dignified Indians, dressed in short smocks of dark-blue homespun belted in at the waist, trousers reaching just below the knee, sandals, and flat, black straw hats. They regarded us solemnly, without curiosity.

Then we traversed a scattered village past an old church, snow-white, with thick walls and queer figures of saints set in the niches of its façade. Bare mountains rose up behind and the sky was unbelievably blue.

THE QUETZAL A SYMBOL OF FREEDOM

At 8,000 feet we looked down upon the second city of Guatemala, Quezaltenango, "Place of the Quetzal," that rare bird whose scarlet breast, bright-green plumage, and long, graceful tail feathers make it one of the most striking of tropical species. The Guatemalans chose it as their national emblem because it typifies freedom, since it will not live in captivity.

The Indians say that the quetzal makes its nest in the hollow of a tree or in a close bower of leaves, and that it must have two openings to its abode, an entrance and an exit, since it is impossible to turn in the limited space with a three-foot tail.

Quezaltenango is the Indian capital and lies in the center of the most densely populated part of the Republic. North and east are numerous Indian tribes, each living in a separate village or valley, each speaking a different dialect, and with such distinct customs and dress that Guatemalans immediately locate the home of the upland Indian by this means.

In one village the skirt scarcely reaches the knees. In another it trails upon the ground. The Indian women, as a rule, however, wrap a piece of cloth about the body for a skirt and fasten it with a belt. The blouse, which covers shoulders and waist, is generally beautifully embroidered and ornate, and may be tucked in at the top of the skirt, hang down loose over the waist, or it may be so short that two or three inches of the bare body show.

More than half of Guatemala's 2,000,000 inhabitants are pure Indian; most of the remainder carry a heavy mixture of Indian blood. Ten per cent, perhaps, may be of European or North American origin. Any story of Guatemala, therefore, must have much to do with the Indian.

THE NATIVE INDIANS LIVE IN PRIMITIVE MANNER

After visiting the rich haciendas and partaking of the luxury of the small, dominant class, one notes the social inequality between it and the mass of Indian peons who struggle over mountain trails as beasts of burden or who do the bidding of the upper caste for a bare pittance.

Here are fertile valleys and mountain sides that produce some of the world's finest coffee, minerals, and scenic beauty. One might assume that these people would be rich in all that material and spiritual life demands, but they are not. A million and three-quarters live in the most primitive manner, the certainty of even a food supply hardly extending to the next meal. Indeed, the creature comforts which they enjoy are scarcely more pretentious than those claimed by the brute life about them.

To travel over Guatemala is to pass through nearly every phase of civilization. Here is mysticism, philosophy, and beauty side by side with the harsh vigor of modern life. One finds in the Indian a certain dignity and fineness, a hospitality, and flexible intelligence which ranges from shrewd cunning to broad sympathy. These, united with deep emotion, give a type from which much may be expected.

The upland cities, Quezaltenango, Huehuetenango, and many others, are the centers of Indian art—blanket-weaving, cloth-weaving, embroidering, and the making of decorated pottery for which fine clay is available.

The blouses of San Martín are exquisite examples of harmonious blending of bright colors. The blankets of Quezaltenango are made from the wool of native flocks, which is carded, spun, and woven into soft, durable, beautifully colored coverings or cloth (see Color Plate III, and illustration, page 645).

In some Indian villages I have seen the *alcalde* (mayor) dressed in white cotton drawers, round-cut jacket of coarse homespun, and black straw hat with velvet band covered with spangles. Underneath the hat a gay-colored handkerchief is bound about the head. Many times the jacket is covered with designs and a striped cotton belt is fastened about the waist. Short, black, woolen trousers reaching just below the knee and sandals complete the costume (see Color Plate IX).

The women dress in richly embroidered blouses and bright-colored skirts, while the children are the miniature copies of their elders (see illustration, page 641).

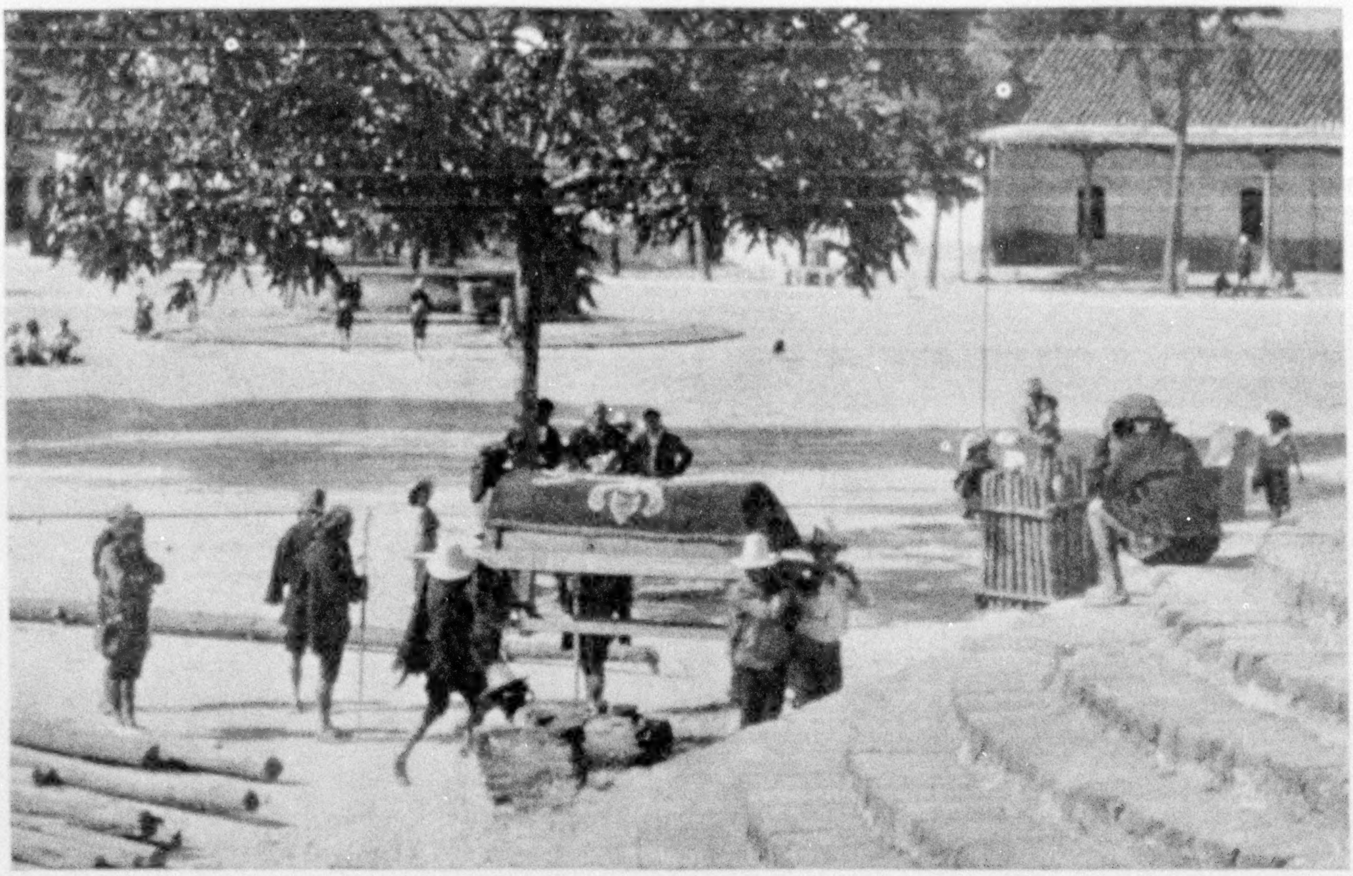
THE COMING OF THE QUICHÉS IS VEILED IN LEGEND

The legendary story of the coming of the Indians to Guatemala is romantic. Votan led his followers from somewhere out of the north and founded his empire at Xibalba. The whippoorwill, with his lugubrious cry, is still supposed to guard the sacred spot. This was the first home of the Quichés in Guatemala.

Then Quetzalcoatl of the Nahuas came to dispute this possession. The Nahuas won and part of the Quichés were forced into Yucatan, while others went farther north to found the empire of the Toltecs, but later came back and vanquished the Nahuas.

Three Indian kingdoms were thus founded in Guatemala, the most powerful being that of the Quichés. The ruins of Ututlán, their capital, are near the present town of Santa Cruz Quiché. The Quichés may be regarded, therefore, as dominating Central America just as the Incas ruled Peru and the Aztecs Mexico (see, also, Color Plates I, XI, and XIII).

Superstition plays a part in every hour of the lives of Guatemala's Indians. The hill native dreads the lowlands, and



Photograph by Jacob Gayer

AN INDIAN FUNERAL AT CHICHICASTENANGO

Though nominally Catholic, the Indians have their *brujos* (witch doctors) and cling to their old pagan customs. At the native altar, built on the steps of the church, the brujo burns a kind of incense called *pom*, made of pine pitch. At this stage of the proceedings the corpse is turned rapidly about several times, the idea being to confuse the departed spirit, so that it cannot find its way back to the land of the living.

before leaving home for the lower altitudes insures against fevers by secreting a little bundle of sticks close by some hot spring. He tests his wife's fidelity during his absence by placing a marked stone in a certain position. If, upon his return, he finds the stone as he left it, he is satisfied.

Corn has always played an important rôle in his life. He almost makes a god of it. When corn-planting or harvest time comes, wives and children are forgotten; corn is first.

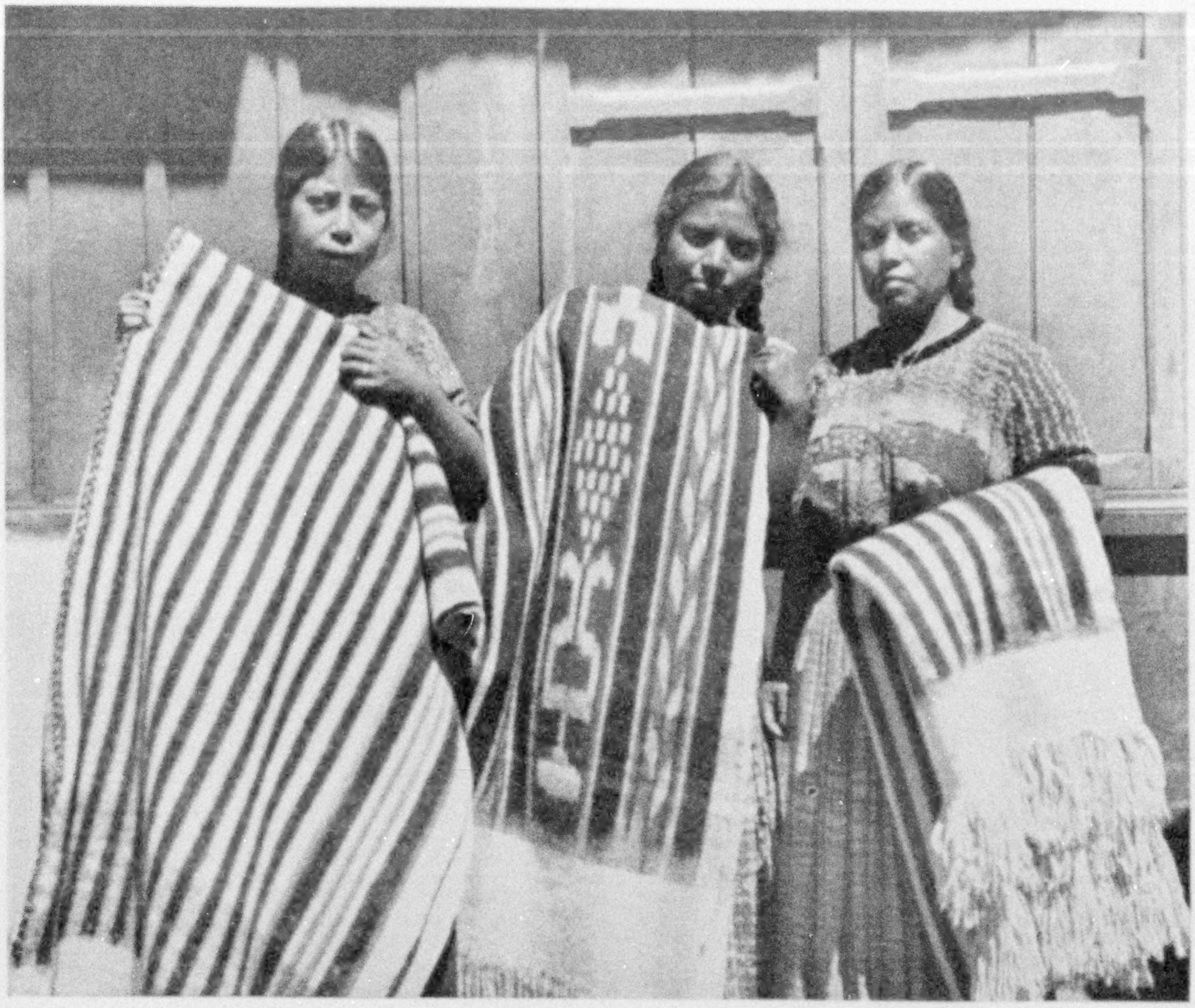
The labor is directed by superstitious rites. Before planting time the man refrains from approaching his wife for some days. Before weeding, a sort of incense is burned in the four corners of the field to the four gods of winds and rains, and the first fruits are consecrated to holy things.

When we set out from Quezaltenango to motor over Mount Quiché, more than 11,000 feet, and down to Panajachel, on Lake Atitlán, then through Tecpan to Antigua, we planned to do what few white men have done on muleback, much less in automobile, namely, to cross the Continental Divide and then jog down the backbone of the country to Guatemala City.

From Quezaltenango we rode for several leagues over a comparatively level plateau through wheat fields and past grazing sheep, most of them black. To be the "black sheep" of the flock in Guatemala is no reflection upon one's moral status, however. It is normal. The Indians weave a peculiar brownish-black cloth from this undyed wool.

HEADED FOR THE TOP OF THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

Then we began to ascend. From seven to eight thousand feet we climbed in low gear, while the radiator steamed; at eight to nine thousand feet chill winds swooped out of the cedar woods above, while behind us in the distance Santa Maria stood up, a bluish cone against the sky; at nine to ten thousand feet our heavy clothing did not keep out the cold.



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

BLANKET SELLERS OF QUEZALTENANGO

Travelers who purchase these blankets as souvenirs frequently find them useful during a sojourn in the uplands. The story of the engineer who confused Guatemala with Kamchatka and added a fur overcoat to his equipment loses its point for one who has had to crawl from under covers in the bone-shaking chilliness of a Quezaltenango dawn.

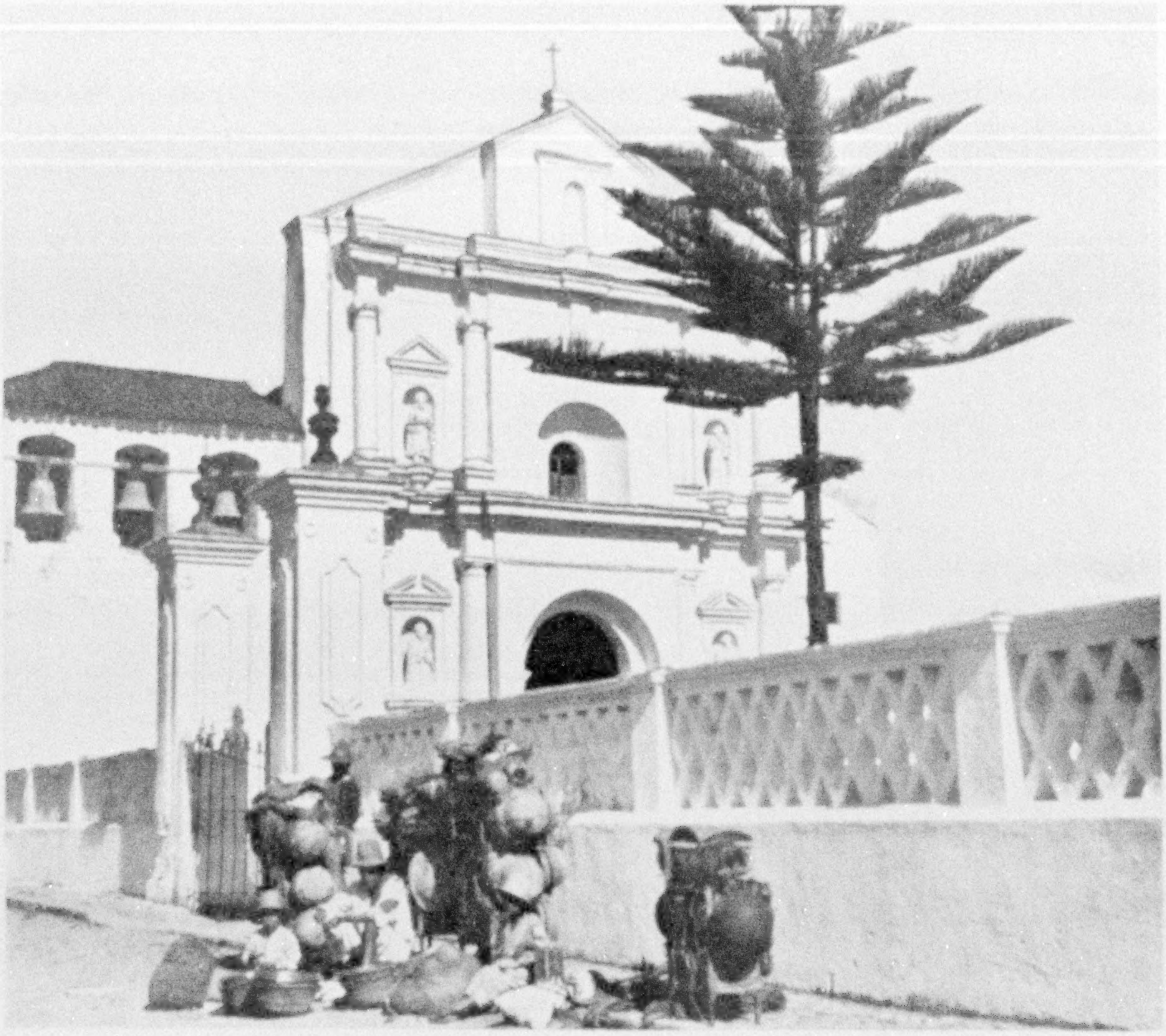
We were now well up the side of Mount Quiché, but not nearly to the top. On either side of the trail were great cedars. We unpacked our Quezaltenango blankets and wrapped them about us as the machine slowly droned its way up to 11,000 feet, more than two miles above sea-level.

We had now come into a country of heavy timber with a soil that was black and rich-looking and said to produce excellent potatoes.

Finally, we reached the top of the Continental Divide, the apex of the watershed. A little church here stands in such a position that water from one side of the roof finds its way into the Samalá and south to the Pacific, while the drippings from the northern eaves trickle down into the Motagua and out into the Atlantic. On the summit we looked out 60 miles to the north, over fold upon fold in the earth's crust, parallel chains of mountains and broken ridges leading off toward Mexico and Petén.

Our radiator steamed furiously, but without injury, since water at this height boils many degrees below the normal 212. Then came the long descent over all-but-impassable trails, through forests of cedar down the ridge to Los Encuentros at 8,500 feet. Here we turned off toward the lake and volcano of Atitlán, down through Sololá, and at last to Panajachel.

The bed of Lake Atitlán, "Place of the Water," is an ancient valley dammed by volcanic ash and lies more than 5,000 feet above sea-level (see Color Plate V). There is nothing in the Americas more wildly beautiful or more magnificent than



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

TECPAN IS PREDOMINANTLY AN INDIAN TOWN

There is little about this old native seat to indicate the presence or influence of the white race "except the snow-white church with its queerly hung bells" (see text below). In the foreground is a group of traveling Indians, who are to be met everywhere in the uplands. The characteristic spiked cedars add to Tecpan's picturesque setting.

this bowl of water without a known outlet, closed in between the overhanging volcanoes (see, also, pages 628 and 629).

Orange groves, canefields, and coffee plantations adorn the little intersecting valleys, and around the lake itself is a group of Indian villages, several of which are named after the various Apostles. Some day this spot will be a tourist Mecca, but to-day it is locked away in the heart of the mountains, to be seen only by the Quichés and a few hardy adventurers.

BARRACKS ARE TABU TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

In Sololá the *cabildo* is built like a Chinese pagoda. I took it for a church and was preparing to photograph it, when loud shouts arose. A soldier in blue denim, sandals, and a battered cap ran toward me, waving an ancient-looking carbine.

"You may not photograph the barracks," he panted. I did not argue the matter.

A long ride down the ridge of mountains, following a trail through forests, brought us to the brink of a high cliff, below which are the fertile plains where lie Tecpan and Antigua, former seats of native and Spaniard.

It was late in the afternoon, but Tecpan's market place was filled with Indian buyers and sellers. It is predominantly an Indian town, and there is little about it to indicate the presence or influence of the white race except the snow-white church with its queerly hung bells and quaint saints, an occasional gasoline sign, and the German general storekeeper. The spiked cedars of the uplands add to the picturesque setting (see page 646).

That night we drove into Antigua, through streets that had been laid out before Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island.

A GEM OF HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC INTEREST

This old capital and its environs easily held the greatest interest of anything I saw in Guatemala. The town has a history scarcely equaled for romance and tragedy, and in addition the entire setting near the splendid volcanoes of Agua and Fuego, in an altitude which gives this valley everlasting springtime, is difficult to describe.

To increase the interest of history and setting there are the really tragic ruins of half a hundred churches, which, if undamaged, would be splendid, imposing edifices, even in this day. Add to these a score of surrounding spic and span Indian villages, each picturesque to a degree, and the result is one of the most unusual spots of the New World.

On the west side of the Plaza rises the ancient palace of the Spanish governors general, a proud and dignified building, whose 100 sweeping arches were standing when Boston was a town of rude huts.

The ruins of a fine cathedral front the Plaza to the south. One afternoon I slipped in by the front door and sat down on an empty bench in one of the two chapels still in use. There was the heavy perfume of incense, and somewhere in a far-away loft a choir was chanting the litany, over and over again, as distant and vague as some sweet echo. The sandal-shod poor entered softly and pattered down the stone floor. Señoritas of the higher caste, dressed in black and wearing the mantilla, came quietly in and knelt.

From where I sat the open door gave a vista over the stately old palace to the purple peak of Fuego. Whether it was the incense, litany, black-robed figures that came and went, the air of peace and serenity, the hoary building, or that distant mountain, I know not; but some vagary carried me back to those other centuries when Spain, at the zenith of her proud day, ruled an unmeasured New World empire from this very spot.

From here her governors supplanted so much of that older civilization of the earlier Americans, until some angered god shook the earth beneath palace and cathedral to see the petty playhouses tumble down and the capital laid in ruins.

Antigua the Peaceful, the Serene! Set in orange groves and palms and surrounded by dark-green coffee plantations; holding in her lap ruined crypts and altars. Antigua the Beautiful! Held prisoner in this Valley of Never-ending Springtime by two overtowering gray sentinels, who, in any moment of caprice, might pour down a fiery torrent to bury her and her tragedy forever.

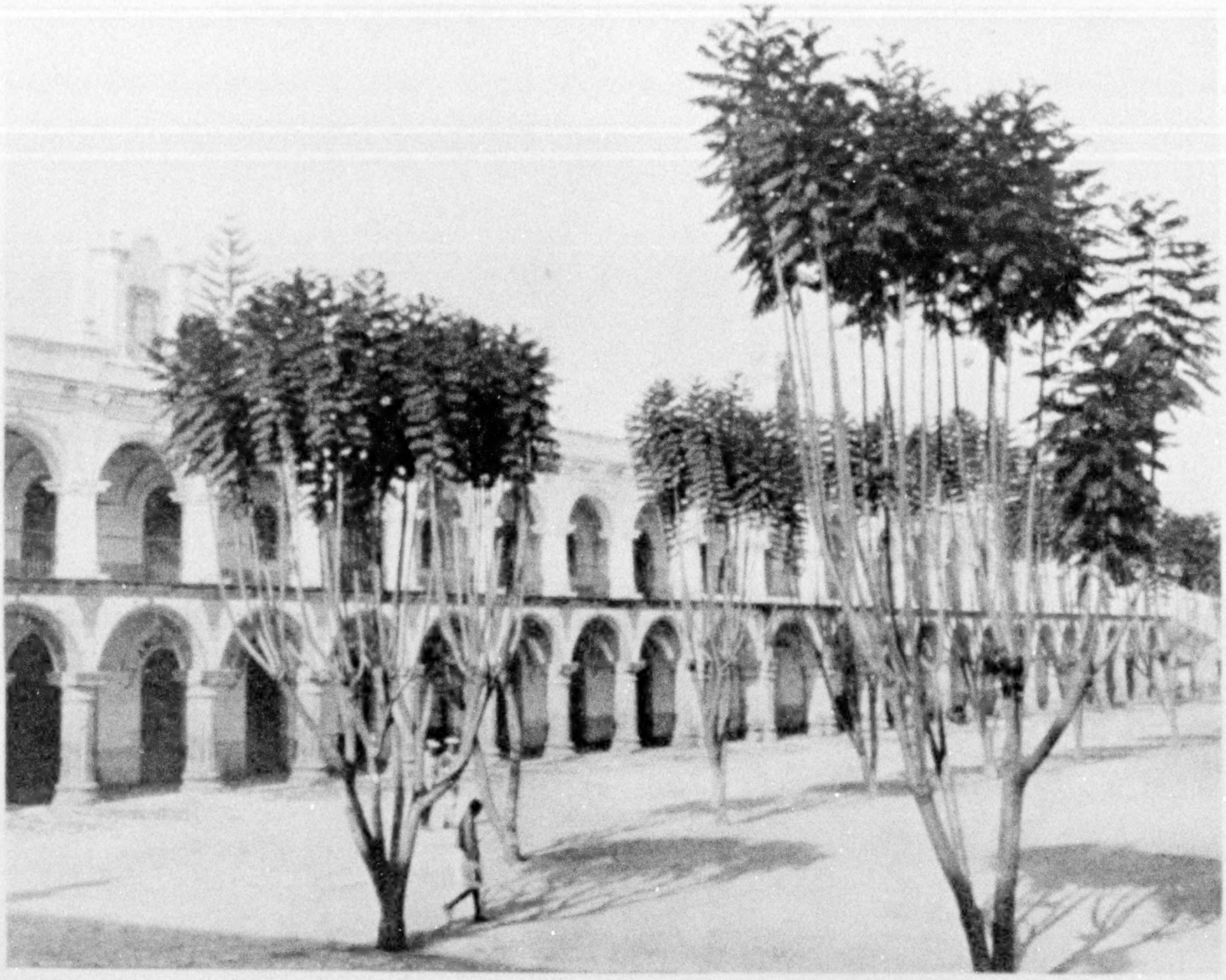
The ruins of century-old churches lie on every hand, and the splendid patios, once the centers of these stately buildings, are now occupied by carpenter shops, markets, and a furniture store.

ANTIGUA A RELIC OF FALLEN SPLENDOR

I wandered about this ill-fated city that has risen, fallen, and risen again in the midst of fragments of ancient splendor. From the shadow of a ruined wall great pieces of a shattered façade of some temple seemed balancing, tottering above me, ready to fall, and yet they had stood in that position for nearly two centuries. On the topmost stone perched a hoary-headed, bedraggled vulture, giving the final touch of melancholy brooding to the scene.

We motor over 30 miles of good mountain road through Mixco, and into the capital. From there our journey leads south and east over the old Spanish bridge of Los Esclavos, then, via Jutiapa, to the Salvador boundary, covering a rugged, uninviting country, with little fertile valleys here and there. Then from Santa Ana, in Salvador, by muleback, over the line of the new railway which will connect the transportation system of Salvador and Guatemala to Zacapa. We had now covered the Republic, except Petén.

Of the 48,000 square miles of the republic, Petén covers about one-third, and



Photograph © Thomas F. Lee

PALACE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNORS GENERAL, ANTIGUA

The hundred sweeping arches of this proud and dignified building were standing when Boston was but a town of rude huts. To the left of the picture the Royal Arms of Spain may still be seen surmounting the palace, where they were placed by the first governor.

constitutes in itself a small, relatively unexplored empire, with nothing to tie it to the rest of Guatemala. It is a limestone plain sloping away to the north from the foot of the highlands and it is covered with dense, tropical scrub. Over its surface unconnected ridges a few hundred feet above the general level give an irregular, crumpled effect.

Petén might be described as that part of the peninsula of Yucatan which cannot be reached from anywhere. It is isolated, unpopulated, desolate. In traveling through this region one climbs up and down a limestone ridge and wades through a stretch of swamp, only to climb another ridge. Lake Petén is the one striking geographical feature of the region, with the little town of Flores, crowded on an island, rising out of it.

Guatemala, with her tangled jungle, rich plains, arid deserts, billows of cold, gray mountain ridges, volcanic cones smoking above an ever-burning subterranean furnace, cataracts and abysmal ravines—all veneered with a beauty and serenity that enfold one like magic—is rich, lavish, prodigal to those who know her; cold, austere, forbidding to those who come to take, but not to give. And her people have turned their backs to feudalism, caciquism, and century-old tradition to face the new way and the new thought of the New World.

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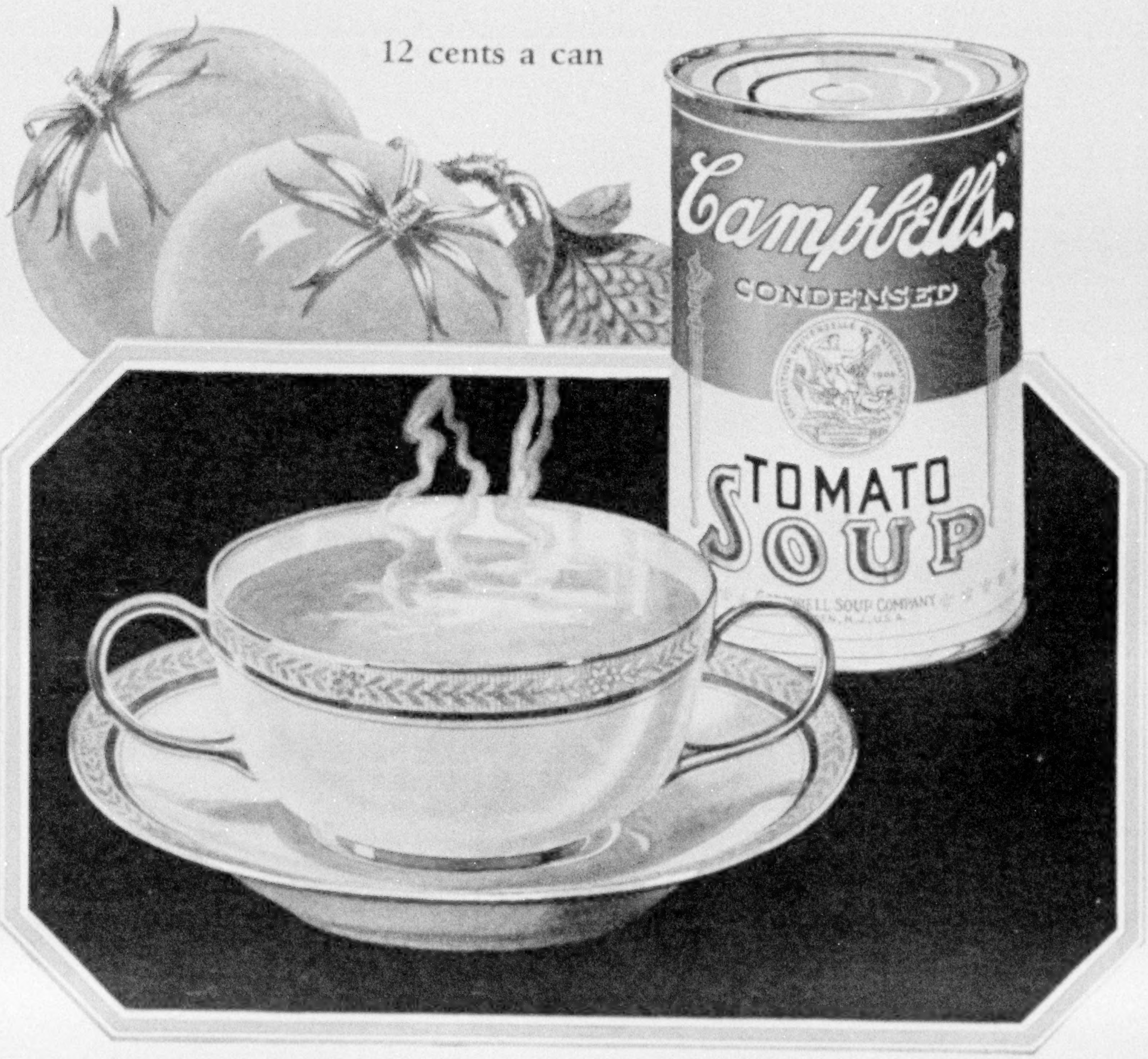

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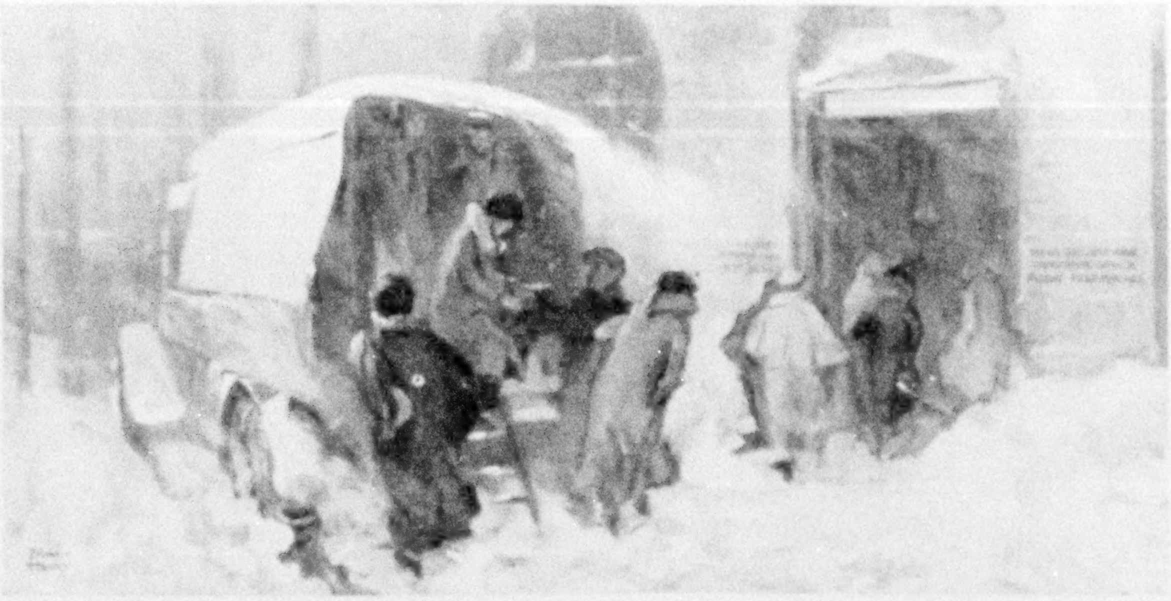

However storms may interfere with travel, telephone operators are at their posts

An Unfailing Service

Americans rely upon quick communication and prove it by using the telephone seventy million times every twenty-four hours. In each case some one person of a hundred million has been called for by some other person and connected with him by means of telephone wires.

So commonly used is the telephone that it has come to be taken for granted. Like the air they breathe, people do not think of it except when in rare instances they feel the lack of it.

Imagine the seventeen million American telephones dumb, and the wires dead. Many of the every-day activities would be paralyzed. Mails, telegraphs and every means of communication and transportation would be overburdened. The streets and elevators would be crowded with messengers. Newspaper men, doctors, policemen, firemen and business men would find themselves facing conditions more difficult than those of fifty years ago, before the telephone had been invented.

To prevent such a catastrophe is the daily work of three hundred thousand telephone men and women. To maintain an uninterrupted and dependable telephone service is the purpose of the Bell System, and to that purpose all its energy and resources are devoted.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company
and Associated Companies

BELL SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Sound Investments— Good For You

A SOUND investment must meet a few rather plain demands. It must safeguard money. It must convert readily into cash. It must pay good interest.

NO INVESTMENT is equally good for all individuals. Before a man's money can be wisely placed, several personal factors must be studied.

A MAN'S income tax should, of course, be considered. The provisions of his will should be skilfully met. Each new investment should make a balance with his present investments. His personal plans, too, may be important. For example: Is he in business? Does he intend to remain active? Does he plan to stay at home or to travel?

THE individual seldom has the necessary experience to fully deal with his own investment problems. Good judgment prompts him to draw on seasoned knowledge.

WITH a background of one hundred and fourteen years' financial experience, The National City Company has equipped itself to study and meet individual investment problems.

ELEVEN thousand miles of private wires keep us in direct touch with the investment centers of the country. We maintain offices in 50 leading American cities. We supplement this close touch with domestic conditions by world-wide foreign connections.

A NATIONAL CITY COMPANY representative will know how to use the equipment of the Company in your interest.

YOU may get in touch with a representative by addressing The National City Company, 55 Wall St., New York, or by visiting our office in your city.

The National City Company

Head Office
National City
Bank Building
New York

PRINCIPAL
CORRESPONDENT
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ALBANY
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BONDS · SHORT TERM NOTES · ACCEPTANCES

SE THIS SOAP
Wms

Two reasons why
men want this shaving stick

WILLIAMS Holder Top Shaving Stick has two features that set it apart from all other shaving sticks. One is its famous saturated lather; the other the exclusive Williams Holder Top.

Williams lather holds so much moisture that it thoroughly drenches each beard bristle. It soaks the whiskers so soft that the razor seems to *glide* through the beard stubble. Williams lather lubricates the skin for easy shaving—leaves it soft and smooth.

Williams Holder Top won't let the stick slip. A threaded metal ring surrounds the soap itself and screws fast into the metal holder. When it's time for a reload take out the old wafer of soap without fuss or muss and place it on top of the fresh reload.

We make Stick, Cream, Powder and Tablet for shaving—four forms, but only *one lather*—Williams.

* * *

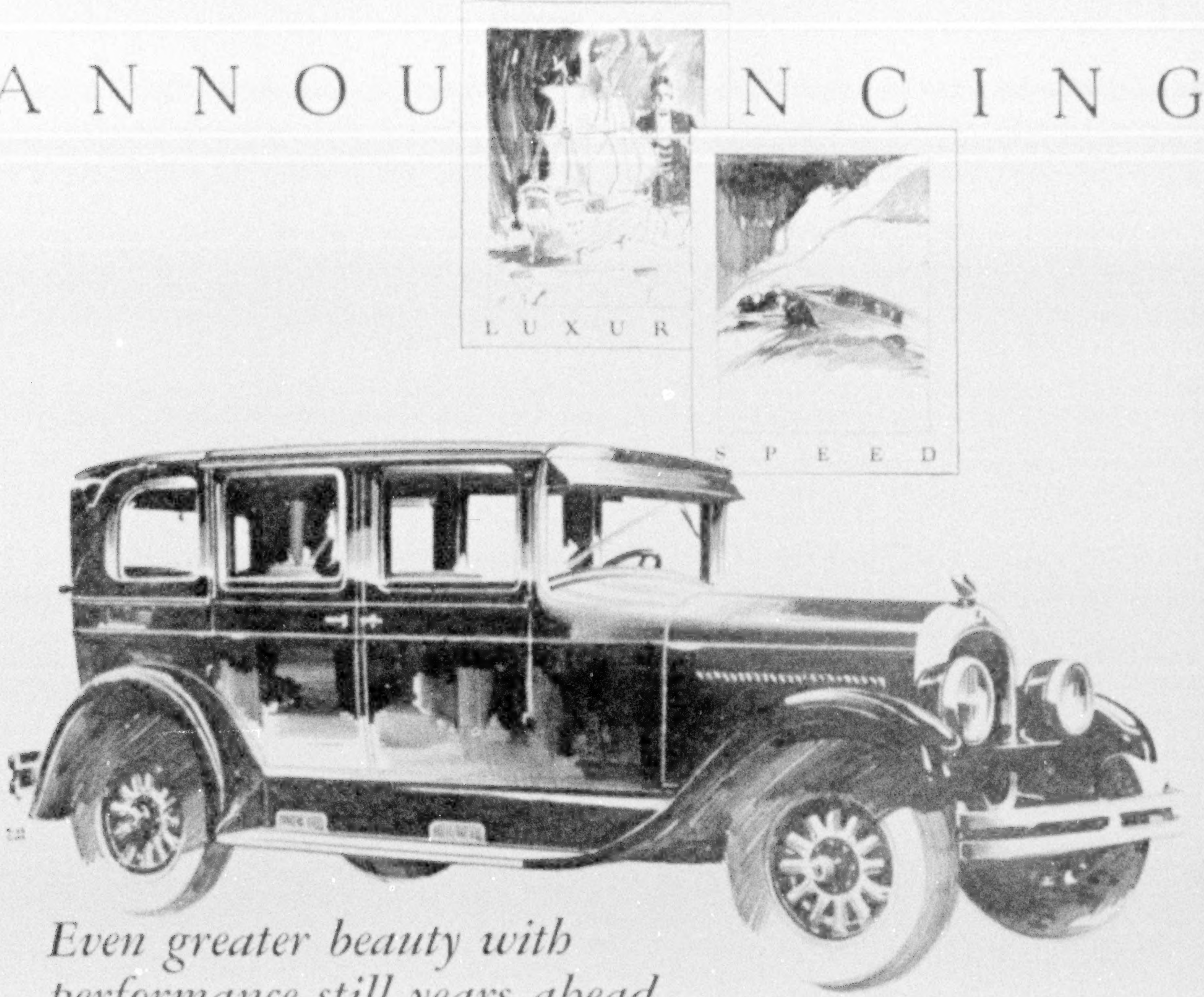
AQUA VELVA is our newest triumph—a scientific after-shaving preparation. A few drops keep the skin like velvet all day. We will send a generous test bottle free.

The J. B. Williams Company
Dept. 511 Glastonbury, Conn.

Canadian Address:
1114 St. Patrick Street, Montreal

Williams
Holder Top Shaving Stick

ANNOUNCING



Even greater beauty with performance still years ahead

Today, Chrysler announces revolutionary style changes in its new and finer Chrysler "70", with new appearance, a superb smartness, a resplendent beauty of line, a new vogue in motor car design.

Newer, more exquisitely graceful bodies.

Newer, more distinctive silhouette. Sweeping top and roof lines of a newer smartness. A newer, exclusive cadet visor on closed bodies.

Newer luxury of comfort to give you restfulness you have never known before.

Newer, greater riding ease, due to extra-sized full balloon tires, mounted on newly-designed smaller wheels.

Newer richness of interior upholstery and fittings.

Newer refinements in controls and head lamps, far in advance of current styles.

Newer, more attractive blendings by master colorists.

And with this newer smartness and newer beauty are joined the superlative superiority in performance, dependability, economy, riding and handling ease and long life of the Chrysler "70"—*basically the same chassis, save for refinements* —still years ahead of contemporary achievement.

In its new attire, the new and finer Chrysler "70" is today more than ever the pattern to which all other motor cars will be cut for years to come.

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONT.

NEW FINER CHRYSLER "70" PRICES—*Phaeton,* $1395; *Sport Phaeton,* $1495; *Roadster,* $1495; *Brougham,* $1525; *Royal Coupe,* $1545; *Royal Sedan,* $1595; *Crown Sedan,* $1795; *f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.*

THE NEW FINER

CHRYSLER "70"

CHRYSLER MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES PER HOUR

The MAGIC of the Gulf Stream

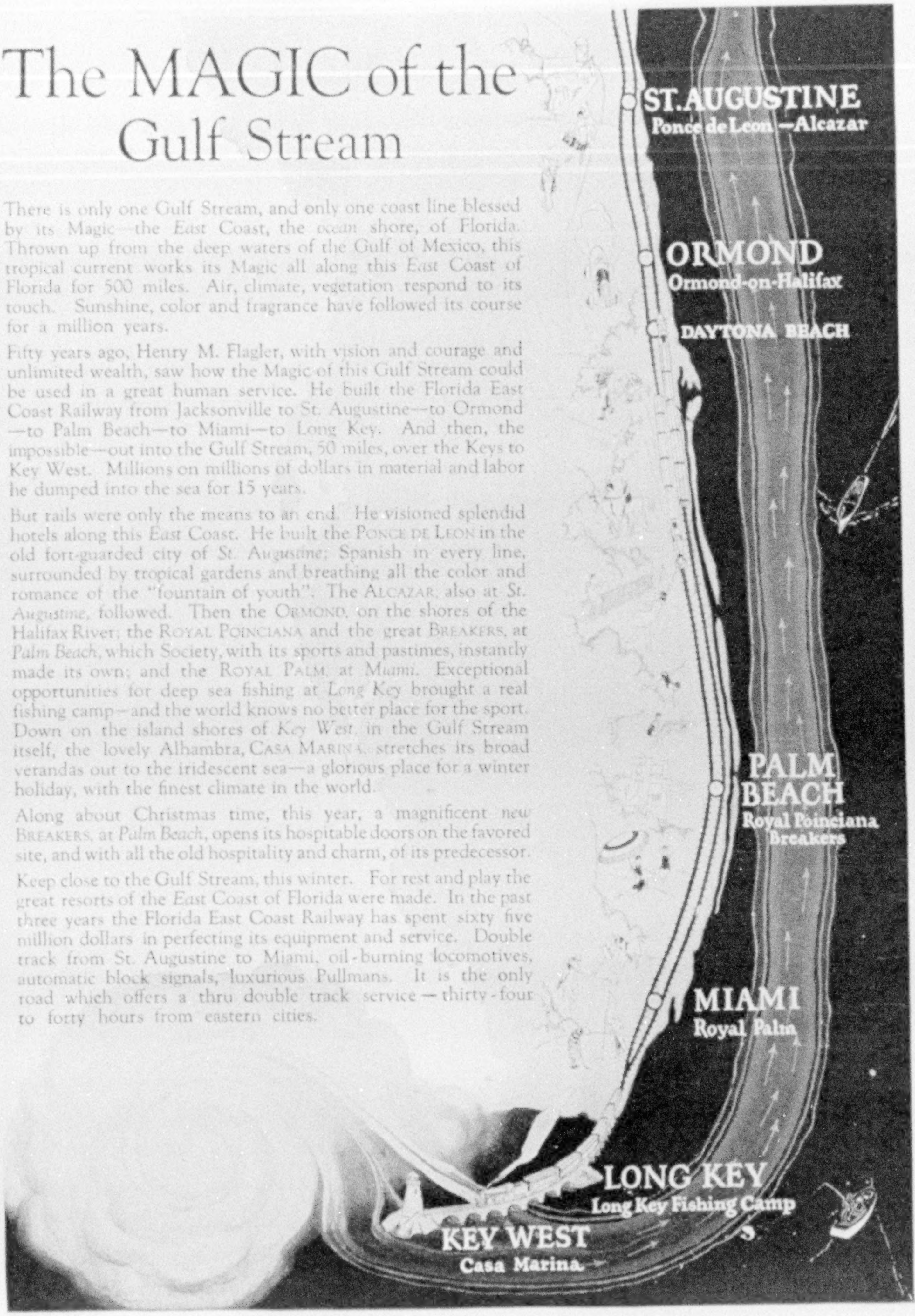
There is only one Gulf Stream, and only one coast line blessed by its Magic—the *East* Coast, the *ocean* shore, of Florida. Thrown up from the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico, this tropical current works its Magic all along this *East* Coast of Florida for 500 miles. Air, climate, vegetation respond to its touch. Sunshine, color and fragrance have followed its course for a million years.

Fifty years ago, Henry M. Flagler, with vision and courage and unlimited wealth, saw how the Magic of this Gulf Stream could be used in a great human service. He built the Florida East Coast Railway from Jacksonville to St. Augustine—to Ormond—to Palm Beach—to Miami—to Long Key. And then, the impossible—out into the Gulf Stream, 50 miles, over the Keys to Key West. Millions on millions of dollars in material and labor he dumped into the sea for 15 years.

But rails were only the means to an end. He visioned splendid hotels along this *East* Coast. He built the Ponce de Leon in the old fort-guarded city of *St. Augustine*; Spanish in every line, surrounded by tropical gardens and breathing all the color and romance of the "fountain of youth". The Alcazar, also at *St. Augustine*, followed. Then the Ormond, on the shores of the Halifax River; the Royal Poinciana and the great Breakers, at *Palm Beach*, which Society, with its sports and pastimes, instantly made its own; and the Royal Palm, at *Miami*. Exceptional opportunities for deep sea fishing at *Long Key* brought a real fishing camp—and the world knows no better place for the sport. Down on the island shores of *Key West*, in the Gulf Stream itself, the lovely Alhambra, Casa Marina, stretches its broad verandas out to the iridescent sea—a glorious place for a winter holiday, with the finest climate in the world.

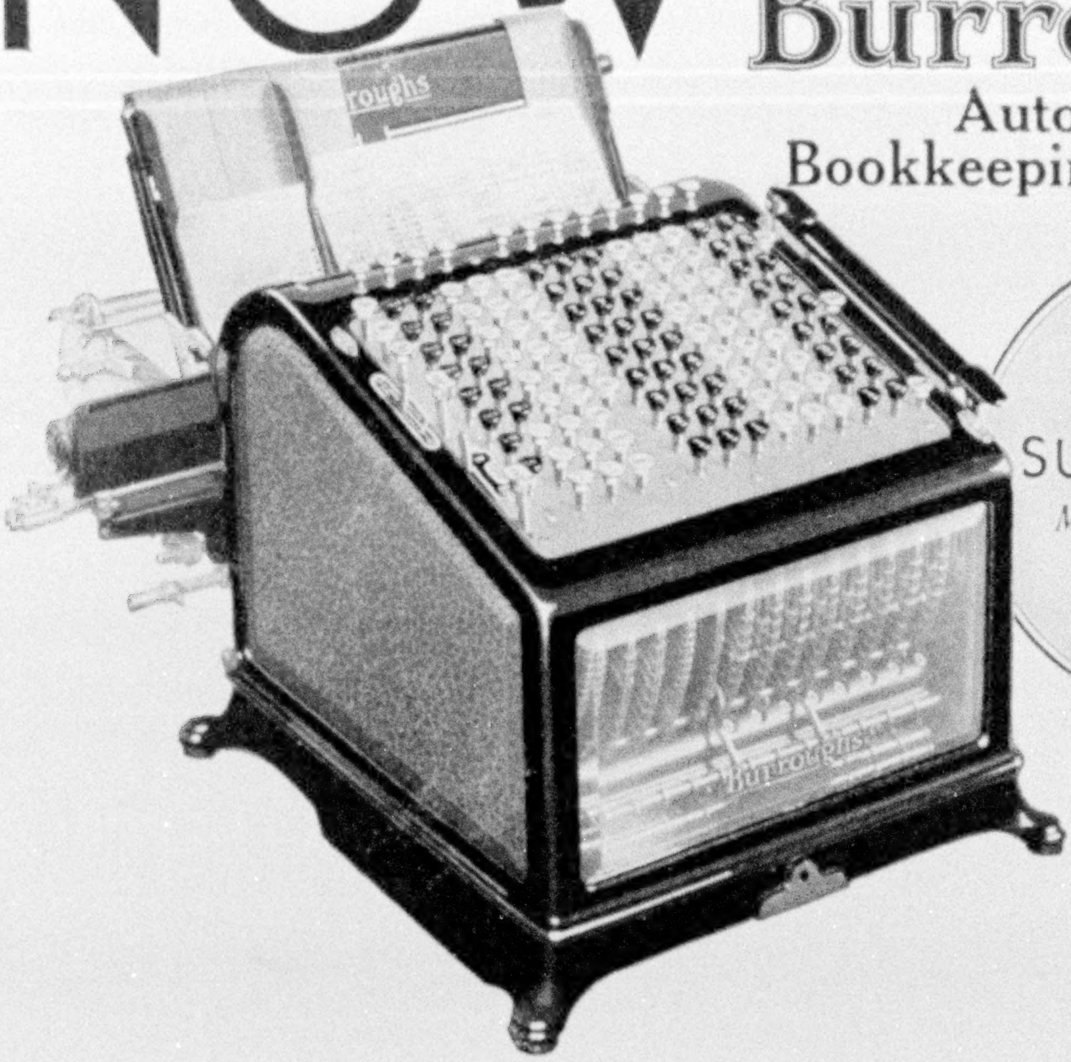
Along about Christmas time, this year, a magnificent *new* Breakers, at *Palm Beach*, opens its hospitable doors on the favored site, and with all the old hospitality and charm, of its predecessor.

Keep close to the Gulf Stream, this winter. For rest and play the great resorts of the *East* Coast of Florida were made. In the past three years the Florida East Coast Railway has spent sixty five million dollars in perfecting its equipment and service. Double track from St. Augustine to Miami, oil-burning locomotives, automatic block signals, luxurious Pullmans. It is the only road which offers a thru double track service—thirty-four to forty hours from eastern cities.



For illustrated booklets of Hotels, R. R. time table, etc., address
FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY COMPANY
FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTEL COMPANY
2 West 45th St., New York; or General Offices, St. Augustine, Florida

NOW A NEW Burroughs
Automatic
Bookkeeping Machine



THE
DUPLEX
SUBTRACTOR
Many Styles and Sizes for Various Applications

Requires Fewer Operations!

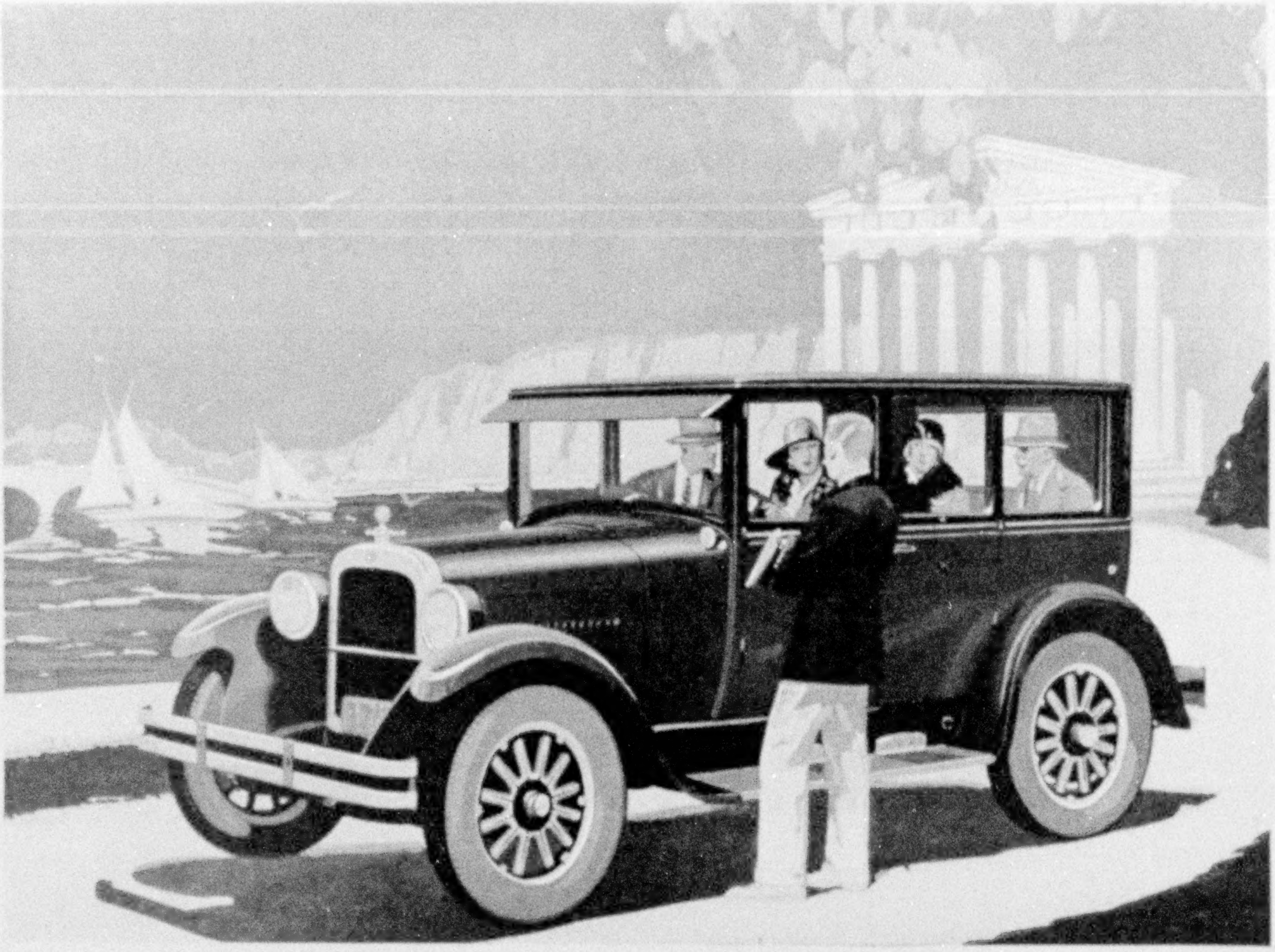
Prior to any public announcement several million dollars worth of these machines have been sold and installed. They have already been tried and proved—and in the opinion of business men, have justified all that we claim for them. In *Accounts Receivable and Payable,* the Duplex-Subtractor saves time, prevents errors and gives proofs of accuracy hitherto unavailable. In *Distribution* it offers a new and speedier method of posting. For *Banks* it eliminates call-backs, old and new balance proofs and omitted items. It offers important new developments in keeping *Stock Records* whether quantity and value or quantity only are handled. In *Payrolls* and in a host of other applications the Duplex-Subtractor affords new and greater savings.

Have this new automatic bookkeeping machine demonstrated on your own work. Phone the nearest Burroughs office or write us direct for full information.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY
6574 SECOND BLVD. . . DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Burroughs Adding Machine of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont.
Sales and Service Offices in all the Principal Cities of the World

BACKED BY BURROUGHS SERVICE



NOW DRIVE THE CAR!

Only those who have driven a Dodge Brothers Motor Car BUILT RECENTLY can fully appreciate all that Dodge Brothers have accomplished during the past few months.

So swiftly has improvement followed improvement, that today the car, to all intents and purposes, is a different and incomparably finer vehicle.

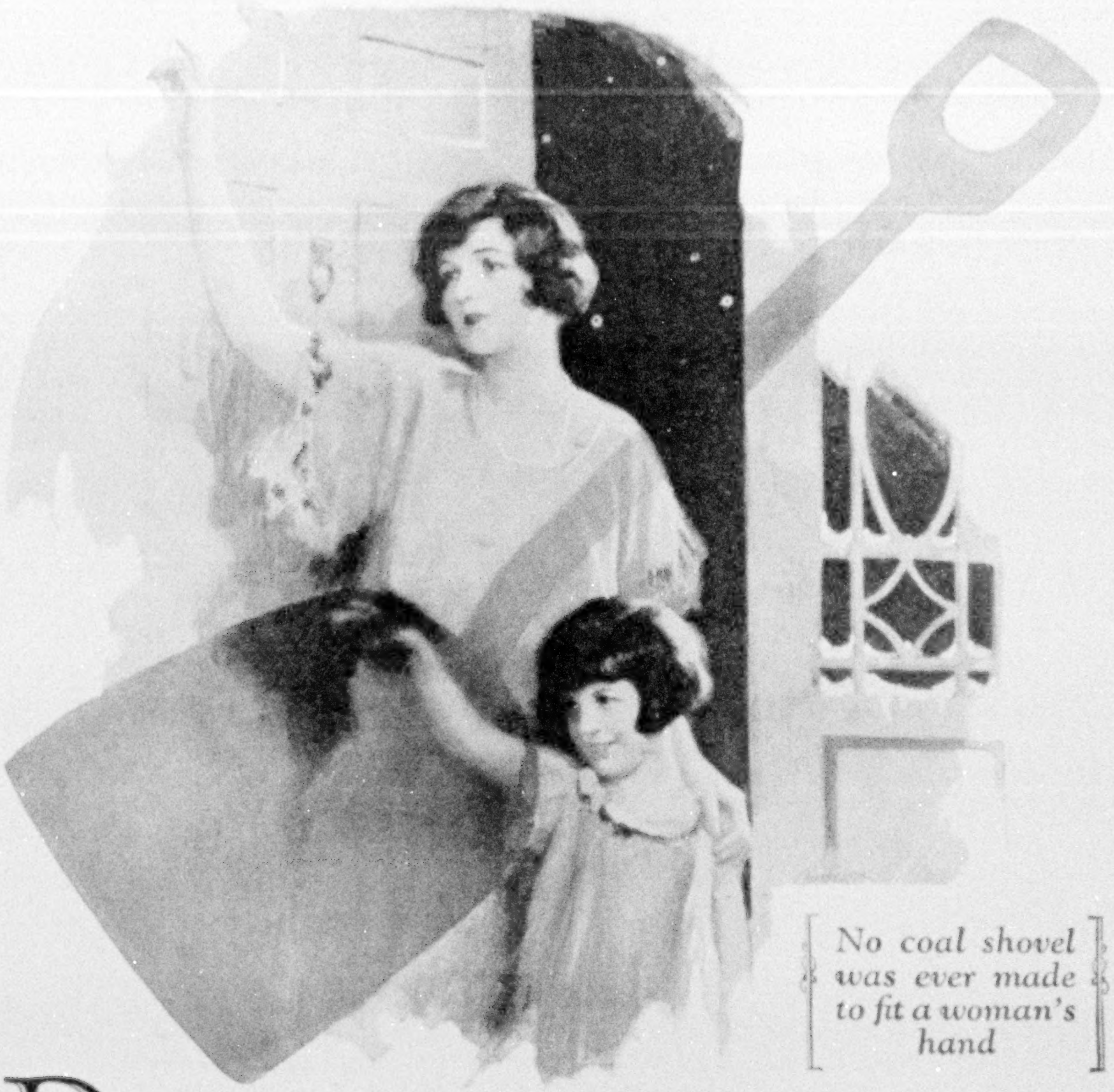
The announcement of smart new body lines and attractive color combinations first attracted general favor. But since then, improvements even more fundamental have been accomplished mechanically.

Drive the car NOW! Observe its impressive new silence, smoothness and elasticity of performance, and you will then begin to realize just how vital and varied these and other later improvements actually are.

Sedan $895—Special Sedan $945—f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS, INC. DETROIT
DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS



No coal shovel was ever made to fit a woman's hand

Don't leave them in the shadow of the coal shovel

Behind this door are hours of anxious care of the furnace. Coal to be shoveled. Ashes to be taken out. Perhaps fires to be built.

This is the shadow that hangs over your family when you are away.

How different with oilomatic heat! No one gives it a thought. The house is always comfortable whether *anyone* is at home.

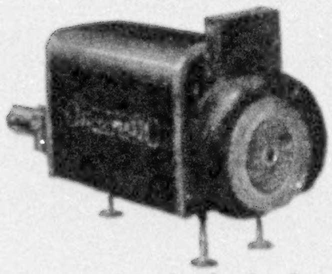
Oil-O-Matic uses cheap fuel oil and burns it so perfectly that owners wonder that they tolerated the dirt of coal heat so long.

Many thousands find actual economy in its cost of operation. But all agree that, whatever the cost, its tremendous benefits make it a profitable investment.

For seven years Oil-O-Matic has shown how perfect oil heat can be. Today it is the largest selling oil burner in the world. And not one change has ever been made in its fundamental principles.

Your installation can be made now in your present heating plant without apparent interruption in household comfort. See your dealer today. Terms may be extended over 12 months if you prefer.

The coupon below brings you, without charge, our newest booklet on oil heat. Send for it today.

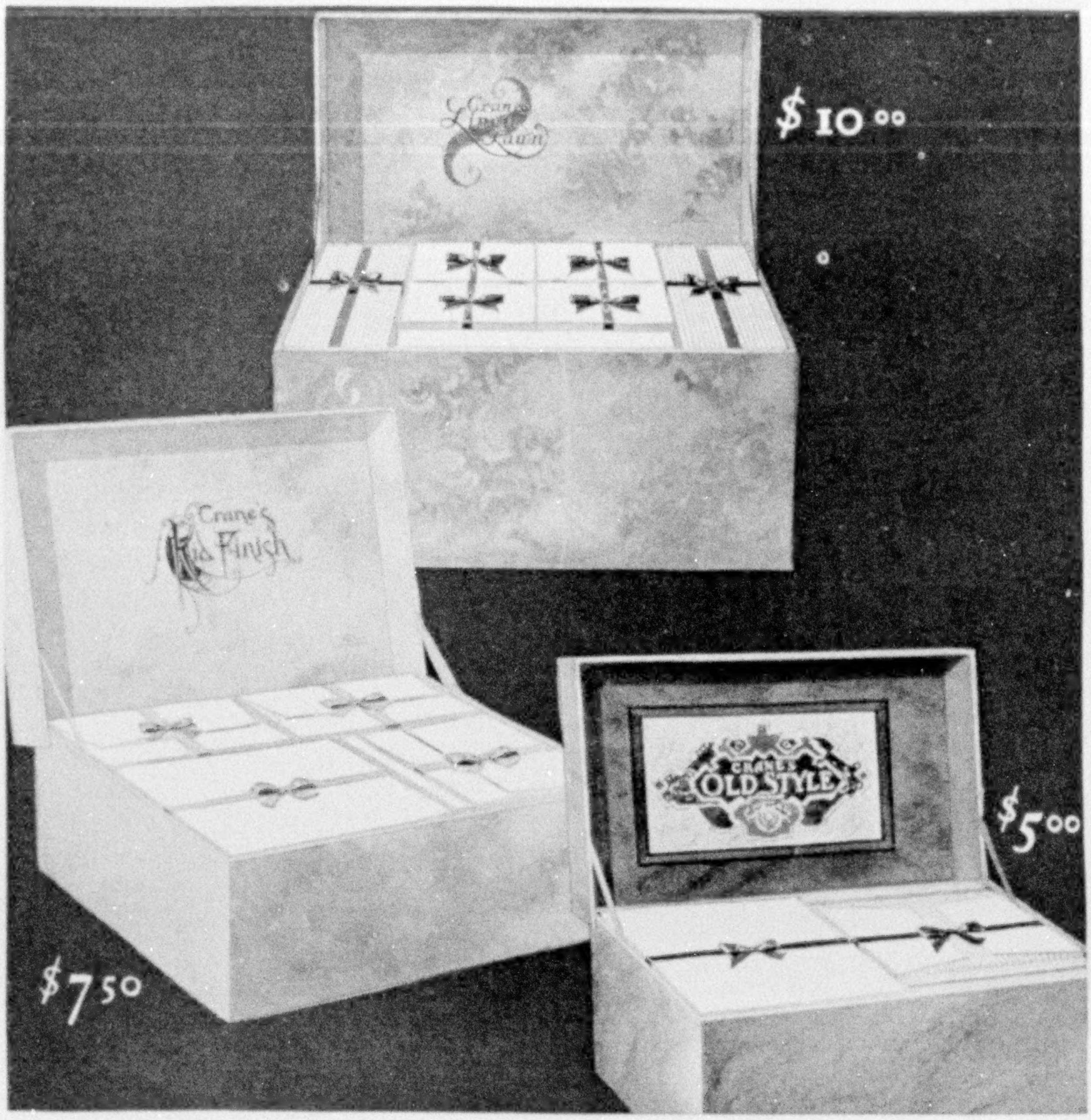


No part inside the fire box

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Williams Electric Refrigeration is now available. Write for brochure that describes and illustrates the complete line of self-contained and separate units.

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp. NG-11-6
Bloomington, Ill.
Without obligation, please send me "Heating Homes With Oil," by return mail.
Name..........
Street..........
City.......... State..........



A Gift of Crane's Paper

We have taken three of the beautiful writing papers made by the Crane Mills at Dalton, a generous supply of paper and envelopes of each, and boxed them sumptuously, to enable you to make the most appropriate and welcome Christmas gift this year that can be imagined. Can you think of anything any real woman would prefer to a good supply of writing paper of such undoubted correct style and from such a famous maker, especially when the package itself is so attractive to the eye that it fulfils all the purposes of a Christmas gift?

You will find these three special Christmas boxes and other desirable Crane's papers for sale at most good stationery departments.

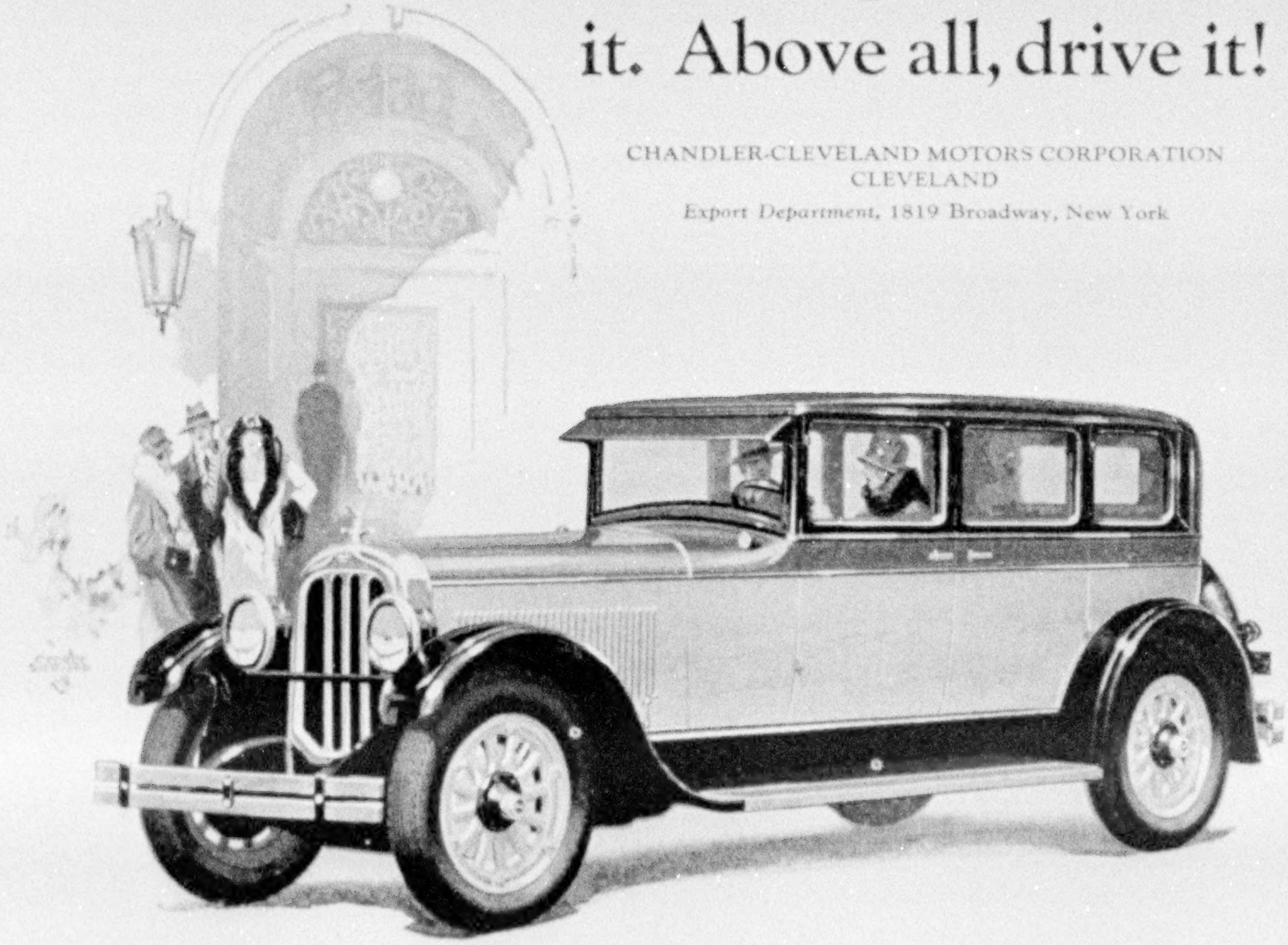
EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY · 1 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK

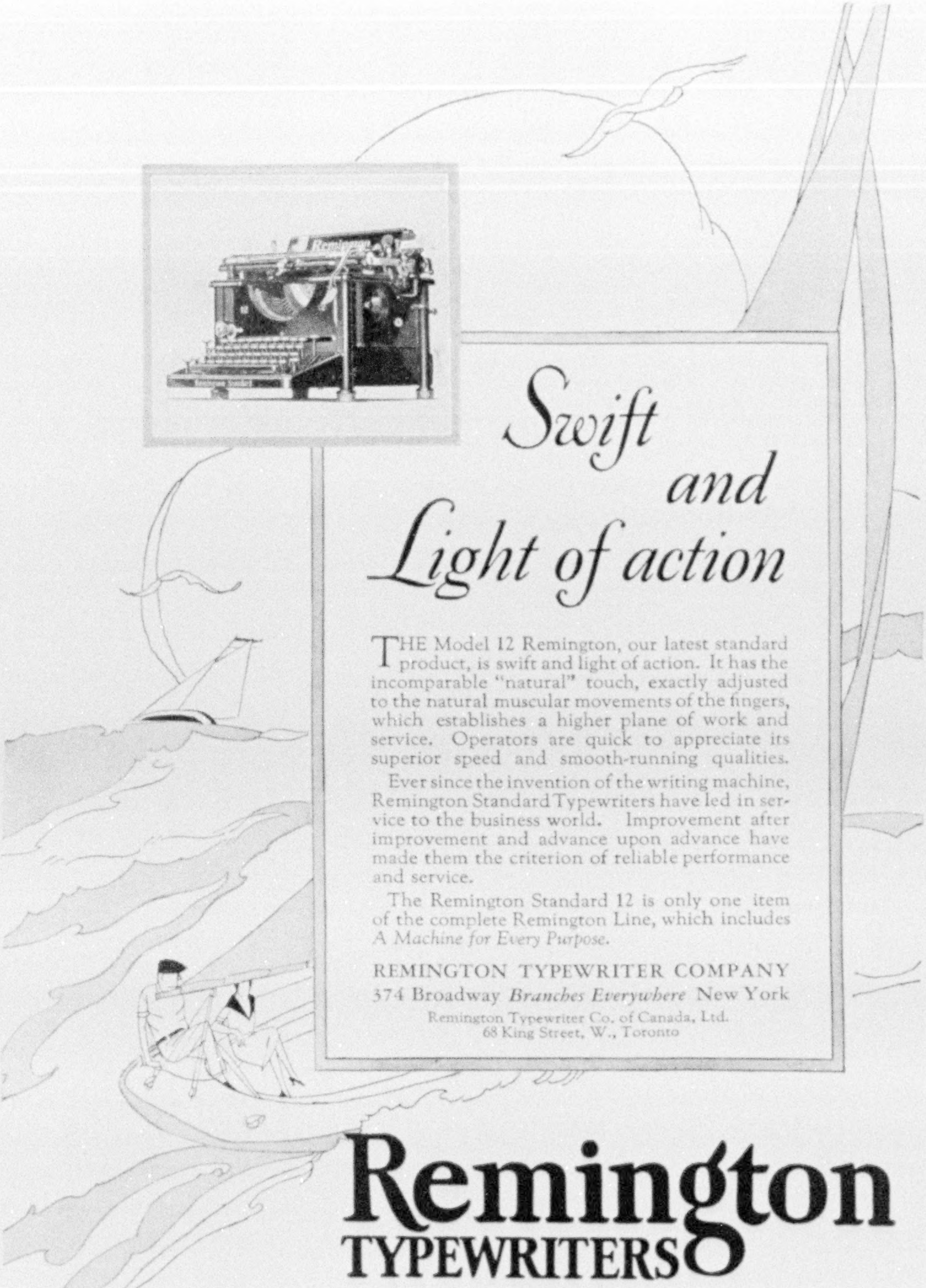
CHANDLER

The most impressive six-cylinder car in America today. .with everything *in* and *on* it a fine car should have . . . Styled to the minute and built for the years . . . a value without parallel . See it. Above all, drive it!

Nineteen
Finer New Models
$945 to $1795
The beautiful new
Metropolitan Sedan,
the great leader, is
reduced $360, from
$1955 to $1595!
All prices f. o. b. Cleveland

CHANDLER-CLEVELAND MOTORS CORPORATION
CLEVELAND
Export Department, 1819 Broadway, New York





Swift and Light of action

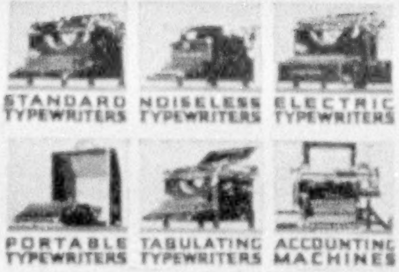
THE Model 12 Remington, our latest standard product, is swift and light of action. It has the incomparable "natural" touch, exactly adjusted to the natural muscular movements of the fingers, which establishes a higher plane of work and service. Operators are quick to appreciate its superior speed and smooth-running qualities.

Ever since the invention of the writing machine, Remington Standard Typewriters have led in service to the business world. Improvement after improvement and advance upon advance have made them the criterion of reliable performance and service.

The Remington Standard 12 is only one item of the complete Remington Line, which includes *A Machine for Every Purpose.*

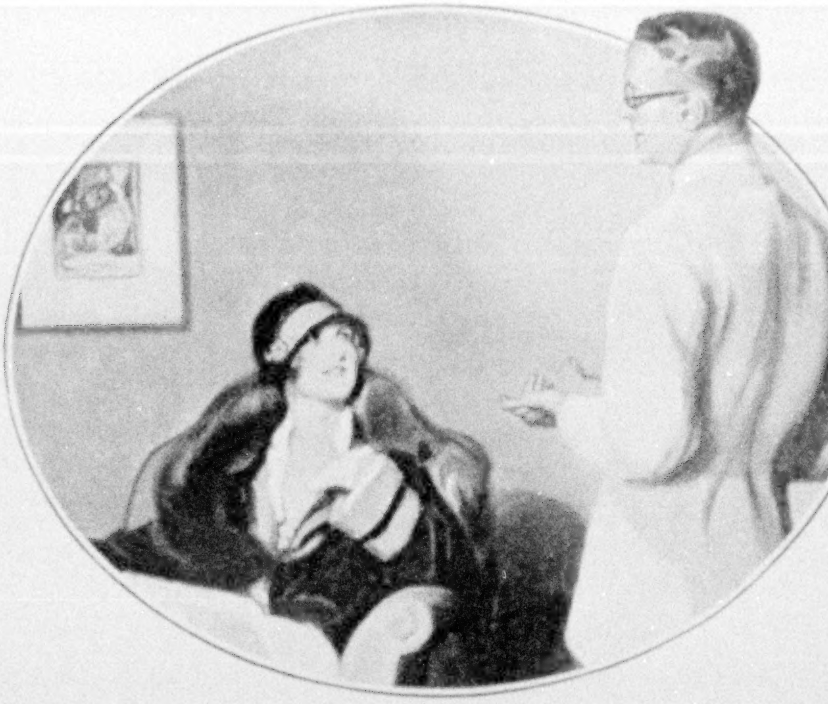
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY
374 Broadway *Branches Everywhere* New York
Remington Typewriter Co. of Canada, Ltd.
68 King Street, W., Toronto

Remington TYPEWRITERS


STANDARD TYPEWRITERS
NOISELESS TYPEWRITERS
ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS
PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
TABULATING TYPEWRITERS
ACCOUNTING MACHINES

A MACHINE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Remington-made Paragon Ribbons and Red Seal Carbon Papers always make good impressions



The habit of removing film twice daily from the teeth by Pepsodent is widely urged by dental authorities because of its unique therapeutic and prophylactic powers.

The Film Danger

To which authoritative dental opinion ascribes many tooth and gum disorders

To cultivate tooth clearness and firm healthy gums. This way of combating film on teeth is advised by many authorities

THAT many of the commoner tooth and gum troubles, and most cases of so-called "off-color" teeth, are due to a film that forms on teeth which ordinary brushing does not successfully combat, is the consensus of dental opinion.

Run your tongue across your teeth, and you will feel this film—a slippery sort of coating. Film absorbs discolorations and thus makes teeth look dull and dingy. It breeds germs and bacteria and invites tartar, decay and pyorrhea. It is a menace to tooth and gum health that must be constantly combated.

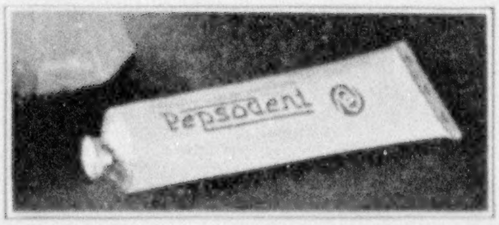
Thus dental authorities now seriously urge that film be removed at least twice every day—in the morning and at bedtime. One can't expect glistening teeth and proper gum protection unless this be done regularly.

To do so, obtain Pepsodent—a special, film-removing dentifrice most dentists favor. It curdles the film, then removes it and polishes the teeth to high lustre in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay. It acts, too, to firm and harden the gums; thus meeting, in many ways, the requirements of modern dental findings.

Old-time dentifrices did not adequately fight film. That is why this modern protective way, as a twice a day habit in your home, and at least twice a year calls on your dentist, are being so widely advised today.

Accept this Pepsodent test

Send the coupon for a 10-day tube. Brush teeth this way for 10 days. Note how thoroughly film is removed. The teeth gradually lighten as film coats go. Then for 10 nights massage the gums with Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice, using your finger tips; the gums then should start to firm and harden.

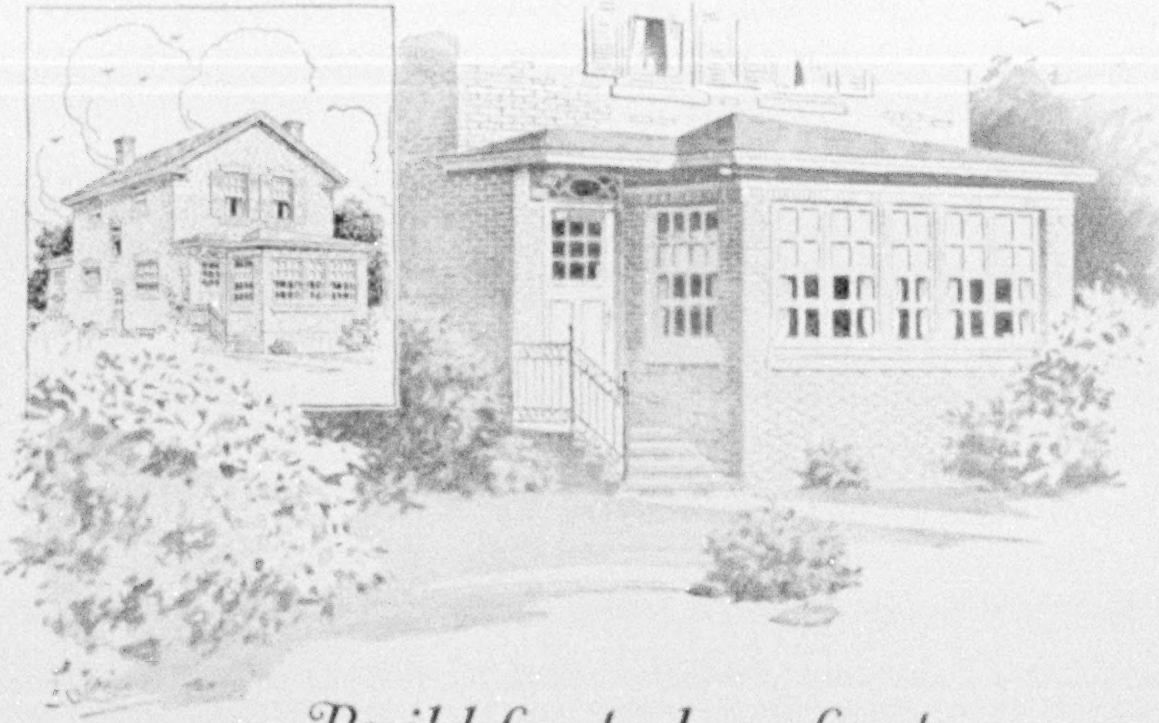


FREE—Mail coupon for 10-day tube to The Pepsodent Company, Dept. 766, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

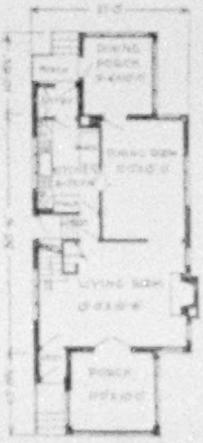
Name..

Address..

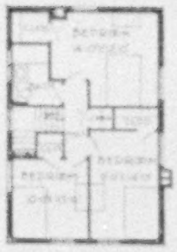
Only one tube to a family 2271



Six-Room House No. 623
Designed for the Service Department of American Face Brick Association. Note floor plans below.



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

A·F·B·A
USE FACE BRICK
—It Pays

Build for today - for tomorrow - for twenty years from now - with FACE BRICK

NOW—before you start building at all—is the time to look ahead twenty years or more.

Send today for your free copy of the "Story of Brick." It contains much valuable information about building with Face Brick—the *permanent* and beautiful building material that will give class and individuality to your home and will increase in mellow attractiveness with the years.

THESE BOOKS HELP YOU BUILD A BETTER HOME

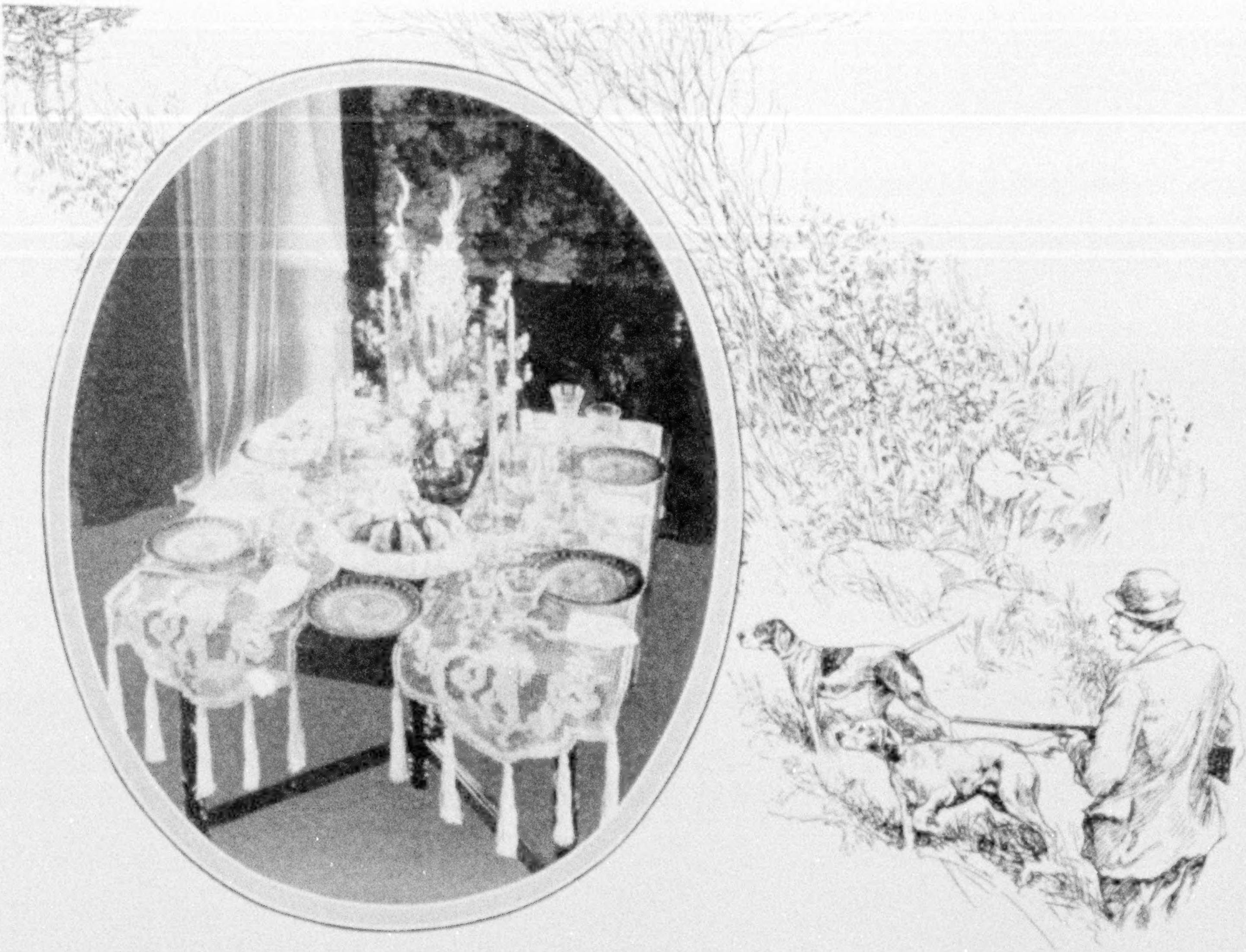
"Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans" embrace 128 designs of Face Brick bungalows and small houses. These houses are unusual and distinctive in design, economical to build, and convenient in floor plan. Issued in four booklets showing 3 to 4-room houses, 5-room houses, 6-room houses, and 7 to 8-room houses. The entire set for one dollar; and any one of the books, 25 cents. We can supply complete working drawings at nominal prices.

"The Home of Beauty" contains 50 designs of two-story six-room Face Brick houses, representing a wide variety of architectural styles and interior arrangements, selected from 350 designs submitted in a nation-wide Architectural Competition. Sent for 50 cents. Complete working drawings for these houses at nominal cost.

"The Home Fires," a most attractive fireplace book, with many designs, gives full directions for fireplace construction. Sent for 25 cents.

"A New House for the Old." Stop repairing and painting by veneering the old house with beautiful Face Brick. Booklet sent free.

AMERICAN FACE BRICK ASSOCIATION
1737 Peoples Life Building, Chicago, Illinois



In Golden Autumn Time

The gently whispering leaves of autumn are resplendent in their gorgeous golds and purples and reds. In this subtle background of the fall months the quail hunter's joy mounts to its highest peak of the whole year.

And for the hostess, a season made memorable by happy guests, beautiful tables, the infinite charm of fine glassware.

Especially so if the glassware is *Heisey's*. For have you ever seen more fascinating creations? Exquisite patterns, graceful designs, alluring tints! Goblets, sherbets, plates and pieces for every purpose—delightful and brilliant!

Heisey's Glassware is readily recognized by its quality, but the ◇ trade-mark assures you beyond doubt. Be sure to look for it when you shop. And ask your dealer to show you the rich Flamingo and Moon Gleam colors, now so much in vogue.

Descriptive folder and booklet of recipes from famous chefs sent upon request.

A. H. HEISEY & CO.
NEWARK, OHIO

An Old Southern Recipe for Quail

When Bacon, a distinguished-looking old darkey, presided over the cuisine of the Peabody Hotel at Memphis, it was famed for smothered quail on toast. This recipe survives in the possession of a charming Southern hostess:

Keep birds cool and dry several days. Dress without wetting. Split down the back. Wipe with dry cloth. Heat deep iron skillet and grease with garlic pod. Have enough water to keep birds from sticking. Put in bay leaf, lump of butter, pinch of salt and sprinkle black pepper. Put slice of bacon on each bird and place breast downward in skillet. Cover and weight down. Cook 12 to 18 minutes, replenishing water to hold flavor. Stir in chopped mushrooms. Serve on platter with buttered toast. Pour mushroom gravy over birds. Serve extra gravy, apple jelly, pones of "cracklin'" bread and black coffee.

HEISEY'S

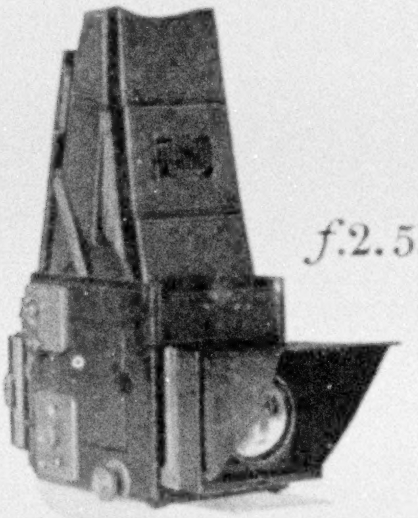
GLASSWARE ◇H for your Table

Travel with a Graflex

Sharp, detailed pictures are the kind that you'd like to bring back. You'll get them with a Graflex.

Focus is sure. You see in the hood the exact image that the film will record.

Detail is a matter of proper exposure. The Graflex shutter has speeds of 1/5 for shade to 1/1000 for action. The lens is big. Split second snapshots can be made in dull light and even indoors.



3¼ x 4¼ Revolving Back
Graflex, Series C

is the newest model. With Cooke Anastigmat *f.*2.5 this camera has three times the lens speed of the fastest previous Graflex. Price $260. Such a camera enables any amateur to make sensational pictures without waiting for bright weather.

Prices of Graflex cameras now begin at $58.50. Visit a dealer or write to Rochester.

Graflex cameras are now made by
The Folmer Graflex Corporation
Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale by
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, N. Y.

When the snow flies

Sail away to the
MEDITERRANEAN
Seek Lands of Sunshine on our *Four* Winter Cruises

You can enjoy the advantages of a skilfully planned cruise and still have freedom in arranging your stay in the Mediterranean. Four cruises enable you to make such stop-overs as you desire. Spend a month in Egypt, or any place you choose—another famous ocean liner will pick you up to carry you over the remainder of an ideal itinerary.

You can make the trip in as little as 46 days, or stay as long as you please, accomplishing each step of your journey comfortably and leisurely.

ADRIATIC Sailing **Jan. 5** and **Feb. 23**
LAPLAND Sailing **Jan. 15** and **Mar. 5**

Back in New York in 46 days. Stop-overs from ship to ship arranged if desired, or cross Europe and return from a northern port.

$695 (up) *All Expenses Included*

Itinerary: New York, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Athens, Constantinople, Haifa (for Holy Land), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Nile), Syracuse, Naples, Monaco, Gibraltar, New York.

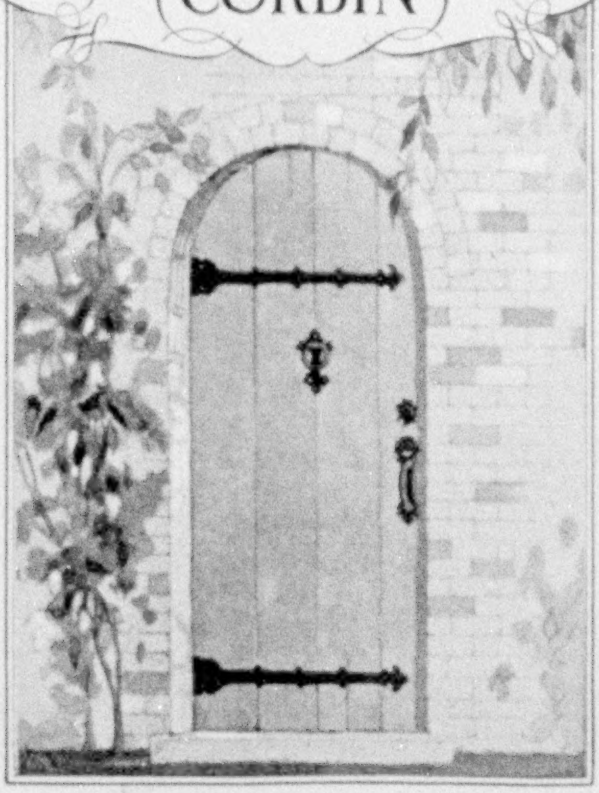
West Indies Cruises
Five voyages of 16 to 26 days duration. White Star liner *Megantic,* specially constructed for tropical cruising.

IMM

Address Cruise Dept., No. 1 Broadway, New York; our offices elsewhere or authorized agents.

WHITE STAR LINE
RED STAR LINE

Early English *and* Colonial Hardware *by* CORBIN



Following Faithfully the Hardware of our Forefathers

Authentic Reproductions by the makers of Good Hardware, Corbin—for the modern home of Colonial Design

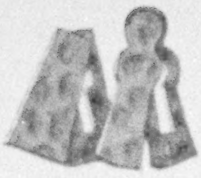
NOW that early American architecture has come into its own—when doors and windows, cup-boards and closets demand hardware of pure Colonial style—Corbin announces the first complete line of early English and Colonial Hardware.

In every detail, the pieces are true reproductions of the most beautiful patterns of Revolutionary days. Quaintly old fashioned, because of their simple beauty—modernly efficient and long lasting because they are of Good Hardware—Corbin.

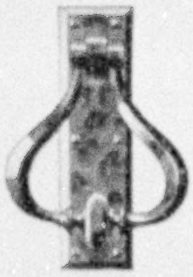
A most unusual booklet showing the full beauty of this new line of Good Hardware awaits your request. By all means send for it by today's mail.

Think of having delightful old thumb latches like this one on your interior doors—at no extra cost.

The fact that Corbin Hardware is hand hammered exemplifies the accuracy of Corbin reproductions. Corbin knowledge of metals has also made it possible to rustproof each item.

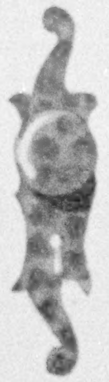


More interesting key plates than these could not be found were you to comb New England antique shops. True reproductions by Corbin.



It is an advantage to be able to secure all the hardware for your home from one dealer. Corbin makes the complete line. Corbin dealers carry it.

Whenever your building calls for Early English or Colonial Hardware Corbin can now supply your needs.



The inviting charm of a Colonial door depends largely upon the authenticity of its Colonial hardware. Rest assured that any Corbin pattern you select will be correct

Amusing old "H" and "L" hinges swung the cupboard doors of our ancestors. If you are building the Early American type of home, you will want them.

Corbin Early English and Colonial Hardware is faithful to every detail of the originals.

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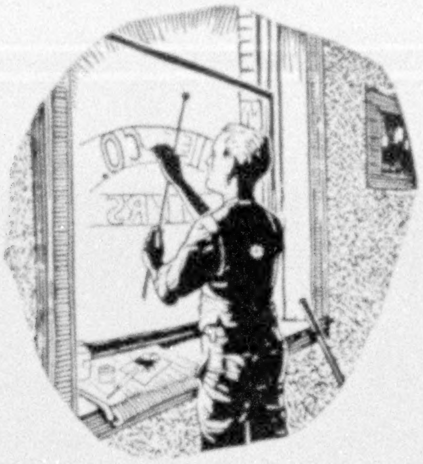

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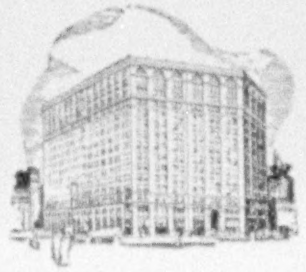

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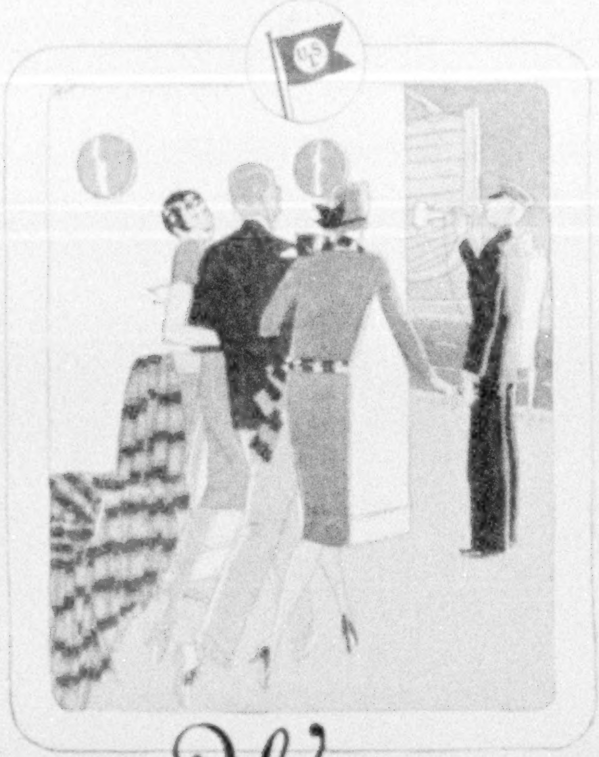

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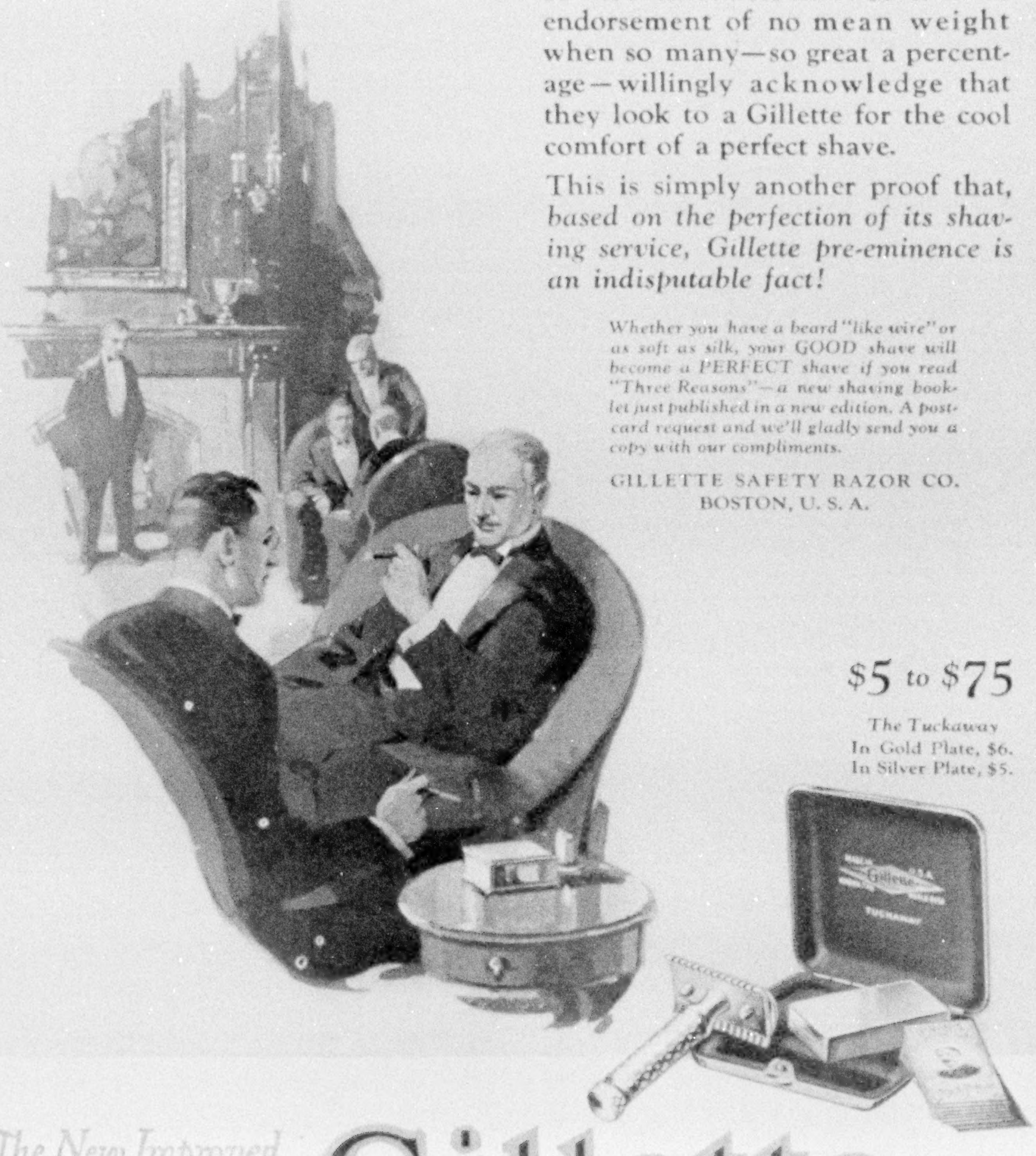

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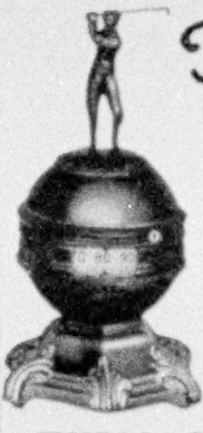

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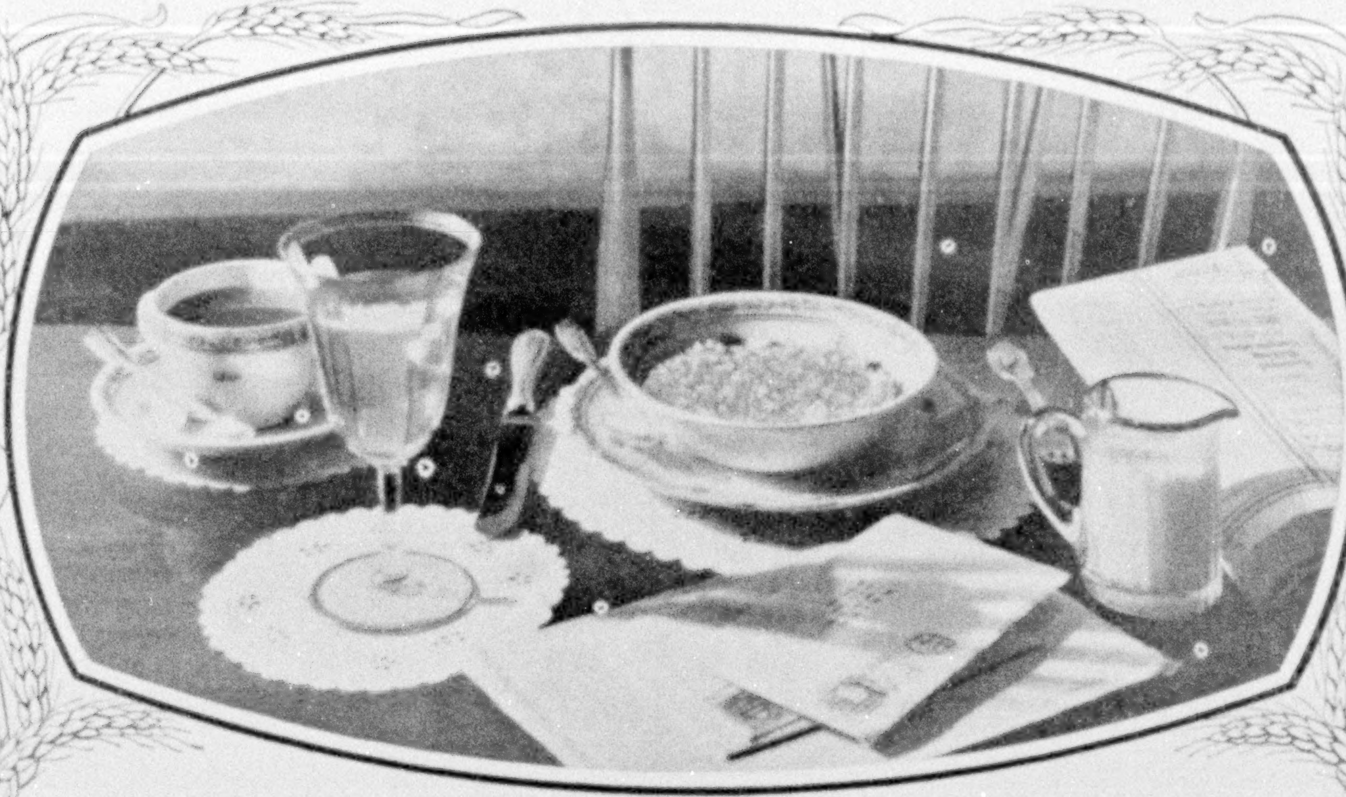

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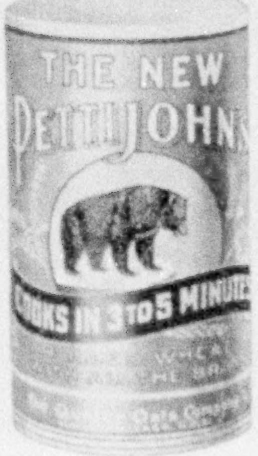

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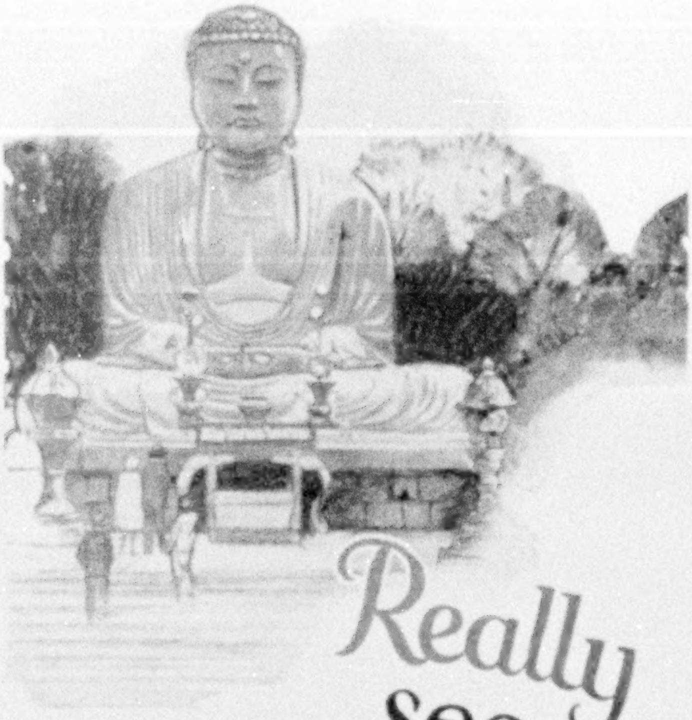

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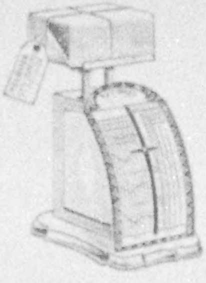

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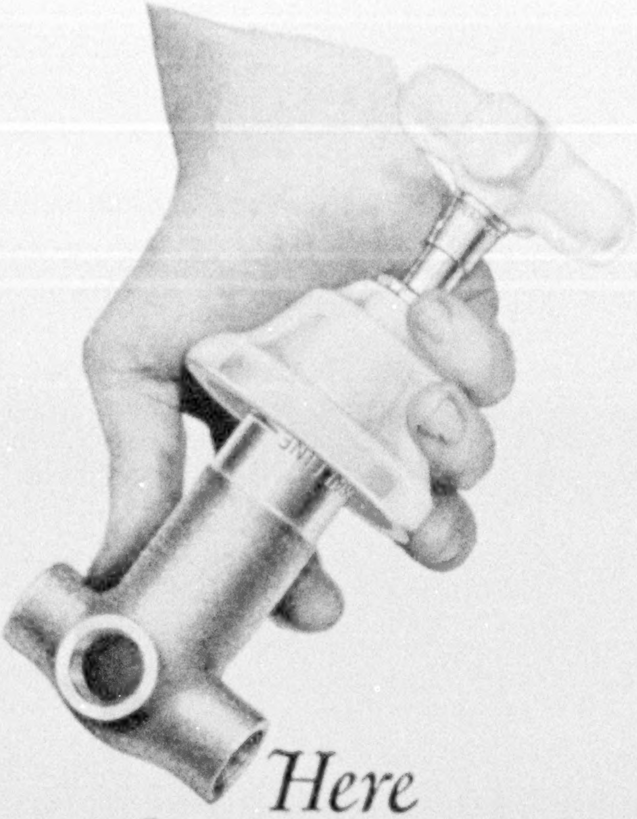

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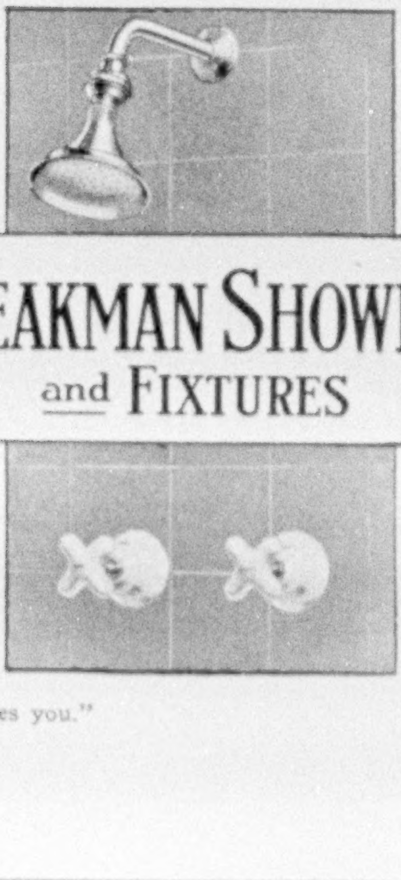

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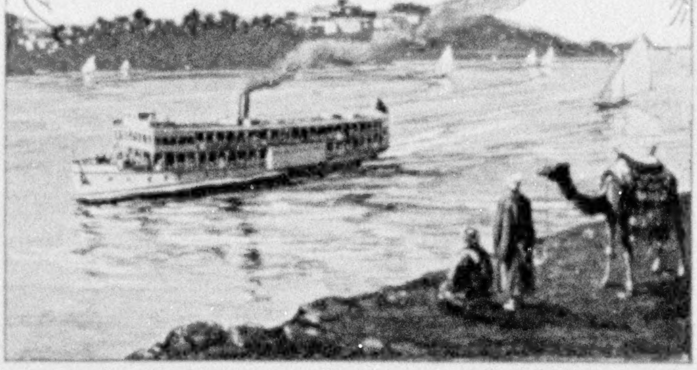

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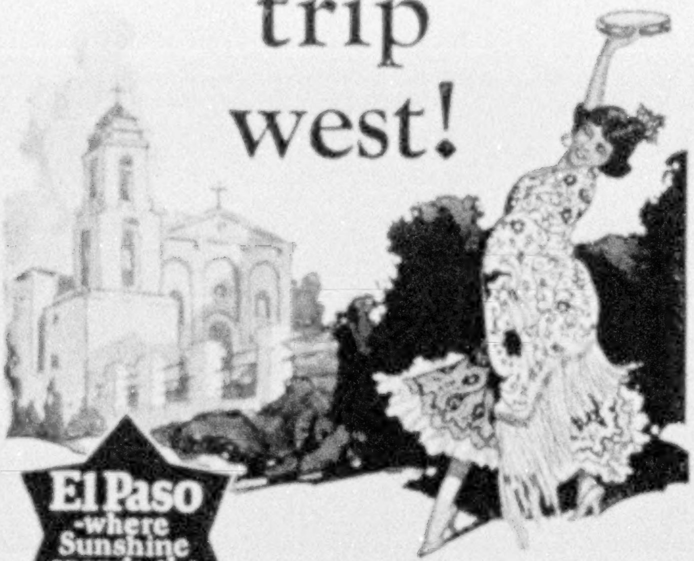

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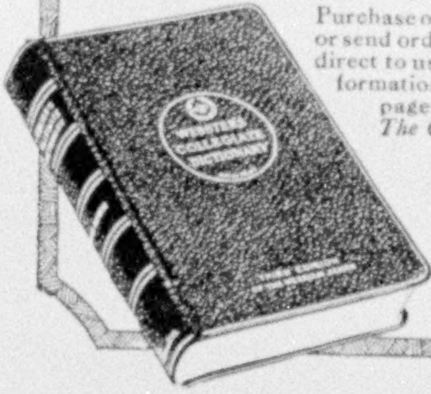

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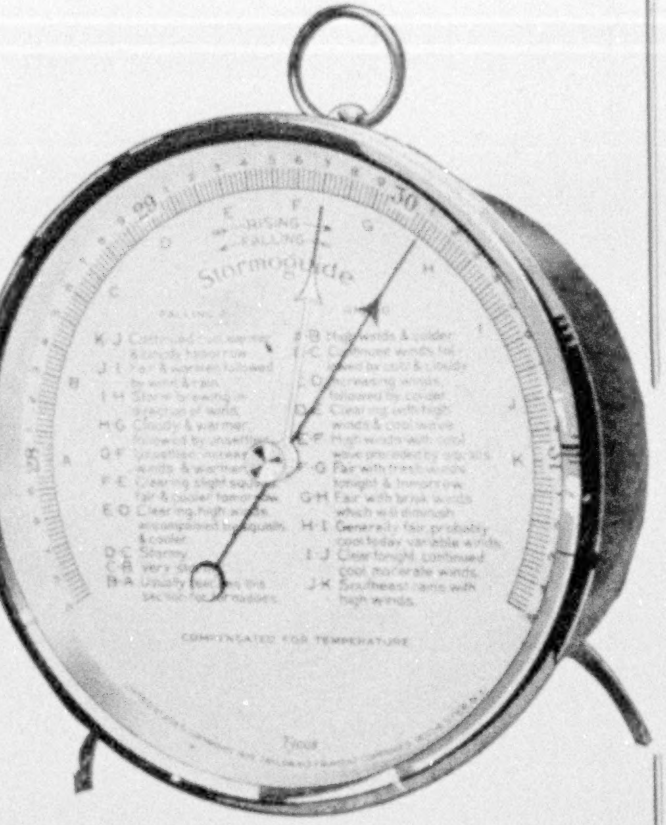

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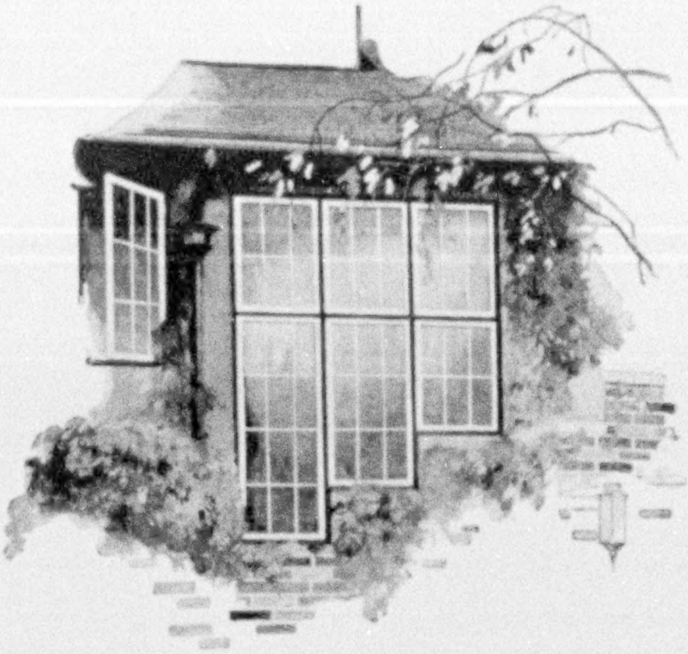

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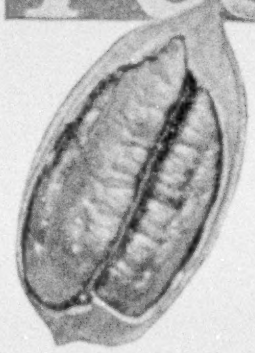

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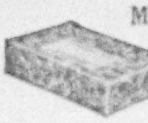

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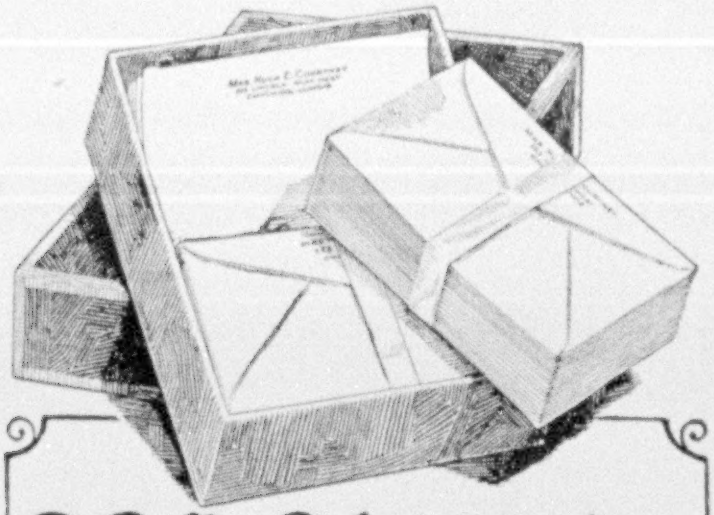

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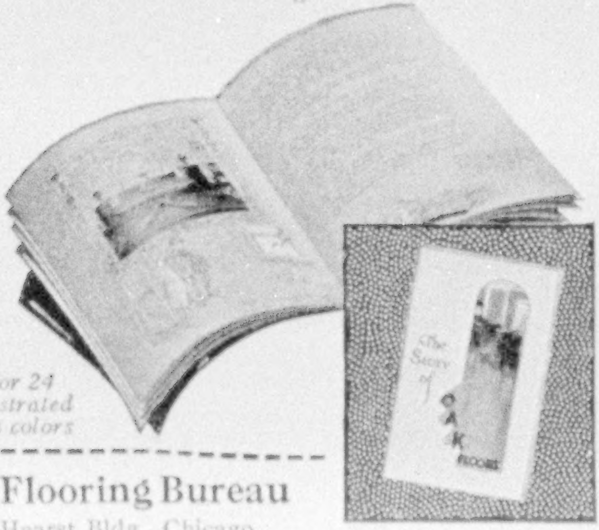

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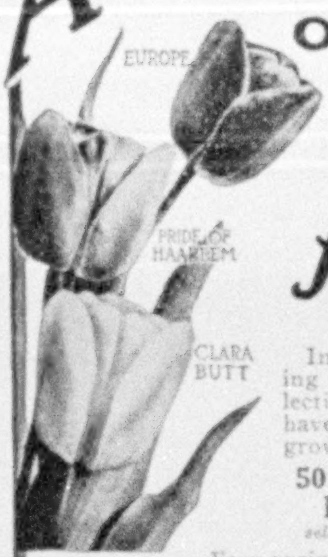

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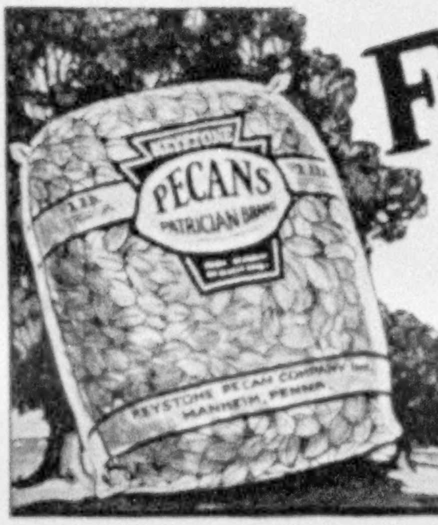
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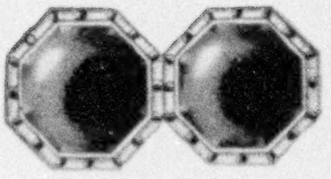

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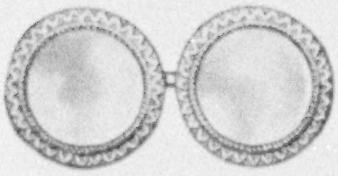

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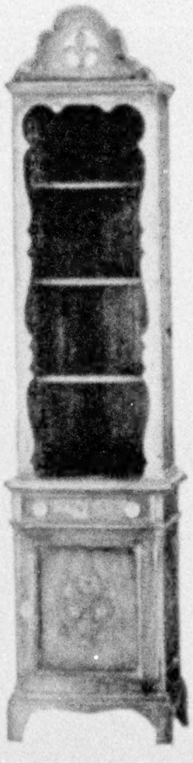

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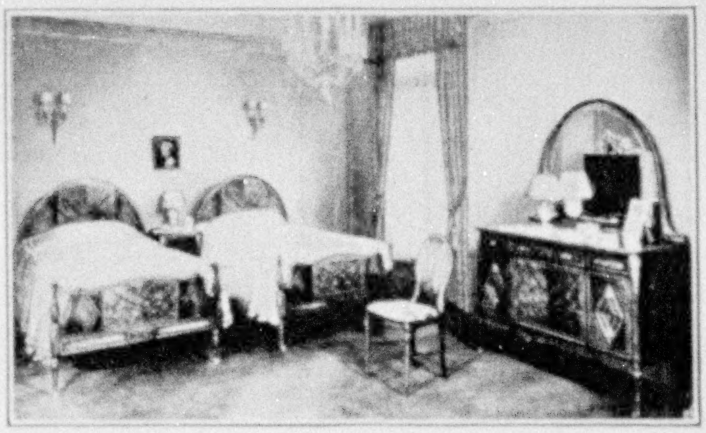

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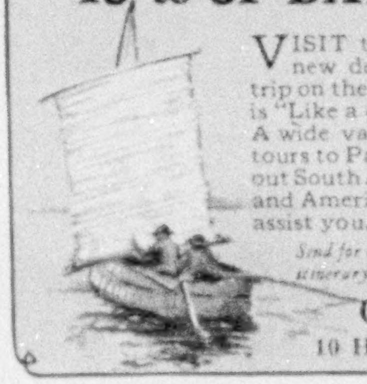

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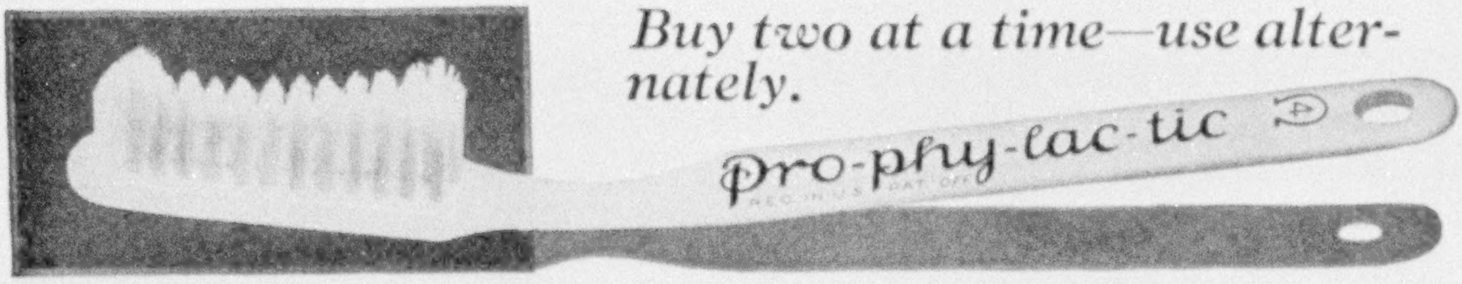
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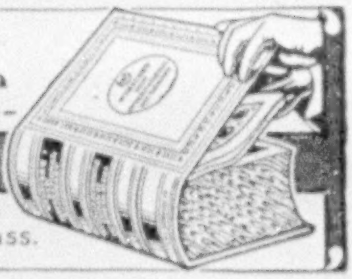

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A three days' personally conducted motor trip through oldest America, visiting ancient Indian pueblos and prehistoric cliff dwellings in the New Mexico Rockies, between Las Vegas and Albuquerque, and forming a part of the Santa Fe transcontinental rail journey to and from California.

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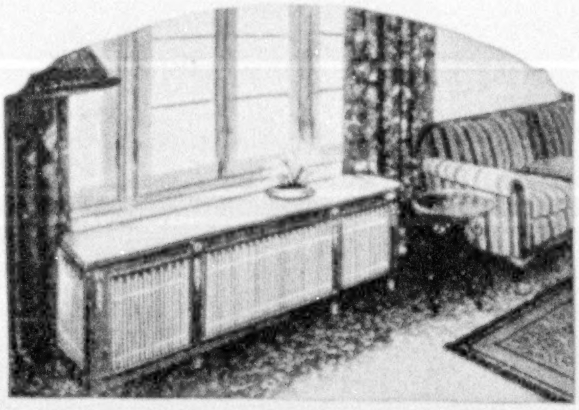

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awaits you in SLYKER Metal (Period) Radiator Furniture. Besides *eliminating* soiled walls, ruined draperies and reducing re-decorating expense, this sturdy all-steel Radiator Furniture is enameled in costly wood effects to harmonize with decorations and create a charming setting. Equipped with a patented humidifier that keeps the air *healthful*. Open types $15.00 up. Complete enclosures $50.00 up. Mail this advertisement for complete information. No obligation!

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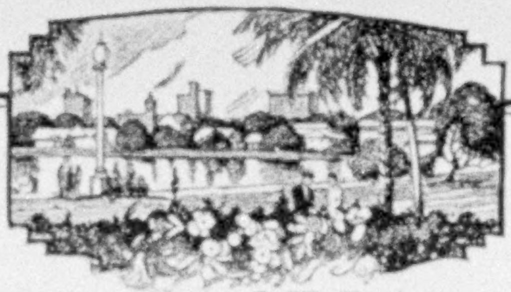

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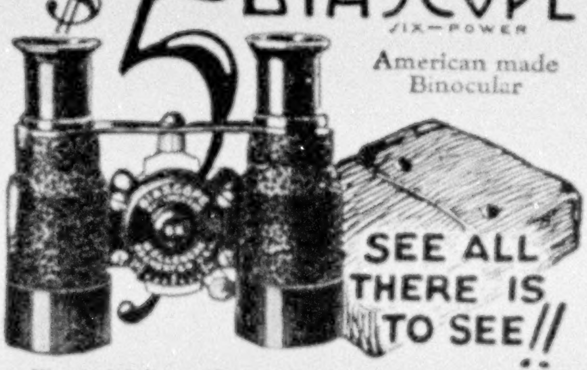

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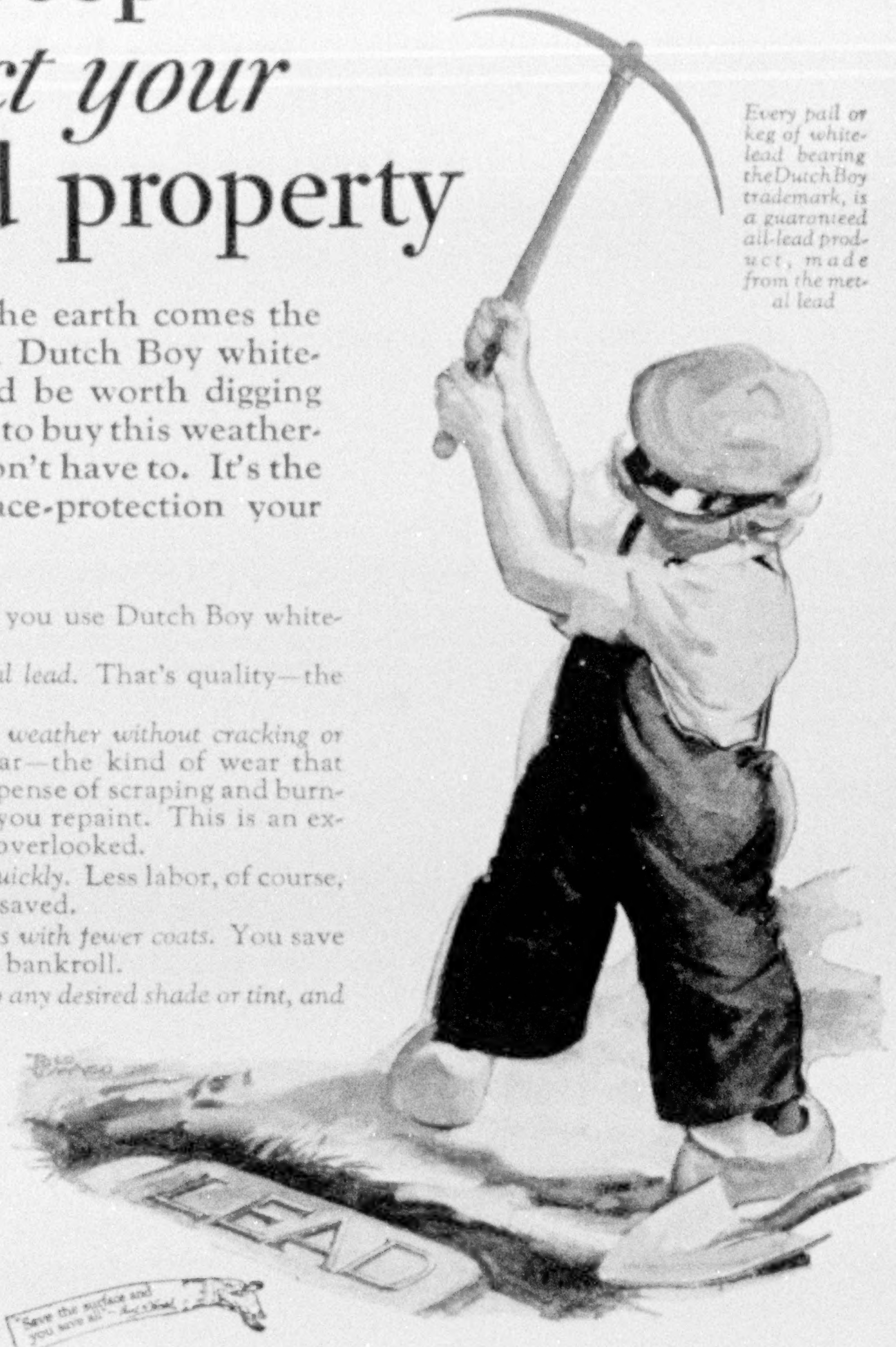
LEAD
“Save the surface and you save all”

Every pail or keg of white-lead bearing the Dutch Boy trademark, is a guaranteed all-lead product, made from the metal lead

From the depths of the earth comes the metal lead from which Dutch Boy white-lead is made. It would be worth digging deep in your wallet, too, to buy this weather-proof paint. But you don't have to. It's the most economical surface-protection your money can buy.

HERE'S what you get when you use Dutch Boy white-lead:

1. *A paint made from the metal lead.* That's quality—the kind that endures.
2. *A paint that withstands all weather without cracking or chipping.* That means long wear—the kind of wear that does away with the needless expense of scraping and burning off old pigment every time you repaint. This is an extremely important point often overlooked.
3. *A paint that spreads easily, quickly.* Less labor, of course, a better job—and more money saved.
4. *A paint that covers and hides with fewer coats.* You save again, both the surface and the bankroll.
5. *A paint that can be colored to any desired shade or tint, and one that holds color indefinitely.* Still another saving, not only in money, but in the appearance of your house as the years roll by.

Each of these five advantages in itself is sufficient reason for you to specify and use Dutch Boy white-lead paint. But there's still a sixth. It's the big reason why painters for years have been using Dutch Boy white-lead.

6. Dutch Boy white-lead can be mixed in the exact quantity, color and consistency for the job that is to be done—inside or outside, a big job or an odd job.

A money-saving paint book free—"Decorating the Home" brings you suggestions and exact formulas for mixing and coloring Dutch Boy white-lead paint for every kind of painting job to be done around a house. Many illustrations in full color showing unusual wall effects, color chips and attractive interiors and exteriors. Just address your request for your copy to our Department of Decoration, in care of our nearest branch.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway ➹ Boston, 131 State Street ➹ Buffalo, 116 Oak Street ➹ Chicago, 900 West 18th Street ➹ Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue ➹ Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue ➹ St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street ➹ San Francisco, 485 California Street ➹ Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue ➹ Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

Dutch Boy White-Lead

Makes an All-Lead Paint

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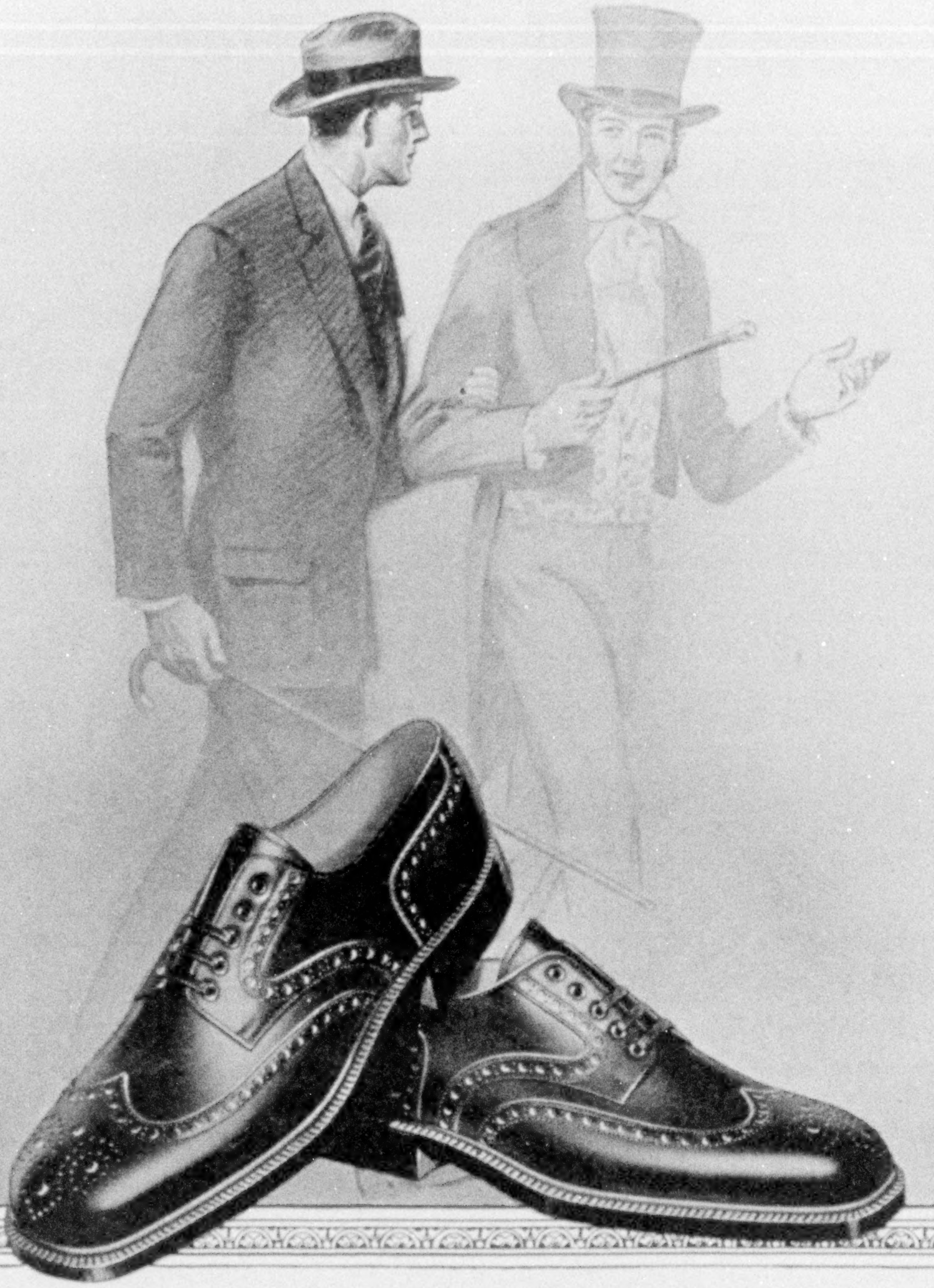

For you—the young and well-dressed!

These latest Banister Shoes were made for you! They have the distinction that comes from a style *created*—a distinction that is lost in a style copied. ∾ Banister *creates* these shoe styles for young men. It takes an old house with seasoned craftsmen to make new, young styles that are unmistakably correct—and smart. ∾ For eighty-one years the young men who really count have chosen Banister Shoes! Priced at $12.50 and up.

We shall be glad to send you a style booklet and the name of nearest dealer

JAMES A. BANISTER COMPANY
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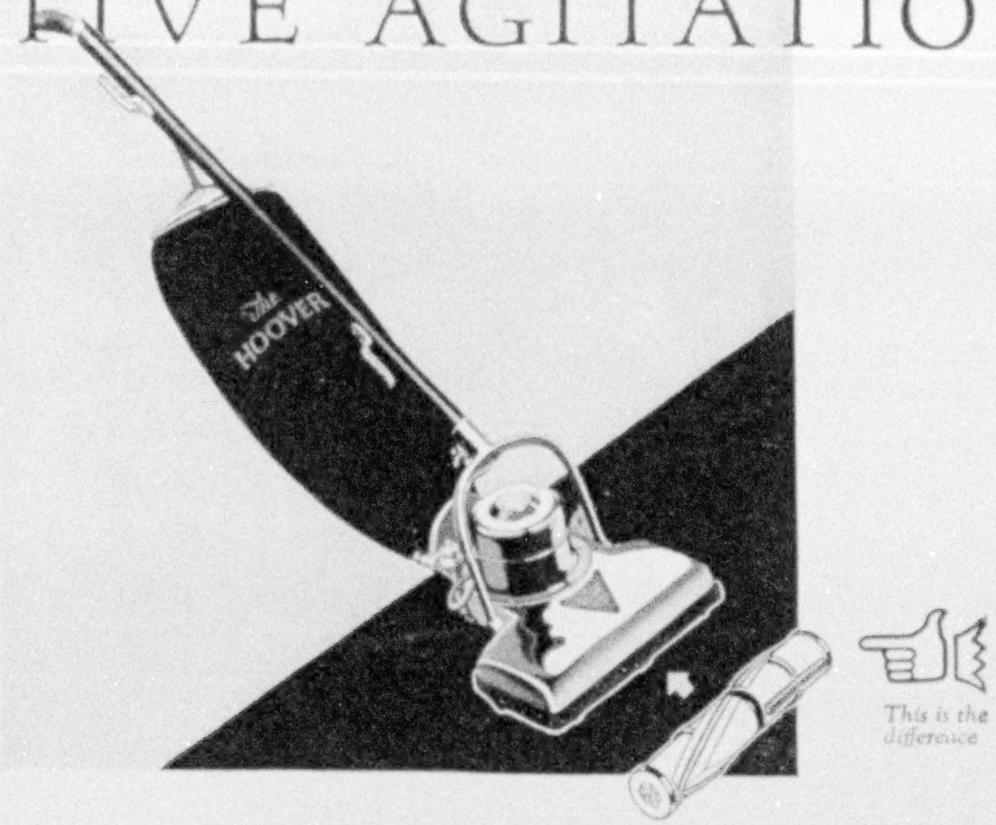
A new triumph in electric cleaning

"POSITIVE AGITATION"



This is the difference

VACUUM cleaning, assuredly, was a far step ahead of the broom.

Now a new and even more impressive advance is accomplished—the doubly-efficient cleaning principle called "Positive Agitation!"

In the new and greater Hoover this revolutionary principle lifts the task of cleaning rugs and carpetings to unmatched levels of thoroughness and ease.

It is so saving of time and effort, so superlatively effective, it enables the new Hoover to surpass even the celebrated standard-design Hoover in such important particulars as these:

1 For the first time, it makes possible "Positive Agitation" of floor coverings.

2 By actual test, in the ordinary cleaning time, it beats out and sweeps up from carpetings an average of 131% more dirt.

3 It is an even greater rug-saver; the oftener a carpet is cleaned with a Hoover the longer that carpet will wear.

4 It is virtually service-proof, every part, including the new motor, requiring no oiling.

5 It increases the efficiency of its remarkable dusting tools because of its 50% stronger suction.

6 Its exclusive dust- and germ-proof bag is now washable.

7 Its form and finish are of startling beauty; and every new feature insures greater operating ease.

If you want to clean your rugs and carpetings *easier, faster, more thoroughly,* certainly you want "Positive Agitation." It is easy to have. Your Authorized Hoover Dealer will put a new and greater Hoover in your home today complete with dusting tools, for only $6.25 down, with the balance in easy monthly payments.

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The New HOOVER

It BEATS ... as it Sweeps as it Cleans

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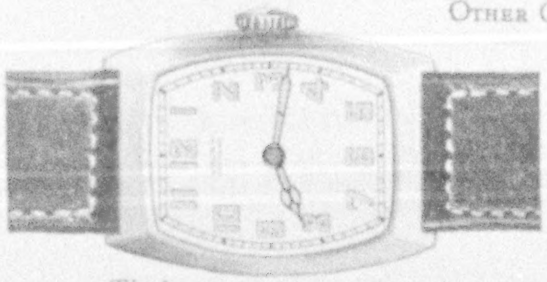
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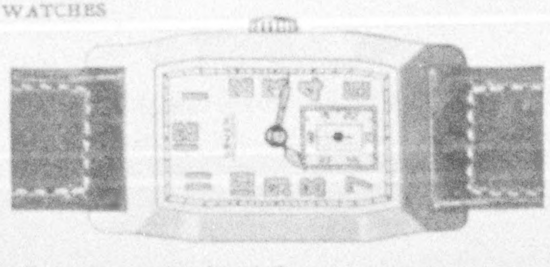
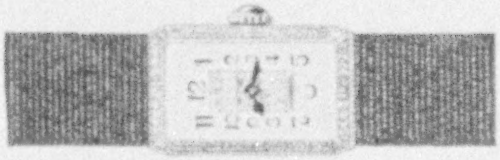

Gruen Quadron (Pat'd), 17 *jewel* PRECISION *movement*, $75. *Other Quadrons*, $125 *to* $50


Gruen Cartouche, 17 *jewel*
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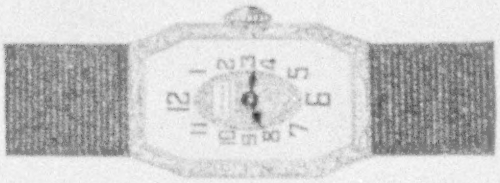
Gruen Cartouche, $35

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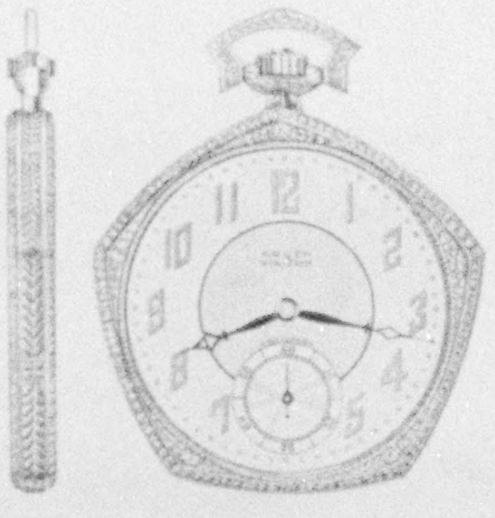
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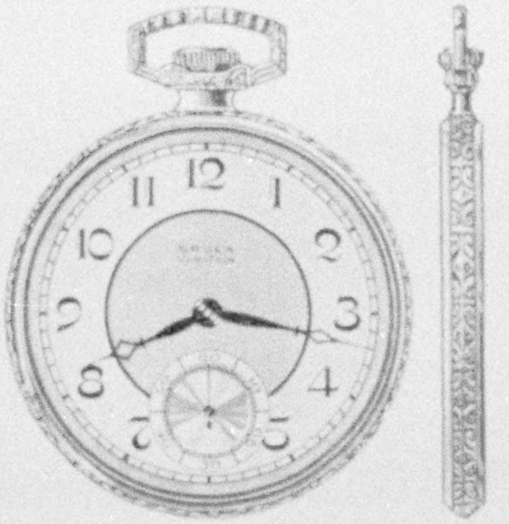
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Everything a gift should be!

To give a Gruen Watch is to do more than to "remember" a beloved person. At once an article of daily use and a lasting possession, such a gift will serve for many years as an ever-present reminder of the spirit that prompted its giving.

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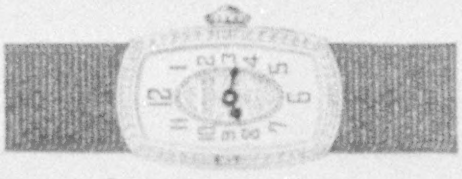
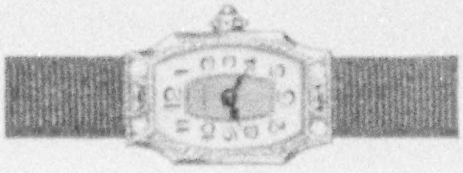

Gruen Cartouche, $50


Gruen Cartouche 121, *set with* 4 *diamonds*, 2 *sapphires*, $100. *Other paved diamond designs*, $15000 *to* $75

Why not, therefore, include among your Christmas gifts, one of the Gruen Watches pictured here? The better jewelers near you can show them to you.

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